ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Wednesday, January 15, 1930.

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 5, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BATCHELOR.—On Jan. 13, 1930, at Larchfield House, St. George's Hill, Surrey, to SYBIL, wife of HENRY VERE BATCHELOR—a daughter (JUDITH ANNE).

BEACH.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at Pound Row, Sussex, to BETTY, wife of KENNETH N. BEACH—a son.

BIGG-WITHER.—On Jan. 10, 1930, at Karachi, India, the wife of HAROLD S. BIGG-WITHER, B.A., O.B.E., of a daughter.

CRISHOLM.—On Jan. 8, 1930, to EVE, wife of HENRY CRISHOLM, of 23, Rue St. James, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France—a son.

CRAWLEY.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at Quarryhill, Brancepeth, Durham, to ELSPETH, wife of L. G. CRAWLEY—a son.

DAVIDSON.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at 17, Halsey-street, S.W.3, to JOYCE, wife of FITZGERALD H. DAVIDSON—a daughter (WENDY).

DIXON.—On Jan. 13, 1930, at Hillbrow, Oversdale, Rugby, to LEONORE, wife of WILLIAM SCARTH DIXON—a son.

FASKEN.—On Jan. 12, 1930, at Maidenhead, to MARGARET, wife of MAJOR K. FASKEN, Burma Rifles—a daughter.

HEATON.—On Jan. 12, 1930, at a nursing home, Sutton Coldfield, to ALICE MARGERY (*née* Keeling), wife of HEATON Thurvey Heaton, Derby—a son.

MILLER-HALLETT.—On Jan. 11, 1930, at The Ridge, Chelwood Gate, Sussex, to RUTH (*née* Simpson), wife of CAPTAIN J. L. MILLER-HALLETT, 2nd K.E.O. Gurkhas—a daughter.

WENTWORTH.—On Jan. 12, 1930, at Alkesford Farm, Withyham, Sussex, to CLARE (wife of ALICK STUART McLAURIN MONTEATH—a son.

PIGOTT.—On Jan. 13, 1930, at 10, Bentinck-street, to PHYLLYS (*née* Case), wife of FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT O. R. PIGOTT, R.A.F.—a daughter.

RANK.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at 7, Park-lane, W.1, to MARGARET, wife of ROWLAND RANK—a son.

ROBB.—On Jan. 12, 1930, at Vancouver, B.C., to MARY, wife of H. BOULTON ROBB, M.C., A.F.C.—a son.

SCHOFIELD.—On Jan. 11, 1930, at Stepney Tower, Southsea, to DORIS (*née* Ambrose), the wife of LIEUT.-COMMANDER B. B. SCHOFIELD, R.N.—a son.

SMITH.—On Jan. 13, 1930, at Scotstoun, Deal, to MARJORIE (*née* Broome), wife of A. H. SMITH—a daughter.

THOMPSON.—On Jan. 12, 1930, at Kirkwood House, Wargrave, Newton-le-Willows, to CHRISTINE, wife of W. LOGAN THOMPSON—a son.

WARDLAW.—On Jan. 8, 1930, at 28, Western College-road, Plymouth, to KITTY, wife of ARTHUR P. WARDLAW—a son.

WISELY.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at 19, Bentinck-street, W.1, to DORIS, wife of MAJOR H. K. WISELY, M.C., of Chesthill, Glenlyon, Aberfeldy, Perthshire—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

FOWLE : SPILLANE.—On Jan. 8, 1930, at Brompton Parish Church (Holy Trinity), MAJOR FRANCIS ERNLÉ FOWLE to MONA BEAUFORT SPILLANE.

JOY : WARNER.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at the Church of St. Lawrence, Scalby, Yorkshire, by the Rev. Marmaduke Warner, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Wakefield and the Rev. W. Hesmondhalgh, vicar of the parish, ALEXANDER OCTAVIUS JOY, of 47, Hyde Park-gate, S.W.7, to AUDREY ELIZABETH CROMWELL, daughter of the late REV. L. O. WARNER and Mrs. Warner.

THOMAS : TIMMERMANS.—On Jan. 9, 1930, at Bruxelles, DALE CARMICHAEL, elder son of CARMICHAEL THOMAS, of Mount Cottage, Borough Green, Kent, to LUCIE, daughter of the late EUGÈNE TIMMERMANS, of Bruxelles.

GOLDEN WEDDING

LEE STRATHY : LYALE GRANT.—On Jan. 15, 1880, at Alford Parish Church, FREDERICK ROLPH, third son of the late REV. THOMAS STRATHY, of Quebec, Canada, to MARY, youngest daughter of D. R. LYALL GRANT, of Kingsford, Alford, Aberdeenshire.

DEATHS

ALABASTER.—On Jan. 13, 1930, at Sanderstead, Surrey, of acute bronchitis, after a brief illness, HENRY, widow of HENRY ALABASTER, late Chief Engineer, Public Works Department of Hong Kong, and youngest son of the late *Rev. of the Electoral Review*, in his 84th year. Funeral at Brookwood Cemetery (St. Martha's avenue) to-morrow (Thursday), at 3 p.m. Service in Church of England Chapel. Train leaves Waterloo 2 o'clock. Flowers may be sent to Thos. Ebbutt and Sons, 91, High-street, Croydon.

ALBERT.—On Jan. 13, 1930, at 7, Rochester-mansions, W.8, ADOLPHUS E. ALBERT, aged 78. Deeply regretted. Funeral on Friday, at 11.30, at Willesden Jewish Cemetery. No flowers.

ALLEN.—On Jan. 12, 1930, at 46, Dukes-avenue, Chiswick, Evin, C.B., Surgeon-Vice-Admiral, R.N. (retired), aged 76. Funeral to-day (Wednesday).

BARTON.—On Dec. 8, 1929, WILLIAM HENRY OGELL, second son of ROBERT BARTON, late Deputy Master of Royal Mint, Melbourne.

BRISTOWE.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at Holmesdale, Bridgewater-road, Weybridge, from pneumonia, FREDERICK EDWARD BRISTOWE, of Beatbrow Hall, Newark-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire, aged 63. Cremation, private, Saturday, Jan. 18. No flowers. Instead, will his many Masonic and other friends devote the money to forming a prize fund for the work he loved as the Masonic Boys' School. Announcements as to Memorial service will be made on Thursday, Jan. 16.

BRUTON.—On Jan. 10, 1930, at 27, Clevedon-road, Weston-super-Mare, FRANCIS ARCHIBALD BRUTON, LIEUT.-COL., aged 69 years. Interment, Nailsworth, Glos., to-morrow (Thursday). Service, Shortwood Baptist Chapel, 2 o'clock.

CAMPBELL.—On Jan. 13, 1930, at The Chantry, Otford, Kent, MARGUERITE, wife of TOMLIN JOYCE CAMPBELL, late of the Egyptian Government Civil Service, and youngest dau. of the late REV. JOHN CAMPBELL, of Ayr. Funeral at 11.15, Friday, Jan. 17.

CLOUGH.—On Jan. 13, 1930, at Edgerton, Bonnyrigg, EDITH WILLIAMINA, younger daughter of the late C. T. CLOUGH, LL.D., H.M. Geological Survey, and of Mrs. Clough.

COLLIN.—On Jan. 11, 1930, at a nursing home, Chislehurst, in her sleep, KATHLEEN ESTHER COLLIN, elder daughter of the late C. H. COLLIN, aged 47.

CORPE.—On Jan. 12, 1930, at 38, Grafton-road, Worthing, suddenly, ANNIE WHITFIELD CORPE, formerly of 17, Grange-park, Ealing.

DALE.—On Jan. 13, 1930, suddenly, at Craven House, Marine-parade, Worthing, BENJAMIN HAGUE DALE, M.P., C.B., LL.D. Funeral at St. Botolph's, Worthing, 2 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday).

DENNY.—On Jan. 13, 1930, at Edinburgh, ISABELLA JANE LESLIE, widow of JOHN DENNY, son of the late John Denny, Town Clerk, Dumbarton, mother of John Denny, Weymouth-street, London. Funeral from Dumbarton Station to-morrow (Thursday), 2 p.m.

ELDRED.—On Dec. 1, 1929, CAPTAIN HAROLD S. ELDRED, I.3rd Sikh Pioneers and Kashmir State Forces, accidentally drowned in the Indus, Kashmir, the dearly loved only son of Commander C. E. Eldred and Mrs. Eldred, of the Olde House, Hamble, Hants, aged 34.

EWART.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at Weymouth, LOUISA, widow of WILLIAM, of Northbrook, Godalming, aged 85. Funeral at Shackleford Church, near Godalming, at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, Jan. 18. Flowers to Mr. Feltham, 41, High-street, Godalming.

FOX.—On Jan. 12, 1930, at 10, St. James's-square, Bath, ARTHUR EDWARD WELLINGTON FOX, M.B., F.R.C.P.Edin., aged 85. Service at The Abbey Church to-day (Wednesday), at 2.30. No flowers, by request.

GLASS.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at 7, Selborne-road, Hove, ELLEN MARY, widow of ROBERT GLASS, in her 89th year. No flowers, by request.

GREGORY.—At his residence, Lower Larigan, Penzance, EDWARD THOMAS GREGORY, formerly of Liverpool, fourth and last surviving son of the Rev. Francis Gregory, Vicar of Mullion, aged 85.

HART-DAVIES.—On Jan. 12, 1930, at a nursing home in London, of septicæmia, REV. REGINALD GUY HART-DAVIES, beloved eldest son of REV. E. and Mrs. Hart-Davies, St. Paul's Rectory, Covent Garden. Cremation at Golders Green to-morrow (Thursday), at 11.30. R.I.P.

HOGARTH.—On Jan. 12, 1930, at Holly Bank, Crowthorne, Berks, SOPHIE MARY, widow of ROBERT HOUGHTON, of Edinburgh, and daughter of the late William Dickson, of Blackheath. Funeral at Charlton Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday), at 2 p.m. Flowers to Superintendent's Office. No subsequent mourning, at her special request.

HOSKINS.—On Jan. 11, 1930, at Teynham, The Rose-walk, Goring-by-Sea, ALFRED WILLIAM HOSKINS, formerly of Beckenham, in his 70th year. Interment at Norwood Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday), 12.30.

IRBY.—On Jan. 13, 1930, at a nursing home in London, EMMA SARAH BRANSBY IRBY, widow of the Rev. George Powell Irby, in her 94th year.

JOHNSTONE.—On Jan. 12, 1930, at Stace House, Tenterden, Kent, of heart failure, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BENJAMIN ARMISTON JOHNSTONE, O.B.E., J.P., late Indian Army and 9th Service Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

MALAN.—On Jan. 13, 1930, in India, suddenly, of pneumonia, CHARLES HUNTINGFORD MALAN, Indian Civil Service, Postmaster-General, Madras, aged 46.

MARKS.—On Jan. 13, 1930, at Worthing, LILY, widow of EDWARD CHARLES ROBERT MARKS, of "Clydesdale," Birchwood Hill-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham. Funeral (from "Clydesdale") at Lodge Hill Cemetery, Birmingham, to-morrow (Thursday), at 2 p.m.

MAW.—On Jan. 13, 1930, after an operation, GEORGE ROBERT MAW, eldest son of the late George Maw, of Benthall, Shropshire. Funeral, Benthall Church, Friday, at 3 p.m.

MELSON.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at Pesslake, Surrey, EDWARD MELSON, aged 69. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

MIDDLETON.—On Jan. 14, 1930, MAJOR WILLIAM FREDERICK MIDDLETON, late 3rd (Militia) Battalion, The Black Watch (R.H.), of Baldarroch, Murthly, Perthshire. Funeral on Friday, Jan. 17, from Baldarroch, at 1.30. Friends please accept this, the only intimation and invitation. No flowers.

DEATHS (continued)

O'BRIEN.—On Jan. 11, 1930, at Lausanne, FLORENCE ROSES MUIR, wife of E. J. O'BRIEN, and elder daughter of the late A. Muir Wilson, of Whiteley Wood Hall, Sheffield.

PALMER.—On Jan. 11, 1930, at a nursing home in Bournemouth, BEATRICE CLARE PALMER, for 12 years the devoted governess of the children of Dr. and Mrs. T. G. Longstaff, of Picket Hill, New Forest.

PEIRSE-DUNCOMBE.—On Jan. 13, 1930, at 52, Tufton-street, S.W.1, GEORGIANA S. PEIRSE-DUNCOMBE, third daughter of the late G. T. and A. G. Peirse-Duncombe.

PIM.—On Jan. 13, 1930, ARTHUR W. PIM, fifth son of the late George Pim, of Brennanstown, Cabinteely, Co. Dublin. Deeply regretted.

RICKETT.—On Jan. 13, 1930, at 109, Inverness-terrace, W., ODORLIA RICKETT, daughter of the late Joseph Rickett, of Barham House, East Hoathly, aged 68 years.

SAIT.—On Jan. 11, 1930, in London, ELEANOR, widow of EDWARD SAIT, of Hartburn, Stockton-on-Tees. Funeral at 12 noon to-morrow (Thursday), at Golders Green Crematorium.

SCOTT.—On Jan. 14, 1930, the anniversary of his golden wedding, at Thorpe House, Chertsey, WILLIAM CHARLES SCOTT, aged 87. Funeral at St. Mary's Church, Thorpe, 2 p.m. on Friday, Jan. 17. Train leaves Waterloo 12.55, arriving Egham station 1.32.

SLADE.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at Duddlestone, Taunton, KATHLEEN, widow of SIR CUTHBERT SLADE, BT., of Mainsel, Driffield-water. Funeral at St. Michael's Church, near North Newton, to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30 p.m.

STURMEY.—On Jan. 8, 1930, at The Quarry Close, Coventry, suddenly, HENRY STURMEY, aged 72. Funeral took place at Radford on Jan. 11.

WARD.—On Jan. 11, 1930, at Nakuru, Kenya Colony, CAPTAIN the HON. CYRIL WARD, R.N., aged 53.

WILDASH.—On Jan. 13, 1930, at Easthill, Hervey-close, Finchley, STANLEY, the beloved husband of ELLEN WILDASH, aged 64. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church, Finchley, to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30 p.m.; afterwards at Golders Green Crematorium. No mourning. After funeral, flowers to Finchley War Memorial, by request.

WILDING.—On Jan. 11, 1930, at Kidlington, Oxon, CHARLES FREDERICK WILDING, formerly of St. Petersburg, Russia, in his 88th year.

WILLIAMS.—On Jan. 11, 1930, in London, WYNFRED WELLS STRACHAN WILLIAMS, son of the late Capt. WILLIAMS, R.N., of Dan y.

WILSON.—On Jan. 13, 1930, at the Vicarage, Tanworth-in-Arden, Hockley Heath, Warwickshire, the Rev. ROBERT WILSON, M.A., LL.D., in his 80th year. Funeral at Tanworth 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday).

WODEHOUSE.—On Jan. 13, 1930, at 2, Villiers-avenue, Surbiton, MARY, widow of HERBERT WODEHOUSE, aged 82 years.

WOOD.—On Jan. 8, 1930, at Knayton Hall, Thirsk, ROSA ELIZABETH, the dearly loved wife of JOHN RICHARDSON WOOD, formerly of Bishopsfield, York.

WOOD-WHITE.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at Wickham Market, TOBY JOHN BERNARD, the beloved little son of BERNARD and HILARY WOOD-WHITE, aged 5 years. Funeral private.

IN MEMORIAM

COLE.—In loving and grateful memory of our beloved parents, LEOPOLD and LILLA ALICIA COLE, Jan. 15, 1923, and July 22, 1929.

HARVEY.—In ever-loving memory of ERNST CUMMINS HARVEY, who passed away Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1929, Townhouse, Littleborough.

HEFFERNAN.—Our adored Mother, Jan. 15, 1914. Living cherished and enshrined in our hearts.

HISCOX.—In ever-loving memory of LIEUT. EDWIN CHARLES HISCOX, R.F.A., who passed away Jan. 15, 1927. Sadly missed.

HOLLAMS.—In ever-loving and ever-present memory of JOHN HOLLAMS, who passed away Jan. 15, 1926.

HOLLAND.—MAJOR HUGH MORITZ HOLLAND, D.S.O. Died Jan. 15, 1922. In most tender memory of the dear son of Dr. and Mrs. Holland, of St. Moritz.

McEUEN.—In ever-loving and unfading memory of my dear CHARLIE, Aberlady, Perthshire, Jan. 15, 1926.—M.

NARISCHKINE.—In ever-loving memory of my dear husband, GEORGE DEMETRIEVICH NARISCHKINE, who died Jan. 15, 1924. So sadly missed and mourned.

ROW, PRESCOTT, whose gentle spirit passed onward a year ago to-day.—MOTHER and PEGGY.

WATT.—In memory of JOHN CHARLES WATT, Gables, Leconfutser, son of late Francis Watt, J.P., D.L., Ottringham Grange, Beverley, died Jan. 15, 1924.

FUNERAL

THOMAS.—The funeral of WILFRID ARTHUR VINCENT THOMAS, Captain R.A., will be at Shoeburyness Garrison on Friday, Jan. 17, at 2.30 p.m. Train leaves Fenchurch-street for Shoeburyness at 12.9 p.m.

LONDON NECROPOLIS CO.—FUNERALS, CREMATIONS, MONUMENTAL MASONRY. Westminster Bridge-road, S.E.1. Hop. 1276. Tele.: Necropolo London. (Est. 1851.)

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SPINK and SON, Ltd., are the well-known VALUERS and BUYERS of fine EMERALD, DIAMOND, and PEARL JEWELS, also OLD SILVER and ANTIQUES. Valuations may safely be sent by post or rail insured. Est. 1772. 5-7, King-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd. Collections purchased, sold, or valued. "Sotheran, Piccy, London." Tele. 7741. T.A., Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

BEST PRICES PAID for JEWELLERY, Gold, Silver, and Diamonds. Platinum, Antiques, dental plates (not valuable). Large or small quantities. Goods returned if price not accepted. BENTLEY and Co., 10, Wood-street, Oxford-street, W.1 (facing Marshall and Snelgrove).

WANTED immediately for SPOT CASH, DIAMONDS, GEMS, Emeralds, Pearls, Old-fashioned Jewellery, Antique Silver, Sheffield Plate, &c. The highest prices paid. (Bankers, Midland, Piccadilly.) Call or post. HARRIS and Co., 37, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

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SERVICE NOTICES

3 lines 9s. (minimum)

OXFORDSHIRE and BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY ROLL of HONOUR.—A Roll containing the names of all ranks of all Battalions of the Regiment who were killed or died during the Great War is being compiled for placing in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, together with the Colours of Service and Garrison Battalions in which they were serving. Subscriptions are invited and should be sent to the Secretary, Regimental Committee, Cowley Barracks, Oxford.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

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ANTIQUE SILVER JEWELLERY, OLD GOLD, &c., purchased for cash; best prices given.—Le Chemmant and Co., 97, Wimpole-street, W.1. Est. 1822.

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PLAYER PIANO by Marshall and Wendall for SALE. Cost £235. Excellent condition. Owner going abroad. Price £140 or near offer.—Write Box A.337, Willings, 88, Strand, W.C.2.

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A Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 308, High Holborn, W.C.1, Ladies' Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery, Plate, &c. Buyer attends or cash by return. Holborn 7127. Est. 1880.

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PERSONAL

H.—Would like to hear more.—Christopher.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. for line (minimum two lines). One line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

FOUND, Chocolate-Coloured POMERANIAN, taken Marylebone-lane Police Station.

ROYAL SCHOOL for DEAF and DUMB CHILDREN, Margate.—The Committee gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE the RECEIPT of an ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION of £20 guineas from the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers.

COME and SEE "THE NIGHT PATROL," the only film of its kind. A realistic drama of London—the London you do not know. Tickets for the performance at the ACADEMY CINEMA, OXFORD-STREET, W. (opposite Waring and Gillow), 3 p.m., 6 p.m., 9 p.m., January 21st, one day only, may be obtained from Miss REDY, 21a, Tudor-street, Blackfriars, E.C.4. Prices 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d.

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—On Sunday evening, 19th January, at 8.15, ALL-STAR PERFORMANCE in aid of the funds of the BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN. All seats bookable, from 1 guinea to 2s. 6d.—All applications for tickets and communications should be addressed to the Hon. Organiser, Mrs. E. W. Pope, Offices, His Majesty's Theatre, Haymarket, S.W.1. (Telephone, Regent 1708.)

MR. and Mrs. ROPER SPYERS wish to convey their GRATITUDE to the very many friends who have expressed such kindness and sympathy over the destruction of the WILLOW HAYNE HOTEL by fire. They are replying to them all individually as fast as they are able.

GERMAN (colloquial), private lessons and small classes.—Write Box C.1982, The Times, E.C.4.

SHIP MODELS.—Old British Warship Models REQUIRED; must be first-class workmanship and design.—Box K.1970, The Times, E.C.4.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work for the Poor.—Ivory Cross, 67a, Welbeck-street, W.1.

PUBLISHERS and AUTHORS. OXFORD GRADUATE, woman, now reading for three London publishers, wants MORE WORK; 10 years' experience; also revision, criticism, editing of MSS.—Write Box Y.625, The Times, E.C.4.

T.-COLONEL RICHARDSON'S AIREDALES for House Protection. Wire, Fox, Sealyham, &c. See Kennel.

ROYAL SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.—The Committee gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE the RECEIPT of £100 from the Executors of the late Joseph Lawrence, and of £21 from the United Grand Lodge of England Freemasons, and appeal to the charitable on behalf of many afflicted and crippled poor persons in immediate need of suitable surgical appliances. Donations will be gladly received by the Vice-Chairman at the offices of the Society, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Bankers: Barclay's Bank (Limited), 19, Fleet-street.

I would suggest that your Association do all they can to attract RETIRED OFFICIALS like myself to come to South Africa to spend the autumn of their lives in peace and comfort, without any idea of farming or mining money. I retired from the rank of the Indian Army to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association (London Office, 199, Piccadilly, W.1.)

N.S.P.C.C. CHANGES TEARS to SMILES. Happy children.—Director, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

£130 PER ANNUM.—Most unique and exquisitely appointed, easily run SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE; modern; hours.—Combination living reception room, two bed rooms, kitchen, bath room, balcony; very quiet. Premium £250 for new stair carpets and fittings, also lease expiring December, 1939. Might be Let, furnished, to suitable tenant. 6, Tudor-street, Blackfriars, E.C.4. Phone Kelvin 9809.—Write Box Y.577, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALISM.—YOUNG LADY of good education can be accepted as APPRENTICE to Fashion Journalism and receive valuable training under guidance of leading fashion journal. Small premium £100, returnable monthly.—Write as to education, age, &c., to Box V.1623, The Times, E.C.4.

NATIONAL ADOPTION SOCIETY (Registered 1917). 1, Arundel-street, Strand. Telephone: Central 7211). and West of England Branch, 8, Benartt-street, Bath.

CAN anyone ADVISE GENTLEWOMAN (26) living in London of a cheery, moderate CLUB, both sexes?—Write Box Y.612, The Times, E.C.4.

EMBLAZONRY, ILLUMINATION, Paintings of Arms and Crests, Pedigrees, Designs for Presentation Work.—R. Hargreaves-Mawdsley, 80, Pembroke-road, Clifton, Bristol.

NORTH SIDE. Park three minutes.—Very attractive SMALL HOUSE Unfurnished; three reception, five bedrooms, bath room, garden in front and rear; very quiet and central, on bus and Tube routes. Rent £125. 12½ years' lease to be Sold. No agents.—Write Box K.1902, The Times, E.C.4.

THE HEART THROBS when one realises the pure Christian charities conducted by the founders of the ROYAL HOSPITAL and HOME for INCURABLES, Putney. This National Charity spends £50,000 a year in relieving 900 helpless and physically hopeless sufferers. Please help.—City Offices, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C.4.

LEONIE.—We were very happy; why should it not continue? It is all a misunderstanding, and can easily be put right again.—Billie.

YOUNG MAN (22), Public School, studied Paris, desires POSITION as Secretary.—Write Box 0823, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEWOMAN, young, wishes receive Boarders; superior home; North London.—BM/DODK, London, W.C.1.

GENTLEMAN, 36, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), admitted Solicitor, seeks POSITION; PORT (not legal); earlier business experience; fond outdoor life.—Write Box 7439, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

RHODESIA.—FARM for SALE, 10,000 acres, 50 under cultivation, 2 native reserves, good dip and pigsties; bumper crops mealies, pumpkins, and small crops; 4 miles up-to-date dwelling houses; healthy; picturesque, undulating country; good rainfall; three rivers traverse estate, never-failing water supply; game really plentiful and cheap; 18 miles from main Cape-Cairo Railway, easy distance of mining area; good shooting, including big game; 9-hole sand-box golf course. Advertiser knows owner and estate.—Write Box 04758, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

AGRICULTURE. Land Agency, Colonial Farming.—Postal tuition.—See Educational column, page three.

VACANCY, Nov. 1st, for PUPIL (worker); pay most; no premium.—Write Box Q.1814, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY SECRETARY disengaged for three months. Apply Miss T., 41, Croham-road, S. Croydon.

FOR SALE at £350 Freehold, TEN ACRES LAND; ideal summer or week-end retreat; 25 miles London (Kent); has made road with main water; two acres south-west slope, eight acres glorious meadowland; high up with good views. The size is just right. Plenty of building space now available. London taxes only, if any, small country estates of this size. Immediate purchase will ensure possession by Easter.—Write Box Q.1812, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, from about February 10th for eight weeks, HOUSE with three bedrooms, sitting-room, kitchen rooms, usual offices; rent about 12-14 guineas; very careful tenants.—Write Box Q.1811, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARMING MODERN HANDWRITING TAUGHT by Miss Tinne.—Write Box Q.1125, The Times, E.C.4.

AN OPPORTUNITY OCCURS to ACQUIRE, with immediate possession, a labour-saving, detached HOUSE with four large bed rooms, dining and drawing rooms, garage; built of modern materials and completed 1927; situated in highest and best part of Sunningdale, near two stations and golf links. £1,900.—Write or phone appointment, Brentwood 565, "Alston," Priests-lane, Shenfield.

TO BUTCHERS.—High-class firms should look at "Business Premises" column, page 25.

BUSINESS GENTLEMAN, retired through ill-health, offers £6,000 to £8,000 for INTEREST in profitable financial and other problems; Reconstructions and Dissolutions undertaken; 25 years' unbroken record of successful consultations.—Write Box 0.1813, The Times, E.C.4, in the confidence "Mediator," 6, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.1.

ATTRACTIVE 1930 BOOKLET now ready.—LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS, page four.

CHILDREN RECEIVED in charming country house, nursery; trained nurse in charge.—Write Box 0827, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

MAYFAIR.—Well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM; 3½ gns.—Grosvenor 3077.

CROSVENOR-GARDENS.—CONSULTING ROOM and BASEMENT ROOM to LET.—Mayfair 6011.

WANTED, FURNISHED HOUSE after January, six or eight weeks; near Park or Gardens; three sitting rooms, eight bed rooms; three in family; careful tenants; moderate rental.—Write Box 0.1810, The Times, E.C.4.

30, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE.—Small SERVICE FLAT, furnished or unfurnished.—Apply Caretaker.

DELIGHTFUL MODERN GEORGIAN HOUSE, two floors, in large garden; three reception, eight bed, three bath rooms; garage; central heating; close Lord's; viewed any time. 25, Grove End-road, N.W.

LANCASTER-GATE.—SEMI-BASEMENT FLAT; large studio, bed room, kitchen, bath; constant hot water; £90 per annum.—Apply Caretaker, 9, Craven-hill.

STUTZ, fitted with very special drop-head coupé; new July, 1929; mileage negligible; exceptionally attractive car; numerous extras; must sacrifice; going abroad. Cost £1,200, will accept £725 or near offer. Seen any time.—H. Appleton, 82, Denbigh-street, S.W.1.

£25 Accepted for beautiful ERMINE SET, perfect condition. Also Spanish Shawl heavily embroidered white; accept £7.—Write Box Y.628, The Times, E.C.4.

VERY CHOICE WINES.—Please write for full list of Wines and Spirits to HEDGES and BUTLER, Ltd., 155, Regent-street, London, W.1.

FOR really sensible and light rucksacks for Winter sports with outside pockets and divisions see Fortnum and Mason's. From 8s. 6d. to 45s., carriage paid.—182, Piccadilly, W.1.

MR. ROGERS, Breeches and Jodhpur Cutter to Huntsmans for past nine years, has joined EMMS, Ltd., Tailors, 11, Savile-row, W.1. Regent 3564.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, and PEARLS, OLD SILVER PLATE, &c., bought for cash or valued.—ROBERTS-COLE, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS, 199, Edgware-road, London, W.2. Estd. 1797. Obtain our offer before selling elsewhere.

PETER DEAN and Co., 131-3-5, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2, want your unrequired effects to meet the enormous demand they have for all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's clothing; exceptionally high prices for day and evening gowns, coats, furs, shoes, lingerie, lounge suits, dress suits, overcoats, &c.; cash or offer by return for parcels; buyers attend free of charge anywhere. 'Phone, Paddington 4320.

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MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

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P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	—	Jan. 17
†Viceroy of India	18,700	Ohlson	Jan. 17	Jan. 23
Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	Jan. 24	Jan. 31
*†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 31	Feb. 7
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
†Rampura	16,800	Furlong	Feb. 14	Feb. 21
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
*†Ranchi	11,000	Brooks	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Mooltan	21,000	Greenshield	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
*†Morea	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
†Viceroy of India	18,700	Ohlson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Makola	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Naldera	16,000	Harrison	—	Jan. 17
‡Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	Jan. 24	Jan. 30
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
†Chitral	15,000	Sigrees	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Malola	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Viceroy of India	18,700	Ellis	Apr. 18	Apr. 24
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
‡Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 23
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calls Southampton.

†Nankin	7,600	Jack	Jan. 17	—
†Nagova	7,600	Cooper	Jan. 31	—
Padma (cargo)	7,736	—	Feb. 14	—

Taking passengers for * Algiers, † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	Jan. 24	Jan. 31
†Narrore (cargo)	5,283	—	Jan. 31	—
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
†Malwa	14,600	Duffin	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
†Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Feb. 28	—
Kashmir	9,000	Sudell	Mar. 6	—
Mantua	11,000	Himett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28

† Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*†HATIMURA	6,666	Jan. 18	—	Jan. 25
†DUMANA	8,427	Feb. 1	Feb. 8	Feb. 15
†DUMANA	8,441	Feb. 15	Feb. 22	Mar. 1
*MUNDRA	7,275	Mar. 12	Mar. 22	Mar. 29

* Cargo Steamer. † Calling Port Sudan.
‡ Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MULBERA	9,100	—	Jan. 18	Jan. 25
MASHOBRA	8,324	Jan. 25	Feb. 1	Feb. 8
MANTOLA	9,068	Feb. 5	Feb. 15	Feb. 22
MANDALA	8,348	Feb. 19	Mar. 1	Mar. 8

PORT SUDAN, ADEN AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Marseilles
MADURA	9,077	—	—	Jan. 17	Jan. 25
MANTIANA	9,068	Jan. 25	Feb. 1	Feb. 8	Feb. 16
MALDA	9,068	Feb. 22	Mar. 5	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
MODASA	9,070	Mar. 22	Apl. 2	Apl. 11	Apl. 19

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager, F. H. Grosvenor.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Booking Office: 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris: Société Financière P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Eccomble, McGrath and Co., 15, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; R.S.S. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlesboro' to Bombay and Karachi, Gow, Wilson and Stanton, Ltd., 14, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

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Regular four-weekly Passenger Service from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
REMUERA	11,600	Jan. 17
PALOMETA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 14
RUAHINE	11,000	Mar. 14
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 11
WAITEMATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9

Apply J. R. Wardlaw and Co., Ltd., 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. Avenue 5220); or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. Co. of NEW ZEALAND

TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A.
Thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver	From † San Francisco
AORANGI	Feb. 5	—
MAKURA	—	Feb. 19
NIAGARA	Mar. 5	—
TAHITI	—	Mar. 19

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply to Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	Liverpool.	London.	Plym'th.
BALRANALD	13,000	Feb. 15	Jan. 27	Feb. 1
BALLARAT	13,000	—	14 Feb.	15 Feb.
BENDIGO	13,000	—	14 Mar.	15 Mar.
TRALADINE	13,000	—	14 Apr.	15 Apr.

†Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	Jan. 24	Jan. 30
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 23

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

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Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORFORD	20,000	Jan. 18	Jan. 24	Jan. 26
ORONSAY	20,000	Feb. 1	Feb. 10	Feb. 12
ORONTES	20,000	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	Feb. 23
ORAMA	20,000	Mar. 1	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
OSTERA	12,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
OTRANTO	12,000	Apl. 26	May 2	May 4
ORONSAY	20,000	Mar. 24	May 30	June 1

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL
BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT; SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
City of Simla	9,983	Jan. 17	Bombay and Karachi
City of Cairo	7,862	Jan. 18	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Exeter	9,447	Feb. 2	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Canterbury	8,421	Feb. 15	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Paris	10,902	Feb. 23	Bombay and Karachi

Calls (d) Madras.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Nagpur	10,138	Jan. 20	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Harvard	7,071	Feb. 11	Bay, East London
City of Karachi	8,575	Mar. 11	and Natal.

WINTER IN EGYPT.

Return tickets issued from LIVERPOOL and MARSEILLES at reduced rates during the Season.
All sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3. Tele., Avenue 3540
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. Cent. 3540
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street. Cent. 9222

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THE FIRST CLASS ONLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Staffordshire	15,000	—	Jan. 18
Gloucestershire	15,000	Jan. 24	Feb. 4
Lancashire	15,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 8
Cheshire	15,000	Feb. 7	Feb. 15

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8088, 8087.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
CHENONCEAUX Jan. 17 and Feb. 14 ATHOS II.
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
R. DE ST. PIERRE Jan. 17 and Jan. 31 V. DE STRASBOURG
PIRÉE, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE Jan. 30, 28 and Feb. 11 PIERRE LOTI
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
AMAZONE Jan. 21 and Jan. 28 MARIETTE PACHA
For passage and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 72, Pall Mall, S.W.1, or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

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Experienced Travel Service. Lowest Fares.
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FASTEST OCEAN SERVICE IN THE WORLD.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

AUSONIA - - - - JAN. 17

*AURANIA	Jan. 24	AQUITANIA	Jan. 29

* Calls Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL—QUEENSTOWN—NEW YORK.

SAMARIA - - - - JAN. 18

‡ANTONIA	Jan. 25	*SCYTHIA	Feb. 1

‡ Via Belfast and Greenock, not Queenstown.
* Via Belfast and Greenock, not Queenstown.

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S., via CHERBOURG.

AUSONIA - - - - JAN. 17

*AURANIA	Jan. 24	ASCANIA	Feb. 7

* Calls Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S., via BELFAST.

ANTONIA - - - - JAN. 25

†SCYTHIA	Feb. 1	†ANDANIA	Feb. 15

† Calls Greenock.

Apply Cunard Line, London: 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 24-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

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WINTER HOLIDAYS IN SUMMER WEATHER.

TWO CABIN CRUISES FROM BRITISH PORTS TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

VISITING NORTH AFRICA—ITALY—RIVIERA—FRANCE—SPAIN—PORTUGAL

By R.M.S. MEGANTIC (14,878 tons)

From LIVERPOOL .. Jan. 18
SOUTHAMPTON .. Jan. 20 & Feb. 3
CHERBOURG .. Jan. 20 & Feb. 3
19 DAYS from £30.

THREE WEEKS OF SUNSHINE IN ITALY, NORTH AFRICA, OR ON THE RIVIERA. Passengers may sail on the January Cruise and spend about 3 weeks' holiday at any calling port, returning home by the February Cruise, thus completing the Mediterranean round at a voyage cost which need not exceed £30.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(c) Westernland	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
(c) Pennland	Feb. 21	Feb. 22

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(c) Westernland		sat.,	Feb. 8
(c) Pennland		Sat.,	Feb. 22

From Antwerp previous day.
(c) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON TO NEW YORK.
Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
London-Boulogne, £3.

*Minnetonka	21,998 tons	Jan. 18	Mar. 15
Minnewaska	21,716 tons	Feb. 1	Mar. 29

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
Single Fare, £25. Return Fare, £40. London-Boulogne, 30s.

*Minnekahda	17,281 tons	Jan. 25	Feb. 22

* Carrying also freight, unfurnished cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR
EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES
from
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"PARIS" (c)	Jan. 15	Jan. 21
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Jan. 22	Jan. 30
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	Jan. 29	Feb. 4

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (cabin class), MONTHLY.
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.
S.S. "FELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Jan. 27
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. Feb. 24
The largest and fastest liners from England. Also

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monthly.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all Leading Travel Agents.

The quickest and best route to ALGERIA and TUNISIA is overland via Marseilles.
LONDON to ALGIERS in TWO DAYS.
FRENCH LINE, Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all Leading Travel Agents.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OZEAN LINE.

	From Southampton
HAVANA	
VERA CRUZ	RIO PANUCO .. Jan. 30th
TAMPICO	RIO BRAVO .. Mar. 6th
GALVESTON	Managers: Wright Bros. and Co.,
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

SOUTH AMERICA

FROM BORDEAUX.

RIO SANTOS	{s.s. "Massilia" (15,147 tons)	Feb. 1
MONTEVIDEO	{s.s. "Lutetia" (14,654 tons)	Feb. 15
BUENOS AIRES	{s.s. "Massilia" (15,147 tons)	Mar. 22

Cie de Nav. SUD-ATLANTIQUE and Chargeurs-Réunis, U.K. Agents: Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., 62, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 0736.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.
TO HALIFAX & NEW YORK.
†ROTTERDAM (First class fare from £42 10s.) Jan. 21
†EENDAM (First class fare from £36 10s.) Jan. 25

SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK.
FIRST SAILING OF THE
ENTIRELY RENOVATED
S.S.
ROTTERDAM JAN. 21
24,170 Reg. Tons.
SWIMMING POOL.
RUNNING HOT AND COLD WATER IN ALL CABINS.

TO CUBA AND MEXICO.

*EDAM .. Jan. 23 *MAASDAM .. Feb. 13
From Rotterdam. † Not calling Halifax.
Apply 9, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No. Gerr. 5440) or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No. Mon. 0021).

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AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES
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Frequent Sailings. Unrivalled Service.
RETURN FARES from £38.
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†TUSCANIA	Feb. 11	*CASTALIA	Mar. 12

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Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Jan. 18
*ARLANZA	14,030	Jan. 31	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Feb. 14	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Feb. 15
*ALMANZORA	13,351	Feb. 28	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Mar. 1
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Mar. 14	—
DESNA	11,468	—	Mar. 15

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to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Via France, Spain.		PERU, PANAMA CANAL.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA,		

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROPESA	14,075	Jan. 16
ORBITA	16,495	Jan. 30
ORCADES (omits Bermuda)	17,237	Feb. 13
OROMA	11,580	Feb. 27

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SOUTHAMPTON
TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg.)

EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to New York)			Jan. 18
METAGAMA			Feb. 20
MELITA			Mar. 8
MONTROSE			Mar. 15

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MONTROSE (B.G.)			Jan. 17
MINNEDOSA (G.)			Jan. 24
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (B.G. to New York)			Jan. 29
MONTCALM (G.)			Jan. 31

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MONTROSE	Jan. 18	EMPRESS OF FRANCE	
MINNEDOSA	Jan. 25	(to New York)	Jan. 30

JAPAN AND CHINA.

EMPRESS OF CANADA (from Vancouver) .. Feb. 15
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, MONTCALM, Jan. 31.)
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (from Vancouver) .. Mar. 8
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, MINNEDOSA, Feb. 21.)

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Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail service from
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AORANGI .. Feb. 5 † NIAGARA .. .. Mar. 5

LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK.

EMPRESS OF FRANCE, Jan. 29.

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"ALMEDA STAR"	} COMFORT AND LUXURY AND SERVICE	{	16 Jan.
"ANDALUCIA STAR"			6 Feb.
"AVELONA STAR"			20 Feb.
"AVILA STAR"			6 Mar.

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April 12th to May 6th.—To SPAIN, TUNIS, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, ITALY, and ÆGEAN SEA.—24 days, 6,408 miles.
May 7th to May 30th.—To MOROCCO, SICILY, DALMATIA, VENICE, and ALGERIA.—23 days, 5,816 miles.
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"Antenor"	11,174 tons from Liverpool	March 29th
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‡DUNLUCE CASTLE	Jan. 23	—
ARMADALE CASTLE	—	Jan. 24

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"ARAKAPOORA"	31st Jan.	8th Feb.

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S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Feb. 1
S.S. "VAN ESSENLAER"	Feb. 15

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H. R. S. DRUCE, Secretary.

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FACULTY OF COMMERCE.
PROFESSORSHIP in COMMERCIAL LAW.
The Council invites APPLICATIONS for the CHAIR of COMMERCIAL LAW to be vacant at the end of the present session through the retirement of Professor F. Tillyard.
The Professorship is a part-time one with a stipend of £450 per annum.
Applications (six copies) accompanied by testimonials or such other credentials as candidates may desire to submit, should be sent to the Registrar, the University, Edgbaston, Birmingham, on or before March 1st, 1930.
Further particulars may be obtained from
C. G. BURTON, Secretary.
The University, Edmund-street, Birmingham, January, 1930.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ADVERTISEMENT Manager required for Furniture and Furnishing Trade Publication. Good salary and commission with prospect of considerable advancement. Applicant must be prepared to work London and Provinces and be able to produce record of good results obtained on Trade paper representation (preferably those connected with the Furniture trade).—Write full particulars to Box V.1638, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISEMENT Salesman for well-established North Atlantic Ocean Newspaper. Must be good interviewer; commencing salary £300 per annum.—Send full particulars, past experience, and age, to Box V.1641, The Times, E.C.4.

AN Important Brewery Company in India requires the services of a Head Brewer with wide scientific and practical experience in all branches of malting, brewing and bottling; must be qualified to assume complete control if necessary; age between 35-45; excellent opportunity for a real live man.—Applications, stating qualifications and experience fully, to Box 3307, care of Yoward and Co., Ltd., 5, Racquet-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4.

APPLICATIONS are invited from well-educated men between 25 and 35 years of age to join staff of large sales organization for the purpose of training as sales executives. The work would consist of learning every side of the business both from a commercial and sales point of view. After training period successful applicants will be definitely given control of a company's or agency's branches. Applicants should give particulars of the following: Education, War career, if any, past business experience, and age.—Write Box 04181, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

Solicitor and Barrister practising together in Rangoon, Burma, wish to engage the services of a younger Solicitor or Barrister (unexpert) with a view to possibility of partnership later on. Probable terms to suitable applicant Rupees 650 per mensem and equitable share of profits. Passage home if discharged or terms for partnership ultimately not agreed to.—Apply in first instance by letter only, to Holmes, Son and Pott, Capel House, New Broad-street, London, E.C.2, sending copies only of testimonials and stating qualifications, age, education, and experience.

A Vacancy occurs in an International Organization for a man of executive ability. For a suitable candidate there is a prospect of becoming manager. Knowledge of European commerce and languages would be an advantage. The work will not normally be heavy. The post might suit a retired Civil servant or one with similar experience.—Applications, stating age, salary, to Box V.1651, The Times, E.C.4.

BOOKKEEPER Cashier required immediately for leather merchants' office, Midlands; good knowledge French, German languages, conversational ability, permanency; good prospects.—Write strictest confidence full particulars experience, age, and salary required and when free to Box V.1661, The Times, E.C.4.

COMPANY Secretary required; London; able to read German and French, with knowledge of company, patent, and trade-mark laws, accounts, sales, costing.—Write Box A.1981, The Times, E.C.4.

COLONIAL Railway requires Foreman to take charge of carriage shops. Thorough knowledge of coach body repair work essential and experience in building new coaches desirable. Salary, conditions, and prospects for first-class man, age 35 to 44, with character and personality. Applications, which will be treated in strict confidence, should be accompanied by full particulars of experience and present employment.—Sir Douglas Fox and Partners, Broadway Buildings, London S.W.1.

FIRST-CLASS Artist, humorous, modern and general, black-and-white and colour, required.—Write, stating salary, and send specimens to Box V.1645, The Times, E.C.4.

GLASS Bottles and Jars.—Keen and energetic G Traveller required for the Midlands and South; must have first-class experience and able to influence business with large buyers.—Write, stating experience, salary required, to Box V.1660, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN with some knowledge of Engineering G (Light Metals) required to assist manager; preferably able to read German.—Write Box K.1983, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, of education and commercial experience, wanted for responsible situation abroad; able to control men, supervise accounts, and perform duties of manager of a large trading business; must be strictly temperate, preferably abstainer; good salary to suitable man.—Replies, stating age and full particulars, confidentially to "Abroad," Wm. Porteous and Co., Glasgow.

HEAD Clerk, of social standing, interested in literature, and of business of a seat for business executive, to assist on the outdoor staff of London Sales Organization. The work is congenial, remunerative, and not difficult to one possessing ability to interview.—Write Box V.1634, The Times, E.C.4.

LIBRARIAN required for Will's Library, Guy's Hospital Medical School; commencing salary £150-£175, according to experience; duties to commence February 10th, 1930.—Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be forwarded to the Dean, Medical School, Guy's Hospital, London Bridge, S.E.1, not later than Wednesday, 29th January, 1930.

MANAGERESS required for a West End tea and refreshment room; personality and power of control essential.—Write, stating terms of remuneration, experience for past three years, and salary required, to Owner, Box 376, Samson Clark and Co., Ltd., 57, Mortimer-street, W.1.

SPEAKERS with sound knowledge of economics and experience of open-air meetings required by constitutional organization.—Write full particulars to Box G.6, The Times, E.C.4.

SUBSCRIPTION Representatives wanted, in all districts, for established Radio and Electricity trade journals, on small salary and liberal commission basis. Good, well-populated district allocated to each man. Excellent opportunities for keen men to earn good incomes. Write full particulars, age, experience, &c., to Box V.1637, The Times, E.C.4.

TRACER (Lady) required urgently by engineers, W.C. district; upright block printing essential.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Box F.802, The Times, E.C.4.

TUTOR wanted, ordinand preferred, for two boys; suit Shelley's, 11, Crooked-lane, E.C.4.

UNDERSTUDY to manager of department selling patent Floor Covering required; able to keep accounts; interview clients, keen worker; must know first class business.—Write Box K.1982, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Outside Salesman, London area, 25-40; good experience in speciality work for motor-car novelty of first-class merit to be carried as a side line; excellent opportunity for right type of man prepared to work.—Apply, in writing only, to Staff Manager, 2, Moscow-road, Bayswater, W.2.

WANTED immediately Junior Clerk for private office, London; shorthand-typist, bookkeeping, with office experience, of good education and enterprising.—Apply in own handwriting, with full particulars, Box 021, The Times, E.C.4.

WELFARE Supervisor Assistant required for large firm in Manchester; must be good address, tact, education, training, experience, and salary required to be sent to Box Q.1817, The Times, E.C.4.

WHO is seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Java, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd., Dept. D, 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

WIRELESS.—Youths enrolling in January with the Training system of wireless training can be confident of qualifying as wireless operators in September. Positions assured.—Write to Brighton Wireless College, 20, Gloucester-place, Brighton.

A Better Position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

MOTOR Engineering.—Practical workshop training in every branch to suit individual requirements. Courses from one month. Day or evening tuition. Fees by instalments. Write or call for full particulars, Engineering Dept., The British School of Motoring, Ltd., 5, Coventry-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

SUB-EDITOR wanted for a North of England Evening; non-combine; must be thoroughly qualified in evening paper work; references.—Apply by letter (Box No. 185), Derrick's Advertising Agency, 136, Regent-street, London, W.1.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ARCHITECT and Civil Engineer, Bath, has vacancy for pupil; personal training; moderate premium; unique opportunity.—Write Box Q.1311, The Times, E.C.4.

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, S.W.3, (day and residential).—Founded specially to train boys of good education for the Automobile industry. Probationary term. Appointments for qualified students.—Syllabus from Principal.

DANCING.—Required, really nice, suitable girl to train as Assistant to eminent lady teacher; premium required.—Write Box Q.1762, The Times, E.C.4.

ESTABLISHED firm of Chartered Accountants in City have vacancy for Articled Clerk. Premium 150 guineas repayable during articles. Under supervision of principal.—Write Box Y.615, The Times, E.C.4.

ESTATE Agents, &c., in Westminster, have vacancy for keen and well-educated Youth as Articled Pupil under personal supervision of working partners. Premium £100.—part returnable.—Write fully to Box Q.1809, The Times, E.C.4.

ESTATE Agent, managing extensive estates in Scotland, has vacancy for Pupil. Premium £100 per annum.—Box No. 278, Keith and Co., Edinburgh.

GENTLEMANLY Youth, old-established shipbrokers, of heavy business; premium returnable; excellent future prospects.—Write ZF.818, care of Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

GENTLEWOMAN, having exclusive millinery business, is willing take Lady Pupil; small premium.—Write Box 7445, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

COMPETENT Shorthand-Typist (21-25), preferably with experience in handling correspondence, wanted as Assistant Secretary.—Apply by letter only, stating age, speeds, and salary required, and giving full details of experience, to Manager, Regent Institute, Regent House, Palace Gate, W.8.

WANTED at once, for office work in London, few hours daily. Young Lady Confidential Clerk to whom salary would not be a primary consideration; good education, typing, and highest references essential.—Write Box V.1644, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED
3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ACCOUNTANT and Company Secretary, thoroughly experienced, requires appointment, whole or part time.—R. W. T., 20, Victoria-street, Westminster.

ACTIVE Position wanted in Decorating and Property Repair business. Successful London experience showing increased turnover on good percentage basis. Would undertake sole control general management large or small estate, rent collecting, repairs, &c.; highest references; moderate terms.—Write Box F.806, The Times, E.C.4.

ACTIVE, experienced young Representative seeks position with a firm of repute.—Write Box Q.1831, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER, age 27, public school, experienced company secretarial work, accounts, correspondence, and office routine; references.—Write Box F.831, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER (40) desires to negotiate with progressive firm with view to change; experienced staff and sales manager; thorough knowledge multiple shop control, property, and common law.—Write Box 5722, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

ADVERTISER, 35, complete executive experience of modern mail order and easy payment business, is available for immediate engagement.—Write Box V.1560, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER, adaptable, capable, Public School, 24, healthy, used responsibility, control, organization, seeks appointment abroad, any climate, long or short-terms contract; salary by arrangement.—Write Box K.1949, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER (30), 11 years' experience department and sales manager, desires better position, commencing salary £1,000.—Write Box V.1597, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER (34), Cambridge graduate, six years' company secretary, barrister, desires Appointment with scope for qualifications and abilities.—Write Box V.1655, The Times, E.C.4.

ANYTHING in which Pioneering, or similar attributes would be appreciated; 27; single, and free; outdoor man; excellent credentials.—A., 62, Richmond-road, Kingston, Surrey.

ANGLO-FRENCH Commerce.—English business man, 15 years' Sales and Agency Management and Representation, English and French firms in and England, France, India, and Spain, will shortly be free; successful career of wide experience covering engineering products and machinery, silk, cotton, and fancy goods; advertising, contract research; unrivalled connexions in France and India.—Write D. G., care of 6, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.1.

ASSIST. Sales Manager desires change offering greater scope for his abilities; accustomed to visiting territories to stimulate sales; wide experience in training of salesmen; successful organiser; free to discuss immediate engagement.—Write Box F.821, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Civil Engineer (34), disengaged shortly, seeks employment at home or abroad outside or office; reinforced concrete, drainage, &c.—Write Box 0830, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ENGLISHMAN, thorough knowledge German, requires post with good prospects. Colonies, India preferred; 18 months' training Hamburg office; age 20.—Halpern, Rothenbaum Chaussé 71, Hamburg.

EXECUTIVE, age 40, with proved administrative ability and sound business and advertising knowledge, requires post with progressive firm as Sales Organizer and Advertising Manager; highest class references; extensive knowledge of and connexion in London, Provinces, and Ireland.—Write Box 04769, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EX-SERVICE Man wants work at once as Timekeeper or Doorkeeper; excellent references; middle-aged.—Write Box 5730, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED Buyer (ex Smallwood Stores, Ltd.) to make a change; trustworthy, reliable; Public School education; ex-officer; can furnish excellent credentials.—Write Box F.791, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Engineer and Manager.—Well-educated capable business manager, who will be disengaged shortly, is open to entertain engagement in which organizing ability and business acumen are required; willing and able to accept considerable responsibilities; 24 years' sound business experience; age 40; exceptionally high testimonials; would accept position abroad in English-speaking country.—Apply in first instance to Engineer Manager, Box 226, S. C. Peacock, Ltd., 1, Bixteth-street, Liverpool.

EXPERIENCED and adaptable Manager and Correspondent (export, import) independent worker (47), fluent French, German and Spanish, 15 years with same firm, excellent connexions South and Central American markets, excellent fields of activity.—Write Box N.907, Willings, 133, Moorgate, E.C.2.

GENTLEMAN (40), with 20 years' experience in the Far East in import and export business, open for responsible position; prefers Shanghai; position representative on retainer and commission; prefers Shanghai.—Write Box F.830, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, Public School, University, 20 years' commercial, financial, and legal experience as Principal, desires post.—Write Box F.828, The Times, E.C.4.

HIRE Purchase and Insurance.—Executive (36), 10 years' practical experience, desires change; London or abroad; branch managership or similar.—Write Box G.14, The Times, E.C.4.

MINING Engineer (28), School of Mines diploma, experience underground alluvial, opencast mining, and prospecting in Africa and East, handle native labour, accept position with prospects promotion.—Write Box K.1686, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY, Manager, or any responsible position; fully qualified; London or Provinces; disengaged.—Write Box K.1624, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY (m.), desires Evening Employment; experienced correspondent, shorthand-typist, bookkeeper; satisfactory references.—Write Box Y.1636, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUTH Mar. 21, Public School, requires post in Auctioneer's office; three years experience with agricultural auctioneer.—Write Box Q.1807, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Man (23), wishes position Secretary to Agent; three years' experience of Italy and Italian conditions; here or abroad; excellent references.—Write Box F.805, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG Man (23), well educated, seven years' commercial experience, drive car, excellent references, requires situation; go anywhere.—S. Freeman, 63, Plobisher-road, N.8.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

ADVERTISING Manager seeks appointment affording real scope for rapid Sales Expansion in sound line; wide experience; salary and bonus.—Write Box F.821, The Times, E.C.4.

EDITOR southern weekly seeks change; job with scope if desired; 10 years' experience.—Write Box Q.1813, The Times, E.C.4.

LATE Editress women's page national weekly wants contribute feature page or regular articles to paper or syndicate; highest credentials.—Write Box Y.624, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

EFFICIENT Secretary Shorthand-Typist seeks position; 10 years' experience (two in Belgium), rubber and tyre businesses, as confidential secretary to director; speeds 150 and 70; highest references.—321, Upper Richmond-road, East Sheen, S.W.14. 'Phone, Prospect 4342.

EFFICIENT Secretary, permanent or temporary, supplied by Miss Gladys Woolcombe's Secretarial Bureau, 21a, King's-road, Sloane-square. Telephone, Sloane 3779.

EDUCATED Girl, trained Secretary, experienced political and social work, requires daily work.—Write Box 5698, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED (12 years) Lady Secretary, perfect German-English shorthand-typist, seeks part-time post (approx. 9.30-4); interviews from 3.30 p.m.—Write Box Q.1835, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY requires post as Secretary-Assistant to West End doctor or dental surgeon. Write P., 42, Sandringham-court, W.9.

LADY, disengaged, seeks position Private Secretary; expert shorthand-typist; used to Dictaphone, telephone and duplicating machines; capable to work on own initiative; 15 years last post; excellent references.—Write Box F.833, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY (32) requires daily post as Private Secretary, or as club secretary in London; fully capable; excellent references.—Write Box Q.1649, The Times, E.C.4.

PART or full time Secretarial Work desired by lady (28); fully experienced.—Write Box Y.625, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY, shorthand-typist, wide experience, excellent references, desires post where initiative and keen interest appreciated.—Write Box Y.599, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY, Shorthand-Typist, Bookkeeper (28), 10 years' commercial experience, high speeds, good correspondents, knowledge bookkeeping, banking, &c.; post desired as personal Secretary to principal, or would undertake all duties of small office; salary £3 10s. —Duncan, 10, The Curve, Shepherd's Bush, W.12.

YOUNG Lady (22), Inter. B.Com., desires post in London where she may gain commercial experience, knowledge of bookkeeping, accounts, commercial law, French, economics, &c.—Write Box F.630, The Times, E.C.4.

A Private Secretary (or senior shorthand-typist) can be supplied by Regina Bureau (Dept. 47), 58, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

EXPERIENCED Dressmaker (visiting) seeks orders, of frocks, coats, renovations, &c.—Mme. Thornhill, 316, Fulham Palace-road, Fulham, Riverside 4143.

FRENCH Dressmaker visiting ladies' residences.—Mme. Brun, 68, Cale-street, Chelsea, S.W.

GENTLEWOMAN requires apprenticeship, work or showroom, leading London establishment.—Write Box Q.1822, The Times, E.C.4.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAN lady recommend Nursery Governess, under 30? Girl 5½, boy 7; first lessons.—Reply, stating salary, experience, Mitchell's, Swadelands, Lyne, Kent.

CAPABLE gentlewoman required (34); two children (day school); thoroughly experienced children, health, cut cloth, dressmaking, &c.; good country home, Leicester; highest references; salary £50.—Write Box V.619, The Times, E.C.4.

COMPANION to look after children, 5½, 2½ and 0 3 months; thorough knowledge health and training; needlewoman and knitter; first lessons if required; three adults kept; age 24 to 35; £45.—Mrs. Osmaston, Woodside, Bradfield, Berks.

GENTLEWOMAN (trained) required; one baby; good needlewoman and knitter; send full particulars, references.—Write Box K.2000, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSERY Governess, 25-32, for small boy; Worcestershire; must be used to country life.—Write fully Box F.832, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED immediately, Bournemouth district, Nursery Governess or Mother's Help, as family, for boy 2 years; previous experience essential; supervision three older children when required.—Write Box Y.557, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED in February, an experienced Nursery Governess for girl 7, boy 9 in holidays, and part charge boy 2½; must be really fond of country life, able to help little girl with games and music; age 20 to 25. Steyning is 12 miles from Brighton; a personal reference essential.—Write, stating full particulars and salary required, to Mrs. C. Wheeler-Bennett, Grenofen, Steyning, Sussex.

A Pair.—Young French-Swiss girl wanted immediately; country; own nurseries; girl 7.—Write Mrs. Lambrubdi, Box 4224, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADY Companion wanted; age about 40; personal London reference.—Sullivan, 3, The Ridgeway, Gliders Green.

NURSE-MATRON required immediately in girls' school in Devonshire; good training and some experience necessary; salary £80 per annum.—Apply Headmistress, 13, Queen's-road, Hertford, Herts.

£80 up to.—Nursery Governess, gentlewoman; two children, 3 and 5 years; Essex now, India later; 24-30.—Call or 'phone; interview to-day 1-3.—Call 31, Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. 'Phone, Welbeck 7777. No engagement, no fee.

HELPS AND NURSES

LADY'S Help required for cooking (gas), light housework, mending; daily morning help rough work.—Mrs. O'Brien, Cruden House, Bracklyn-road, Beckenham.

FRENCH or Swiss Mother's Help; children 10-8; nice; willing; family life (Town); £36. Others.—Anglo-French Bureau, 309, Regent-street.

NURSE required at once; two children, girl 4½, boy 1½; previous experience and good references essential.—Kemball, Wingrove, Weybridge.

NURSE wanted for Northern Ireland, a nurse for the first baby; must be capable and experienced, about 20 years of age and Protestant.—Write particulars, giving references, before January 22nd, to Mrs. Cooper, Long Field, Ingatestone, Essex, who will interview for Mrs. Herdman, The Red House, Strabane, Co. Tyrone.

CAN lady highly recommend Nurse, about 35, for Oxford? One baby, 10 months; training or experience essential; good salary.—Write full particulars Box U.1869, The Times, E.C.4.

CAN a lady recommend an old-fashioned Nannie of kindly disposition (age 40-50) for first infant?—Write Box 2342, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CAN any lady recommend a thoroughly reliable Nannie (Nurserymaid kept) for my daughter, Mrs. Alec Clayton? Two children, aged 3 years and 5 weeks respectively; country all the year.—Reply Mrs. Hanbury, Castle Malwood, Lyndhurst, Hants.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

EXPERIENCED Nannie for baby 16 months; needlewoman; personal references.—Write Mrs. Abrahams, 66, Clifton-court, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

NANNIE, experienced, 30-40, wanted for baby in Australia; go February, assisted passage; Protestant; references; £80.—Write Kaye, Langham Hotel, London.

USEFUL experienced Nurse; child 2½; good needlework, mending, child's laundry; state wages, references.—Burke, Fountain Hospital, Tooting-grove, S.W.

WANTED immediately, for Japan, experienced Nannie, small baby; good references; must be kind, capable, good sailor.—Mrs. Cowley, 3, Waldegrave-park, Twickenham.

URGENT.—Under Nurse and Nurserymaids, must be experienced, required for Town and country.—Apply Regina Bureau (Dept. 26), 58, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

URGENTLY required, experienced young Nurses, Nursery Governesses, Under Nurses, Nurserymaids.—Cavendish Bureau, 29a, King's-road, Sloane-square.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

LADY'S Maid (Useful) required for flat; one lady, delicate, but not an invalid; must be good need

CHAUFFEURS
(Continued from Page Three)

CHAUFFEUR-HANDYMAN seeks situation; present employer, as handyman with good family; R.A.C. certificated driver; single; exemplary character; good references.—Write Box G.1324, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, married, 30; 21 years' experience; 10 years last situation; excellent references.—Write Box F.810, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, age 29, married; 10 years' driving, workshops, motor-boats; country preferred; highest references.—Write Box G.1751, The Times, E.C.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, long experience, Rolls, &c.; clean licence; personal reference; married; no young children. No. 1, Mews-road, West Hampstead, N.W.6.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, known to us, married, two boys, to Fulham, wants London; last place three yrs., 1½ yrs., Daimler cars. Employer wrote: "Satisfactory in every way; shall give excellent reference." Previously four years, Daimler and Buick; good reference; all makes, including Rolls; all repairs; 26; 5s. 9d.; passenger, 44 10s., five cyl.—Mews Hunt, Ltd., 66, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele.: Welbeck 1777. No booking fee.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 34, single; tall; excellent references; high-powered and other cars; £2 15s. live in, or £4 out.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street. Sloane 3515.

DISENGAGED April or May, Chauffeur-Mechanic, head or single-handed; 26; 5 years' experience; Ford, any car, electric plant; Rolls-Royce Certificate of Merit; abstainer, non-smoker; age 34; speaks French; married, one child; Town or country; excellent references.—Write Box 1445, The Times, 112, Strand, W.C.2.

EX-NAVAL Man (pensioner) seeks any Position of Trust; skilled motor driver, mechanic; able take charge filling station, garage; caretaker; day or night; willing go anywhere; highest references.—Edwards, 39, Cavendish-road, Camden Town, London, N.W.6.

EXPERT Chauffeur-Mechanic; Rolls-Royce and 12 Minerva; 18 years' experience, five years touring France; disengaged London or country.—Vernon, 20, Cumberland-mews, W.1.

MR. Palmer will recommend his Chauffeur; good driver and reliable man.—Apply by letter only, 40, Devonshire-place, W.1.

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3 *lines* 9*s.* (*minimum*)

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A Newly decorated GUEST HOUSE, redecorated, all rooms with hot and cold running water, gas or electric fires, central heating; near Gloucester-road Station. Partial board. Terms moderate. Prob. 2401.
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A BSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes to West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box-spring hair mattresses. First floor rooms with private bath. Centrally heated. Cuisine a speciality. From 4½ 3s. Park

Law Report, Jan. 14

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Court of Appeal—Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Greer, and Lord Justice Slesser—began the hearing of three interlocutory appeals arising in proceedings under a petition of right brought by the Civilian War Claimants' Association, Limited, claiming compensation for loss alleged to have been suffered by civilians owing to enemy action during the War. (IN RE THE PETITION OF RIGHT OF THE CIVILIAN WAR CLAIMANTS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.)

A Divisional Court by a majority—the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Talbot, Mr. Justice Swift dissenting—discharged a rule *nisi* for *certiorari* to quash an order of the Minister of Health purporting to be made under section 40 (3) of the Housing Act, 1925. The majority of the Court were of opinion that section 40 (5), which provided that "the order of the Minister, when made, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act," gave statutory effect to any order *bona fide* intended to be made under the Act. (REX v. MINISTER OF HEALTH; EX PARTE YAFFÉ).

In an action before Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury, the Crown claimed by informations against the Walkergate Press, Limited, printers, and Mr. William Bloomfield and Mr. Ernest Carlton, the directors of the company, penalties for alleged breaches of the Lotteries Act, 1823. The defendants pleaded "Not Guilty," and the company also pleaded that a limited company was not liable to penalties. It was not suggested that the defendants were running a lottery, but that they contemplated supplying the materials with which other people could run lotteries. The jury found that there was a proposal or scheme for a lottery. His Lordship held that section 41 of the Act of 1823 was not available against a limited company and gave judgment in the company's favour. He held that the directors were liable to penalties and gave judgment, in the actions against the directors, for the Crown for £600. (ATTORNEY-GENERAL v. WALKERGATE PRESS, LIMITED; SAME v. BLOOMFIELD; SAME v. CARLTON.)

COURT OF APPEAL

CIVILIANS' ALLEGED WAR DAMAGE: INTERLOCUTORY APPEALS

IN RE THE PETITION OF RIGHT OF THE CIVILIAN WAR CLAIMANTS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

(*Before* LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, LORD JUSTICE GREER, *and* LORD JUSTICE SLESSER)

The COURT began the hearing of three interlocutory appeals by the suppliants arising out of a petition of right brought by the Civilian War Claimants' Association, Limited, claiming compensation for injury or loss alleged to have been suffered by civilians owing to enemy action during the War. The suppliants asked that the compensation should be paid out of the German reparations already received in this country.

The first of the orders appealed from was an order of Mr. Justice Wright refusing the suppliants' application for the removal of the stay imposed by an order of the Master in Chambers.

The second was an appeal from the order of the same Judge affirming the decision of the Master refusing the suppliants leave to re-amend their petition of right. The third was from the refusal of the Judge to reverse and discharge, or vary, an order of the Master made on April 29, 1929, that the points of law raised by the Crown on demurrer to the amended petition of right should be set down and disposed of before the trial of the issues of fact and that in the meantime all further proceedings under the amended petition of right should be stayed. The suppliants asked that that order should be reversed and discharged and that no order should be made on the application under which the order of April 29, 1929, was made, or, alternatively, for an order that the order of April 29, 1929, be varied by removing the stay therefrom and by ordering that the points of law raised by the re-amended petition of right and the demurrer, if any, thereto be set down for hearing and disposed of before the trial of the issues of fact.

Mr. B. B. Stenham and Mr. H. Shanly appeared for the appellants; the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. H. M. Giveen for the Crown.

Mr. STENHAM, in opening the appeals, said that the subject matter of all three arose in connexion with an application for leave to re-amend the petition of right. That was the real question in the appeal. The matter arose in this way. The suppliants applied for leave to re-amend the petition of right. There had previously been an order in Chambers that the issues on the Crown's demurrer should be heard first, and that in the meantime the proceedings on the petition itself should be stayed. When the suppliants' application for leave to re-amend was heard in Chambers, they were met by the point that a stay of the proceedings under the petition had been ordered, and that therefore leave to re-amend could not be given.

Three questions arose on the appeal. (1) Whether there was a stay which ousted the jurisdiction of the Court to re-amend the petition. (2) Whether, having regard to the special privilege of the Crown on demurrer, and the stage which the proceedings had now reached, the Court ought to order the petition to be re-amended. (3) Whether, having regard to the subject matter of the petition of right, the fiat which had been granted, and the state of the law, the re-amendment ought to be allowed.

On July 28, 1928, the suppliants delivered their petition of right. On January 25, 1929, the demurrer and answer or plea of the Crown was filed. On April 17, 1929, the Crown took out a summons for an order that the points of law raised by the demurrer and plea to the petition of right should be set down and disposed of before the trial of the issues of fact, and that in the meantime there should be a stay of the proceedings under the petition. The suppliants had in the meantime taken out a summons to amend the petition. On April 29, 1929, an order was made in Chambers allowing the suppliants to amend. Another order was made on the same date that the points of law raised by the Crown on the demurrer and plea should be set down and disposed of, and that in the meantime all proceedings under the petition should be stayed. Referring to the latter order, counsel said that he could find no precedent for it.

The suppliants having been given liberty to amend their petition by an order made on April 29, 1929, the Crown on October 25, 1929, delivered an amended demurrer, plea and answer. On November 22, 1929, a summons to re-amend the petition was taken out on behalf of the suppliants. The Master made no order on that summons, but extended the time for the suppliants to appeal against the order of April 29, 1929, staying the proceedings under the petition.

"AN OVERRIDING POWER"

Counsel submitted that the order staying proceedings under the petition did not apply to an application for re-amendment. Under Order XXVIII., rule 1, of the Rules of the Supreme Court, there was an overriding power to amend. He asked that the stay imposed by the order of April 29, 1929, be removed.

The petition was presented by a company, which was incorporated and which had absolute assignment. The whole rights of certain claimants involved claims which aggregated about £43,000,000 against the Crown. But the claimants, who had assigned their rights to the Civilian War Claimants' Association, Limited, were 28 in number, and their claims amounted to only about a million and a half.

As the petition of right stood, it asked for money from the Crown on the ground that the Crown had received that money to the use of the suppliants. No antecedent promise to pay was specifically referred to, but it was very clearly indicated. The petition also alleged that the money was trust money in the hands of the Crown. The substance of the petition dealt with the position which arose, *qua* the suppliants and the Crown, with reference to reparations received, and receivable, from Germany.

That subject-matter remained entirely unchanged by the amendment which was sought. That amendment recapitulated all the allegations of fact, and said that, by reason of them, there was a contract. It did not allege any new fact.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Russell and Arnholz; the Treasury Solicitor.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

CHANCERY DIVISION

NAME OF A CIRCUS: PERPETUAL INJUNCTION

MILLS v. CHAPMAN

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE)

In this case Mr. Justice Farwell, at the instance of Mr. Bertram Wagstaff Mills, of 6, Portman-mansions, Baker-street, London, granted an interlocutory injunction on November 26 last against the defendant, Mr. Chapman, of 17, Tottenham Court-road, from using the words "London Olympia" or any similar words in connexion with his zoo circus held at Hull and elsewhere, so as to lead to the belief that it was the same as, or in any way connected with, the plaintiff's circus which had been performing in the winter season at Olympia, London, since 1920.

To-day, on the motion of counsel for the plaintiff, the injunction was, by consent, made perpetual.

Mr. Norman Daynes appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Vernon for the defendant.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Collyer-Bristow and Co.; Messrs. Kimbers, Williams and Co.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

HOUSING SCHEMES: EFFECT OF MINISTER'S ORDER

REX v. MINISTER OF HEALTH; EX PARTE YAFFÉ

(*Before the* LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, MR. JUSTICE SWIFT *and* MR. JUSTICE TALBOT.)

The Court delivered reserved judgments discharging by a majority, Mr. Justice Swift dissenting, the rule *nisi* for *certiorari* granted on March 26, 1929, at the instance of Mr. Abraham Yaffé, an estate agent, of Liverpool, calling on the Minister of Health and the Liverpool Corporation to show cause why an order of the Minister, dated November 23, 1928, confirming an improvement scheme known as the Liverpool (Queen Anne-street) Improvement Scheme, 1928, should not be quashed. Judgment was reserved on November 5, 1929.

It was alleged that the Minister had no jurisdiction to make the order for the following reasons:—The scheme as submitted to the Minister was not an improvement scheme within Part II. of the Housing Act, 1925, because it contained no concrete proposals for the development of the land within the Queen Anne-street area after acquisition by the Liverpool Corporation. It did not provide for the rearrangement or reconstruction of any of the streets and houses in the area. It provided that land within the area might be sold, leased, or otherwise disposed of as the council might think fit, and the estimates which accompanied the scheme were insufficient. The local inquiry which the Minister caused to be held on May 1, 2, and 3, 1928, was void, because there was then no improvement scheme within the meaning of the Act to be inquired into. The modified scheme purported to have been confirmed by the Minister was not an improvement scheme within the Act, since it did not indicate the manner in which the lands were to be developed, and was not accompanied by any lay-out plan. A clause purporting to incorporate in the scheme plans to be made subsequently by the council and approved by the Minister was *ultra vires*.

The question of public importance raised in the case was whether the confirmation of a scheme—good or bad—by the Minister gave it statutory effect and prevented the Court from inquiring into it.

The Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. Bowstead showed cause for the Minister; Mr. W. A. Greene, K.C., and Mr. H. P. Glover for the Liverpool Corporation; Mr. H. A. Hill and Mr. T. Worthington Naylor supported the rule.

THE DISSENTING JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE SWIFT said that the case raised an important point of constitutional law which, so far as he knew, had never yet been decided. As he differed from the other members of the Court, he expressed his opinion with great diffidence, but having arrived at a firm conclusion he thought it his duty to state it.

The question raised might be stated thus:—"When Parliament delegates its powers of legislation to a Minister of the Crown and enacts that in certain circumstances he may make 'an order' and that his order 'when made' shall have effect as if enacted in the Act, is it open to the Judiciary, if that alleged order be challenged, to consider whether in fact 'an order' has been made?"

His Lordship outlined the provisions of the Act with regard to improvement schemes. Where an order had been made by the Minister in pursuance of section 40 (3) of the Act, it clearly had effect by virtue of subsection (5) as if in fact it were in the Act; and it might be that it was not competent for any Court to inquire into its validity or to question its propriety. But it seemed to him that whether an order had been made by the Minister so as to become a statutory enactment must be a question of fact. It could not be enough that it should be said that the Minister had made an order under the Act; there must always arise the question whether he had in fact made an order, which must depend on the further question whether he was ever in fact in a position to make the order which he purported to have made.

Before a local authority approached the Minister with regard to an improvement scheme it was necessary that

(1) there should have been an official representation to the local authority; (2) a resolution by the local authority that an improvement scheme ought to be made; (3) after the resolution they must forthwith proceed to make a scheme; (4) it must be accompanied by maps, particulars and estimates; and (5) the prescribed notices must be published and served.

The power of the Minister was limited to confirming, with or without modifications, the scheme which the local authority had prepared. Before the statute gave him any power to make an order, and before it could be said that he had made any order, it was necessary that all the steps preliminary to the making of a scheme should have been gone through, that it should have been submitted to the Minister, and that a local inquiry should have been held thereon. In his (his Lordship's) opinion, if any of those steps had been omitted the Minister could not make an order, and anything which he did purporting to make an order could not have any statutory effect.

He thought that the words "when made" in section 40 (5) must be given effect to, and that they meant "when made in sequence with the events which the Act prescribed should lead up to them," and if any of the steps required were omitted the Minister had not made an order within section 40 (3) and section 40 (5) did not apply.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE

In the present case an official representation was made on January 18, 1928, by the medical officer of health, the result of which was that on March 7, 1928, the corporation approved what was alleged to be an improvement scheme, and on April 4 that alleged scheme was sent by the town clerk to the Minister. The Minister thereupon directed a local inquiry, which took place at the beginning of May, 1928.

On November 23, 1928, the Minister purported to make an order. It was quite clear that the scheme embodied in that order was not the scheme forwarded by the town clerk on April 4; it was equally clear that what was forwarded by the town clerk was not a scheme at all, and that when the local inquiry was held no valid scheme was in existence or was inquired into. It was, further, quite plain that after the scheme embodied in the order of November 23 came into existence no local inquiry was held.

It seemed to him, therefore, that as a matter of fact certain essential steps before the Minister could make an order were lacking. There was no "scheme," and there was no "local inquiry" after a scheme had been prepared, and he thought the time never came when the Minister could make an order.

Having come to that conclusion he was faced by the argument that the Minister had purported to make an order, and that the Court could not inquire into the validity of what had been done.

He did not agree. When some proposition was alleged to have become an Act of Parliament it was the duty of the Judges to take judicial notice of the fact—but it was a fact which had to be ascertained. A Judge must satisfy himself of the fact. Could it be suggested that the Judges were bound to recognize as an Act of Parliament some document produced to them as having been passed by Parliament at a time when, to their own knowledge, no Parliament was sitting, or when one or other of the Houses had refused to pass it or the Sovereign had refused his assent? They were bound to treat the order of the Minister "when made" as statutory, but that did not justify them in accepting or compel them to accept his *ipse dixit* that he had made "an order."

THE AUTHORITIES

He did not find either in the case of Chartered Institute of Patent Agents v. Lockwood (10 *The Times* L.R., 527; [1894] A.C., 347) or in Rex v. Electricity Commissioners (39 *The Times* L.R., 715; [1924] 1 K.B., 171) any authority touching on the questions which he was considering. After referring to passages in the reports of those cases, his Lordship said that he could not find in the language used anything which suggested that the mere fact that somebody had said that an order had been made precluded the Court from considering as a fact whether such order had been made or could have been made within the terms of the Act.

It was argued that the case of Rex v. Minister of Health; *ex parte* Davis (45 *The Times* L.R., 345; [1929] 1 K.B., 619), was an authority for the proposition that when once the Minister had purported to make an order that Court could not inquire into its validity. He could not assent to any such proposition. In that case no order had been made and it was taken (as the Lord Chief Justice in his judgment stated) as common ground that if the Minister purported to make an order, that order could not be questioned; but was that right? He could not believe that by a few words at the end of his judgment in Davis's case (*supra*) Mr. Justice Avory intended to decide a point of constitutional law of great importance to the community, which was not in issue and had not been argued.

If, therefore, the Minister could not make an order, by what rule of law were they bound to say that he had done so? He could find none. It might be that if section 40 (3) had been complied with, and the question had arisen whether the Minister's order was *ultra vires* as sanctioning a scheme outside his authority, the questions raised in Lockwood's case (*supra*) would have to be considered; but that point did not arise, as no order was made under subsection (3).

He could not agree that this view rendered subsection (5) useless and inoperative—nobody could question anything done within the four corners of the scheme which the order incorporated into the Act; but surely it must be open to any citizen to say—just as he might say "There is no such Act"—"There is no such scheme and no such order."

He thought that the applicant had not lost his right by any laches, and that the rule ought to be made absolute.

MR. JUSTICE TALBOT'S JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE TALBOT regretted that he was unable to agree with the judgment of Mr. Justice Swift.

The rule had been supported before the Court on the ground that the scheme as originally prepared was bad as containing a clause providing that land within the area might be sold, leased or otherwise disposed of as the council might think fit. The Attorney-General, in view of the decision in Rex v. Minister of Health (*supra*), had admitted that if a writ had been applied for to prohibit the Minister from proceeding with the scheme before it had been actually confirmed by his order it must have issued. They were asked to make the rule for *certiorari* absolute on the ground that inasmuch as the Minister might have been prohibited from considering the scheme, because he had no jurisdiction to confirm it, the order confirming it was not an order made under the Act, and was, therefore, *ultra vires*.

In fact, the order very materially altered the scheme submitted to the Minister and it was not suggested that as the scheme now stood it was not one which might have been lawfully submitted and confirmed. The Court was asked, in effect, to annul a scheme which, if it had been originally drawn in its present shape, could not have been complained of.

His Lordship then summarized the material provisions of the Act and the history of the scheme in this case. Continuing, he said that the only question (apart from delay on the part of the applicant) which had been actually argued before them was whether the effect of section 40 (5) of the Act was to preclude the Court from considering whether or not the order was one which the Minister had power to make. That question depended, not on anything to be found in the order itself, but on the fact that the scheme which (with modifications) it confirmed was one which (as was conceded), by proceedings taken in time, the corporation could have been prevented from submitting and the Minister could have been prevented from confirming.

It could not, in view of the authorities, and particularly Chartered Institute of Patent Agents v. Lockwood (*supra*), be disputed that if this order were an order made by the Minister within section 40 (5) it could no more be quashed by that Court than the statute of which it was to be treated as a part. The argument for the applicant was, shortly, that section 40 (5) applied only to orders which, under the Act, the Minister had jurisdiction to make; that he had no jurisdiction to confirm a scheme such as this (see Rex v. Minister of Health, *ex parte* Davis) (*supra*), and, therefore, no jurisdiction to make this order.

But that construction of the subsection was directly contrary to the opinion of the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Avory in Davis's case (*supra*), and it was certainly a formidable point that in the very case which decided that a scheme in the form originally adopted by the corporation in this case must be annulled, it was clearly recognized that, if it were once confirmed by the Minister, its validity could no longer be challenged in a Court of law. The judgment of the Court of Appeal in Davis's case did not deal with the point.

In his opinion, however, the really decisive answer to the argument in support of the rule was that it deprived section 40 (5) of all real meaning. If a scheme, and, therefore, the order confirming it, was within the Act, then the order was good whether or not it had effect as if enacted by the Act. In other words, that subsection, which was clearly intended to protect something which would otherwise be in peril, would be without effect in the only case in which it was needed. Mr. Hill had not shrunk from that position, but admitted that on his construction that subsection was mere surplusage.

He could not think that that was a reasonable construction.

In the light of the decision in Rex v. Minister of Health; *ex parte* Davis (*supra*), he took the result of the legislation to be that so long as no order had been made by the Minister the Courts could prohibit him from proceeding with an order for confirming a scheme which was *ultra vires*, but once a confirming order was made it had statutory authority and no question of *ultra vires* could be raised in a Court of law.

In his opinion, section 40 (5) meant simply "as soon as the Minister has made an order in pursuance of the Act it shall have effect as if enacted in this Act," and the Minister made an order in pursuance of the Act if, intending and purporting to make it under the Act, he confirmed, with or without modification, a scheme which was itself (in the same sense) made in pursuance of the Act.

In those circumstances, it became unnecessary to consider the applicant's delay. He thought that the rule ought to be discharged.

LORD HEWART'S VIEW

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that he had come to the conclusion, not without doubt and reluctance, that the rule ought to be discharged. It was with deep regret and respect that he differed from part of the judgment of his brother Swift. It was not necessary to reiterate the history of the case. But there were two peculiar features which seemed clearly to stand out. One was that the so-called improvement scheme, as first prepared and presented, was of such a kind that, as the Attorney-General had frankly admitted, if proper steps had been taken before the order of the Minister was made, a rule *nisi* for a writ of prohibition, prohibiting the Minister from proceeding further in the matter, might well have been made absolute. (See Rex v. Minister of Health; *ex parte* Davis) (*supra*.) The other peculiar feature was that, nevertheless, the scheme had been so modified, in the form in which the order of the Minister purported to confirm it, that, if it had originally possessed that form, it would not in itself have contravened the provisions of the Act. In those circumstances it seemed to him that the words of section 40 (5) of the Act, providing that "the order of the Minister when made shall have effect as if enacted in this Act," were sufficient to cover the irregularities which preceded the making of the order. Notwithstanding those irregularities, he was satisfied that the order of the Minister here purported to be made, and was in good faith intended to be made, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act. It was on that ground alone that he based his judgment.

Solicitors.—The Solicitor to the Ministry of Health; Messrs. F. Venn and Co., for the Town Clerk, Liverpool; Messrs. Few and Co., for Mr. W. J. Shield, Liverpool.

❦ The judgments will be fully reported in *The Times* Law Reports.

AN AMUSEMENT CATERER'S DISCHARGE

LOSSES ON "THE THAMES RIVIERA"

An application was made yesterday to Mr. REGISTRAR MELLOR at the Bankruptcy Court for an order of discharge on behalf of Charles Pearce-Brown, who formerly carried on the Thames Riviera, Hampton Court. The order of adjudication was made on August 11, 1928.

Mr. F. VYVYAN, Official Receiver, reported that the ranking liabilities were returned at £54,399, but Mr. K. A. E. Moore had admitted claims for only £29,621. A dividend of 2s. in the pound had been paid and a further 1s. 3d. in the pound might be declared. The assets, valued by the debtor at £16,314, included £12,000 representing the surplus expected to be available on the sale of the lease and goodwill of the Thames Riviera Hotel and business, but no surplus was realized. The debtor was known in the theatrical world as Herbert Cyril and had assisted in the production of an entertainment entitled *The New Stunt* at the Embassy Theatre and of *The London Revue*, which he financed to the extent of £3,000.

In April, 1928, the debtor took a lease of Tagg's Island and hotel for a term of 42 years at a rental of £500 a year. He equipped it with a skating rink, a bathing pool of sea sand, a putting green, and a dance hall; he conducted a fully-licensed amusement resort there under the style of the Thames Riviera and expended between £47,000 and £48,000 on the property. A Receiver was appointed on behalf of the second mortgagees on August 9, 1928, and, being heavily in debt, the debtor presented his petition. He attributed his insolvency to losses on the Embassy Theatre enterprise and on the production of *The London Revue*, and to the heavy loss sustained in connexion with the Thames Riviera undertaking.

The application was opposed by the OFFICIAL RECEIVER on various statutory grounds.

Mr. W. N. STABLE, on behalf of the debtor, asked for the discharge to be granted subject to a judgment for £1,000, which would be provided for the benefit of the creditors.

His HONOUR upheld the Official Receiver's report. He said the debtor's reckless course of conduct precluded the making of a money order and the discharge must be suspended for three years.

Order entered accordingly.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

LOTTERIES ACT, 1823: POSITION OF LIMITED COMPANY

ATTORNEY-GENERAL v. WALKERGATE PRESS, LIMITED; SAME v. BLOOMFIELD; SAME v. CARLTON

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE *and a Special Jury*)

These were three informations by which the Attorney-General claimed from Walkergate Press, Limited, printers, of Beverley, Yorkshire, and Mr. William Bloomfield and Mr. Ernest Carlton, the directors of the company, penalties for alleged breaches of the Lotteries Act, 1823.

The defendants pleaded "Not guilty" and the company also pleaded that a limited company was not liable to penalties.

The case, it was stated, raised the question whether a limited company could be convicted of an offence under the Lotteries Act, 1823.

The Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. Giveen presented the information; Mr. Gilbert Beyfus appeared for the defendants.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in opening his case, said that the Walkergate Press, Limited, was an entity under which Mr. Bloomfield and Mr. Carlton carrried on a printing business. Although the jury, like some other people, might have strong views about the law relating to gaming and betting, they would agree that it was very essential that the Legislature should have a hold over people who ran lotteries.

In the old days the Chancellor of the Exchequer used to raise part of the revenue of the country by lotteries, and it was naturally the policy of the Government to prevent any interference with the official lotteries. The Lotteries Act, 1823, therefore, provided in substance that there were to be no lotteries except those conducted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Section 41 of the Act provided that any person who published any proposal or scheme for the sale of any tickets, chances, or shares of any tickets in any unauthorized lottery should forfeit £50 and also be deemed a rogue and vagabond. The penalties were to be sued for in the High Court, but the persons who were adjudged to be rogues and vagabonds were to be dealt with by justices. A point which his Lordship would have to decide was whether a limited company was a "person" within section 41 and so liable to penalties.

In January and February, 1929, advertisements such as the following appeared in certain sporting newspapers:—

Football coupons. Short lists unbeatable. Doubles, trebles, postcoups. Best on the market. Sure profits. Brilliant new stunts. Latest money-makers. Prices low; quality high. Send for samples to the Walkergate Press, Limited, Beverley, Yorks.

On those advertisements being brought to the notice of the authorities, 12 police officers were directed to write and ask for the samples advertised. In answer, they received a bundle of documents explaining what the "new stunts" and the "latest money-makers" really were. It was not suggested that the Walkergate Press, Limited, were running a lottery themselves, but it was alleged that they contemplated supplying the materials with which other people could run lotteries.

THE TICKETS

Each ticket contained a list of football teams playing on a certain Saturday and numbers referring to three of them. Every possible combination of three teams was provided for by the series of tickets. A buyer bought a ticket while it was closed up and learned what teams he had become interested in when he opened it. A prize was won by the holder of the ticket which bore the numbers of the teams who scored most goals on the particular Saturday. No skill, or judgment, or knowledge of football had to be exercised.

If the person who sold the tickets disposed of them all, the unfortunate people who were gambling with him got about half the odds which they ought to get. If all the tickets were not sold, the seller did not make so much money, but he had the chance of retaining the winning ticket and not being called on to pay out anything at all.

Mr. BEYFUS said that history had repeated itself. In 1823 the Government of King George IV., wishing to safeguard the lotteries by which the State benefited, passed the Lotteries Act to prevent those lotteries being subjected to any competition. To-day the Government of King George V., having embarked on the betting business by means of the totalisator and begun to share in the profits of the bookmakers, had apparently determined that the sporting and speculative instincts of the citizens of this country should not be gratified in any way unless they [the Government] shared in the profits. They had, therefore, raked up an ancient statute and tried to bring the harmless football doubles and trebles which were in question within its ambit. They were trying to abstract £1,800 from an obscure company and its obscure directors.

His LORDSHIP, in summing up, asked the jury whether, in their view, there was a proposal or scheme for a lottery. He directed the jury that, if they thought that it was part of the scheme that the choice of a particular ticket should be left to the buyer, there would not be any such proposal or scheme.

The jury found that there was a proposal or scheme for a lottery.

Counsel argued the questions whether a limited company was liable to penalties under section 41 of the Lotteries Act, 1823, whether Mr. Bloomfield and Mr. Carlton were personally liable, and what was the extent of the penalties to which the defendants were liable, if any.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE, in giving judgment, said that the case involved considerable difficulty.

The jury had found that there had been a proposal or scheme within the meaning of that section, and Ransom v. Burgess (43 *The Times* L.R., 561; 91 J.P., 133) decided that, although the scheme had not proceeded actually to a lottery, the matter still came within the section.

The first question which arose was whether the information against the Walkergate Press, Limited, could succeed. It had been argued that the words "person or persons" in section 41 did not include a limited company. It was true that, when the Act of 1823 was passed, limited companies, as they are now known, did not exist, but there were plenty of bodies, corporate and politic, which were not private persons. It was, therefore, quite possible that the words "person or persons" were intended to include any body corporate.

The question, however, must depend on the construction, context, and purport of the Act of Parliament which had to be interpreted. Section 41 dealt with "person or persons" in one clause and provided two different sets of punishments, one in the form of penalties and the other in the form of the offender being declared a rogue and vagabond. In Hawke v. Hulton (25 *The Times* L.R., 474; [1909] 2 K.B., 93) the Divisional Court held that, so far as being declared a rogue and vagabond was concerned, section 41 was entirely inappropriate to a corporate body and that the word "person," when construing the section in a case where criminal proceedings had been taken, could not be said to include a corporate body. Mr. Justice Darling was careful to say in that case that he did not decide the question whether, in a case where penalties were sought to be recovered, the words "person or persons" included a corporate body.

It seemed that, if he (his Lordship) were to decide in favour of the Crown in the present case he would have to put two different meanings on the words "person or persons" in the same section of an Act of Parliament and in respect of the same offences. That was a very large order indeed. *Prima facie*, when the meaning of the words "person or persons" in the section had been arrived at, that meaning ought to be held to apply, whatever the procedure adopted and the particular matter which it was endeavoured to be enforced. He had been much impressed by the fact that, while in some other sections of the Act, the words "politic or corporate body" were employed as well as "person or persons," the Attorney-General had not been able to point to any section of the Act in which the former words had been used where offences were created or liabilities imposed. On its true construction, section 41 was not available against a limited company.

It had been argued that Mr. Bloomfield and Mr. Carlton were not responsible because the issuing of the proposals was by the company. Mr. Beyfus had admitted that they had both participated in the issuing of the proposals. That being so, they issued the proposals jointly with the company. He could not see on what principle the defendant directors could be said not to be responsible. They had taken part in doing that which was prohibited and they were liable to penalties.

The further question arose of the amount of the penalties. That depended again on the construction of section 41. The Attorney-General had suggested that the defendants were liable to penalties of £50 each, but, in his (his Lordship's) opinion, the defendant directors were not liable for more than one penalty between them. There could be only one judgment for the penalties in respect of each act which the directors were charged, jointly with the company, with having committed.

Judgment was entered accordingly for the defendant company, with costs, and, in the actions against the directors, for the Crown for £600 and costs.

Solicitors.—The Treasury Solicitors; Mr. G. A. Herbert, for Messrs. Arthur Willey, Hargrave and Co., Leeds.

LAW NOTICES, JANUARY 15

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (Before the MASTER of the ROLLS, LAWRENCE and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the Chancery Division.—(Final List.)—Ladies' Hosiery and Underwear, Ltd. v. Parker (pt. hd.) (4); Booth v. Cotter (6); Re Hiscock, dec. (Hiscock v. Bishop) (7).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division.—(Interlocutory List.)—Re the Petition of Right of the Civilian War Claimants' Assoc'n Ltd. (pt. hd.) (5); re Same (pt. hd.) (6); re Same (pt. hd.) (7); Egry, Ltd. v. Burgess, appl. of deft. from order of Mr. Justice Wright, dated Dec. 12, 1929 (8); United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Ltd. v. Joel (9); Same v. Same (10). Not before 2:—(Final List.)—The King v. General Medical Council (Ex parte Kynaston) (1).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Carney v. Blackman, Blackman v. Carney (5); Public Trustee v. Ayers (7).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Retained Action.—Witness List. Part II.—Godfrey v. Godfrey (pt. hd.).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Retained Matters.—Witness List. Part II.—Re Letters Patent, Nos. 193,834, 193,866 and 199,771, and re the Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1919, petition of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (8); re Letters Patent, Nos. 193,834, 193,866 and 199,771, and re the Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1919, petition of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (9).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Assigned Petition and Adjourned Summons: Re Neufeldt and Kuhnke's Patents and re Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1928; Re Hardy's Patent and re Patent and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1919. Petition.—Re George Ives' Will and Codicil (pt. hd.). Adjourned Summonses:—Re George Ives, dec'd (Oliver v. Fuller) (pt. hd.); Re Temperley (Temperley v. Temperley) (1); Re Cassford (Heale v. Cassford) (3); Re Turner (Ramsay v. Halstead) (2).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Digby v. Kelly (11).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summons.—British United Shoe Machinery Co., Ltd. v. Lambert Howarth and Sons, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (1); City Equitable Fire Insce. Co., Ltd. (appls. of Liverpool Marine and General Insce Co., Ltd.) (pt. hd.). Procedure Summons.—Re Powell (Powell v. Powell). Adjourned Summonses.—Re Delaforce (Public Trustee v. Ainsworth) (2); Re North (Holmes v. Smith (3).

King's Bench Division

COURT V. (Divisional Court) (TALBOT and CHARLES, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Motions. Civil Paper.—Robertson v. Harman (pt. hd.) (3); Robertson v. Harman (2); Brentnall (Seland) v. Hessey and anr. (4).

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Juries.—Somas v. International Cinematograph Corpn., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (270); Hollis Motors, Ltd. v. South East Lancashire Insce. Co. (284).

COURT IX. (ROWLATT, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Jury.—Wasserman v. Levy and ors. (pt. hd.) (68).

COURT II. (ROCHE, J.) (Chambers Judge).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Marshall v. Hardman (290); Van Weyenbergh v. Brit. Acetate Silk Corpn., Ltd. (260); Same v. Same (271).

COURT I. (SWIFT, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Jury.—Widnes Foundry (1925), Ltd. v. T. Godfrey Simpson and Co. and anr. (pt. hd.) (213).

COURT IV. (ACTON, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Browne and anr. v. Sexton (pt. hd.) (276); Gales v. Beach and anr. (262).

COURT VIII. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summonses. Attended by Counsel.—Kearley and Tonge v. Thos. & O. Steam Navigation Co.; R. H. Power v. British India Steam Navigation Co.; S. P. Savage v. Same. Not attended by Counsel.—Miss Deuce and Co. v. W. Potts and Co., Ltd.; Port of London Authority and ors. v. A. B. Hodge (2 summs.); Parker v. Philpot. Not before 11:—Commercial List.—Near East Relief v. King, Chasser and Co., Ltd. (861).

COURT III. (HUMPHREYS, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Litera v. Welch (pt. hd.) (265); Thompson and ors. v. Morley (267); Bromfield v. Aveling and Porter, Ltd. (260).

CRIMINAL APPEAL COURT (MACNAGHTEN, J.).—Not before 11:—Non-Jury.—Opperman Gears, Ltd. v. International Kremnika Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (397).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court III. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court V. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court IV. at 10.15. must attend in King's Bench Court IV.

Railway and Canal Commission

KING'S BENCH COURT VI. (MACKINNON, J., Sir LEWIS DUNDAS, K.C., and Sir FRANCIS TAYLOR, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Re an Application of Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd. (Applts.) against the Manchester Ship Canal Co. (Respts.) (pt. hd.).

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II. (The PRESIDENT and BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Divisional Court.—Divorce.—Warburton, W. H. v. Warburton, M.; Spivack, G. v. Spivack, H. B.; Ward, G. v. Ward, N.; Brown, E. v. Brown, H. Not before 12.30 (the PRESIDENT):—Undefended Divorce Causes.—Seymour, E. B. v. Seymour, C. M. (pt. hd.) (28); Wilkins, M. v. Wilkins, F. L. (35); Newton, A. M. v. Newton, A. J. E. (36); Baker v. Baker and Goodwin (39); Nimmo v. Nimmo and Hammond (40); Kimberley, J. E. v. Kimberley, W. E. (41); Underwood v. Underwood and Haddon (67); Streamer v. Streamer and Reading (68); Prudom, E. L. v. Prudom, J. M. (69); Sulter, A. B. v. Sulter, H. (72); Jackson, R. A. v. Jackson, G. W. (73); Rooke, V. K. v. Rooke, R. W. (74); Knowles, M. v. Knowles, W. (75).

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30:—Undefended Divorce Causes.—Henke, H. F. v. Henke, D. G. E. (37); Ridgeway, M. G. B. v. Ridgeway, D. G. (42); Denny v. Denny and Fitzgerald (46); Wrench v. Wrench and Brooks (47); Philpot v. Philpot and Newland (48); Sams, M. v. Ross, C. P. (49); Muir, G. W. v. Muir, P. (50); Hazell v. Hazell and Clark (52); Carbery v. Carbery and Weekes (53); Wilkins, D. L. v. Wilkins, F. C. S. (54); Reed, A. E. v. Reed, J. P. (55); Goode, M. W. v. Goode, J. L. W. (58); Kitchen, N. J. v. Kitchen, C. W. (61); Farren v. Farren and Claxton (62); Wilderspin, M. H. v. Wilderspin, G. (63); Naylor v. Naylor and Stedman (64); Moulson, F. W. v. Moulson, F. W. (65); Wright v. Wright and Curl (66); Wright v. Wright and Steyning (70); Rogers, F. S. v. Rogers, L. C. (71); Sutcliffe, F. A. v. Sutcliffe, W. E. (76); Jay, O. N. v. Jay, G. H. (77); Child, A. D. v. Child, W. J. G. (78); Solloway, M. v. Solloway, D. R. (79); Southby v. Southby and Keelie (80).

COURT III. (B

Sporting News

RACING

DERBY MEETING

VICTORY OF BLARIS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

An inquiry was held yesterday at Derby by the Stewards of the Birmingham Meeting into the incident at Birmingham Races when Everett was disqualified for third place in the Maiden Hurdle for carrying 6lb. overweight on Lordland. The Stewards had before them both Everett and the Clerk of the Scales who officiated at Birmingham, but no statement was issued after the inquiry. It is understood that no further action will be taken in the matter, but it is to be hoped that in time the full facts of this case will be made public, for how such a thing could have happened is most difficult to understand. As it is, those people who may have backed Lordland each way have lost money which, in fact, they never had a chance of winning. It is not fair to the racing public that the facts of this case, and the explanation, if any, should be kept secret.

The Derby January Meeting was concluded yesterday afternoon in dull but not unpleasant weather. Five first favourites had been successful on the first day of the meeting and four were successful yesterday, three of them starting at odds on. There were only four starters for the Byrkley Steeplechase, the most valuable event decided during the afternoon, and only two of them were backed—namely, Blaris and Connolly's Folly, the former of whom started at odds on. Ridden by Everett he won with ease. Connolly's Folly made the running until two fences from the finish, when Blaris joined him, and, drawing away from the last fence, won by four lengths. There was an even smaller field for the Breadsall Steeplechase, only three horses taking part, and one of them, Donzelon, started at long odds on. Ridden by Lyall, he won with ease from Gibus, who jumped well and was with Donzelon until quite close to the end. The third starter, Sardonyx, finished a long way behind Gibus, who had not had a race for a very long time. He was a promising steeplechaser a year or two ago, and if he keeps sound will no doubt win races again. Donzelon is owned and trained by Colonel Foljambe, who earlier in the afternoon had saddled another of his horses, John Hasty, who won the Lockington Selling Steeplechase by five lengths from Start Again, with the favourite, April Fool, third. The last-named made most of the running, but was quickly beaten when John Hasty challenged between the last two fences. Both John Hasty and Donzelon were ridden by Lyall, a very capable man over fences.

One-horse owners who are successful are not very common, but one-horse owners who also train and ride their one horse are exceedingly rare. Mr. A. Marsh is such an owner and his one horse is Sanpere, a five-year-old colt by Santair. Sanpere's success in the Round the World Hurdle yesterday was his third win in succession. He did not seem to be handicapped to win on his last success gained at Birmingham, on which form at the altered weights Royal Bower appeared certain to beat him, but Sanpere not only stays well but keeps on improving. He was in front a mile from the finish, but when Sir Jasper headed him at the last hurdles it seemed that he would be beaten. When, however, on the flat Mr. Marsh asked his horse for a final effort it was at once forthcoming and Sanpere went on to win by two lengths. However many horses Mr. Marsh may own, train, and ride in the future it is much to be doubted whether he will ever have one which serves him better or gives him greater pleasure or remuneration. In this race yesterday Royal Bower was always well placed, but seemed to be very deficient in finishing speed. The third odds-on winner of the afternoon was Appledore, who won the Grangewood Hurdle by a length from Clinton Lass, who might have won if she had jumped better.

A two days' meeting will be begun at Lingfield this afternoon. An interesting programme has been arranged, and if the weather remains fine should attract a large attendance of visitors, for racing at Lingfield is always enjoyable. Racing will be begun at 1 o'clock.

LINGFIELD PROSPECTS

NEWLEAF SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—The quality of the probable starters here is hardly in keeping with the pretty name given to this race. Gafadoun has several times run well in races similar to this and has a chance, as has Epilogue. Fitaurari was favourite when beaten out of a place at the last meeting at Kempton Park. His previous form suggests that he has a fair chance in this company. Fairy Olive, who won at Nottingham, has not yet run over two miles. Colenso, Silver Grail, and Zinita are others who have previously run well in selling hurdles, while Byron has won his last two races. Of the younger horses in the race Byron makes most appeal to me, but he may not beat Fitaurari if the latter does his best. The latter, however, never wins, and so I shall select BYRON.

NEWCHAPEL SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Sunbronze and Endwell ran well last time out, but the distance in each case was then three miles, and they may find this two miles too sharp for them. Roi Rouge is useful in this company, but he continually misses races which on form he apparently could have won. Jehu is another possible runner with a chance. This distance and easy course should suit KISSER admirably, and if he reproduces his Sandown Park form he should win.

STAYERS' HURDLE (2m. 6f.).—Sierra Leone's running with Sanpere at Birmingham puts the latter in here with about 11st. 8lb., and at that weight, after his running at Derby yesterday, he would have a fine chance of success. On the other hand, Sierra Leone is badly handicapped with The Wolf on their Cheltenham form. On Sandown Park form, at the weights, Sobrino should beat Master Orange, but on Gatwick form Master Orange has the beating of Sobrino. Over this distance my preference is for Sobrino, who, in turn, is not so well handicapped as Garryheaken on their Sandown Park form. Fair Weather Jack was fancied when he fell at Hurst Park last week. When Royal Rowland and Master Orange met at Plumpton last March in a long-distance hurdle race, Master Orange, giving 11lb., beat the other by a length. This afternoon Master Orange is asked to give Royal Rowland a stone, and Royal Rowland has won a race since then. Before that Royal Rowland gave weight to Master Orange and finished a long way in front of him in the Cardinal's Hurdle at Sandown Park. On that race at Sandown Park Somnus is exceptionally well handicapped here, for he then gave Royal Rowland 13lb. and finished four lengths in front of him. Further, when Somnus, Garryheaken, and Sobrino met this season at Sandown Park, Somnus gave Garryheaken a stone and now gives him 5lb., and he gave Sobrino 7lb. and now receives 2lb. On the Sandown Park form it seems to me that Garryheaken has the beating of Sobrino, Master Orange, and Somnus, but going back to the best form of SOMNUS I make him the winner, and accordingly he is my selection to win from Sobrino.

BURSTOW STEEPLECHASE (CLASS II.) (3m.).—Shaun Or can meet Rebel Girl on 19lb. better terms than when they met last at Plumpton. Rebel Girl then won and Shaun Or was last but one of nine. Rebel Girl is an elder full sister of Easter Hero, and even at the changed weights she will probably beat Shaun Or. Sutton Wick is no more than a good plater, and the same comment can be applied to those with weights less than his. Rebel Girl or Shaun Or may win. My preference is for REBEL GIRL.

BLINDLEY HURDLE (2m.).—On Gatwick form Laminaria appears to have the beating at the weights of Rubicon II., while on Hurst Park form he would seem to have the beating of Ivory. The last-named then met him at level weights and won by two lengths. He now has to give Laminaria 12lb. Further, on the Hurst Park form Laminaria appears to have the beating of Western Flier and Burgee as well as several others in the race. On form, at the weights, my selection must be LAMINARIA.

HOWARD STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—On known form the winner here should be PHAETON, who, after winning at Kempton Park, fell when going very well at Manchester. In his absence the winner might be MARTYR.

DERBY RESULTS

1.0 (12.59).—The **ASTON SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

CONNIE DUFF, b m, by Farman—Hetty Pioneer (Mr. E. A. Brown), aged, 10st. 2lb. ..P. Kelly 1
GLEN OF IMAAL, b g, by Jackdaw—Tinahely (Mr. H. J. Broeton), 6 yrs. 10st. ..W. Parvin 2
BARKHAM SQUARE, br g, by Sir Berkeley—Ironsle II. (Mr. A. W. Greenwood), aged, 10st. ..A. Waudby 3

Zadig (Miss H. Cooper), aged, 12st. 2lb. ..F. Gurney
The Philosopher (Mr. C. Piggott), 6 yrs. 11st. 9lb. ..K. Piggott
Rory's Glen (Lord Milton), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..R. Everett
Mersey Tunnel (Mrs. F. G. Hurt), 6 yrs. 10st. 12lb. ..F. Bellairs
Jaeroa (Mr. G. Elliott), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..Owner
His Excellency (Mr. W. Lister), aged, 10st. 12lb. (car. 10st. 13lb.) ..J. Kay
Skipton (Mr. H. Davies), 5 yrs. 10st. 6lb. ..H. Whiteman
Capsicum (Mr. J. Pendarves), 6 yrs. 10st. 5lb. ..F. Brookes
Clincher (Mr. J. Moseby), aged, 9st. 9lb. ..M. Beary
The Merchant (Mr. F. G. Kimberley), aged, 9st. 9lb. ..W. Parker
George Crag (Mr. J. Whiteman), aged, 9st. 9lb. ..J. Handley

(Winner trained by H. A. Brown, at Atherstone) BETTING.—3 to 2 agst Connie Duff, 3 to 1 Zadig, 6 to 1 Rory's Glen, 7 to 1 Barkham Square, 8 to 1 Glen of Imaal, 100 to 6 each agst the others. Won by a head; three lengths separated second and third. Skipton was fourth and The Merchant last.

1.30 (1.31).—The **LOCKINGTON SELLING STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

JOHN HASTY, b g, by John o' Gaunt—Royal Dispatch (Col. G. Foljambe), aged, 11st. 13lb. ..R. Lyall 1
START AGAIN, br g, by Thistleton—Hors de Combat (Mr. T. Hartigan), aged, 12st. 8lb. ..R. Everett 2
APRIL FOOL, b g, by Mercutio—Heliopsis (Mr. R. Wigram), aged, 12st. 8lb. ..T. James 3
Mon Pere (Mr. J. B. Balding), aged, 12st. 3lb. ..Owner
Indian Prince (Mr. G. Elliott), 6 yrs. 12st. 3lb. ..Mr. Elliott
FitzPicton (Mr. J. Pendarves), aged, 12st. 3lb. ..W. Redmond
Priority (Mr. G. S. Langlands), aged, 12st. 3lb. Owner
Little Wavelet (Mrs. E. Strong), aged, 12st. 3lb. ..F. Brookes
Marza (Mr. H. S. Maw), 5 yrs. 11st. 8lb. ..T. Regan, jun.
Kastren (Mr. E. B. Forwood), 4 yrs. 10st. 8lb. ..J. Regan

(Winner trained by Foljambe, at Buckminster) BETTING.—7 to 4 agst April Fool, 5 to 2 Start Again, 9 to 2 Priority, 8 to 1 John Hasty, 10 to 1 each FitzPicton and Little Wavelet, 20 to 1 each agst the others. Won by five lengths; eight lengths separated second and third. Priority was fourth and Marza last.

2.0 (2.1).—The **BREADSALL STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Three miles.

DONZELON, b g, by Chaucer—Tortor (Colonel G. Foljambe), aged, 12st. 7lb. ..R. Lyall 1
GIBUS, ch g, by Llangibby—Pen Dorwyd (Captain Guest), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..T. Morgan 2
SARDONYX, ch m, by Inwardly—Hartshorn (Sir E. Hanmer), 6 yrs. 12st. 7lb. ..A. Waudby 3

(Winner trained by Foljambe, at Buckminster) BETTING.—3 to 1 on Donzelon, 9 to 2 agst Sardonyx, 8 to 1 Gibus. Won by 15 lengths; a bad third.

2.30 (2.30).—The **BYRKLEY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 200 sovs. Two miles.

BLARIS, b g, by Achtoi—Oppliger (Mrs. H. M. Holling), aged, 12st. 7lb. ..R. Everett 1
CONNOLLY'S FOLLY, b g, by Marforio—Miss Jenkins (Mr. H. Deterding), aged, 10st. ..Owner 2
DASH O' WHITE, br g, by The White Knight—Calliope (Mr. F. S. Akroyd), aged, 10st. ..J. Haycock 3
Starbox (Major J. B. Walker), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..T. Cullinan 0

(Winner trained by W. Payne, at Epsom) BETTING.—5 to 4 on Blaris, 2 to 1 agst Connolly's Folly, 10 to 1 each agst the others. Won by four lengths; a neck separated second and third.

3.0 (3.1).—The **ROUND THE WORLD HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. About two miles and three-quarters.

SANPERE, b h, by Santair—Perisse (Mr. A. Marsh), 5 yrs. 10st. 13lb. ..Owner 1
SIR JASPER, b g, by Rockaway—Prestezza (Lieutenant-Colonel D. Bingham), aged, 10st. 5lb. ..F. Gurney 2
CARAMOND, b g, by Loch Lomond—Lady Caramel (Mrs. O. A. Greenslade), aged, 10st. 2lb. (car. 10st. 5lb.) ..Mr. West 3
Kyra (Mr. G. S. Whitelaw), aged, 11st. 11lb. ..J. Haycock 0
Playtol (Mr. P. Thrale), 5 yrs. 11st. ..R. Thrale 0
Burwarton (Captain A. S. Wilson), 6 yrs. 10st. 13lb. ..W. Redmond 0
Gamebellow (Mr. S. McGregor), aged, 10st. 8lb. ..A. Waudby 0
Scarlet Stripes (Mr. R. J. Power), aged, 10st. 5lb. ..J. Stanbridge 0
Dromore (Mr. W. Parsonage), aged, 10st. 4lb. (car. 10st. 6lb.) ..T. Callinan 0
Burley Adelia (Mr. S. S. Galkwar), 5 yrs. 10st. 2lb. ..W. Speck 0
Royal Bower (Mr. D. G. Dickson), aged, 10st. ..K. Piggott 0
Victor Noir (Major A. Hodgin), aged, 10st. (car. 10st. 5lb.) ..Mr. L. Whitfield 0

(Winner trained by March, at Bottisford) BETTING.—13 to 8 agst Royal Bower, 5 to 1 Burwarton, 11 to 2 Caramond, 7 to 1 Sanpere, 8 to 1 Kyra, 10 to 1 each Scarlet Stripes and Playtol, 100 to 8 Burley Adelia, 100 to 6 each agst the others. Won by two lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Royal Bower was fourth and Playtol last.

3.30 (3.31).—The **GRANGEWOOD HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

APPLEDORE, b h, by Silvern—Grazia (Mr. F. Handley), 7 yrs. 11st. ..P. O'Hara 1
CLINTON LASS, ch m, by Marion—Malaya (Mrs. C. B. Robinson), 5 yrs. 11st. ..A. Waudby 2

(Continued at foot of next column)

COMFORT WITH SPEED

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LINGFIELD PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.0.—The **NEWLEAF SELLING HURDLE RACE** of 102 sovs.; for four and five year olds. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
GAFADOUN (Mr. Dollar) ..... Thrale	5	11	5
BEN TROYATO (Miss V. Hills) ..... Gore	5	11	5
SOUCIAS (Mr. D. M. Gant) ..... Hammond	5	11	5
EPILOGUE (Mr. J. P. Johnson) ..... Pendarves	5	11	5
FITAURARI (Lord Lovat) ..... W. Nightingall	5	11	5
GREEN EAGLE (Mr. C. W. Norman) ..... W. Smyth	5	11	5
FESTUM (Mr. W. Scott) ..... Killalee	5	11	5
MR. FLIN (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	5	11	5
REVENGE (Mrs. E. Walhaw) ..... J. Beary	5	11	5
NESTORIAN (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	5	11	5
a FAIRY OLIVE (Mr. J. Alnscough) ..... C. Todd	4	10	5
REYBUDD (Mrs. Bennett) ..... G. Bennett	4	10	5
DRAGONNE D'OR (Mr. R. Warner) ..... G. Bennett	4	10	5
NORMAN BARON (Mr. G. A. Butchers) ..... G. Butchers	4	10	5
MARDEN (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius) ..... L. Ward	4	10	5
a WAR DANCE (Mr. H. Escott) ..... C. Young	4	10	5
BEAU SABREUR (Mr. P. Hands) ..... Thrale	4	10	5
COLENSO (Mr. P. Hands) ..... Thrale	4	10	5
CRAIGWELL (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	4	10	5
CATLAP (Mr. C. W. Langlands) ..... C. Langlands	4	10	5
ZINITA (Mr. A. C. Bostwick) ..... A. Anthony	4	10	5
BILL BYERS (Mr. R. R. Lawrence) ..... Cole	4	10	5
SILVER GRAIL (Mr. G. C. Lees-Milne) ..... Powell	4	10	5
GLARA GIRL (Mr. J. Mayo) ..... C. Young	4	10	5
TOP NOTE (Mr. C. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	4	10	5
PADDY O'HARA (Mr. T. D. Pirie) ..... Collinson	4	10	5
BYRON (Mr. G. Reed) ..... Fulford	4	10	5
PURPLE EMPEROR (Mrs. T. Satchell) ..... Rayson	4	10	5
ANOTHER LAPSE (Captain G. R. D. Shaw) ..... Blair	4	10	5
GRACE DARLING (Mrs. E. Smyth) ..... H. Smyth	4	10	5
PUN (Mr. H. Smyth) ..... H. Smyth	4	10	5
LITTLE DUTCH GIRL (Mr. J. Wallen) ..... Killalee	4	10	5
GUERRILLERO (Mr. R. N. Willett) ..... Willett	4	10	5
HANSBURDY (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	4	10	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GAFADOUN or BEAU SABREUR, R. Thrale; FESTUM, G. Hardy; NESTORIAN or NEWFOUNDER, —. J. Hogan; REYBUDD or DRAGONNE D'OR, M. Doherty; NORMAN BARON, L. Butchers; WAR DANCE, Escott; CRAIGWELL, —; BILL BYERS, Stott; SILVER GRAIL, Parvin; PADDY O'HARA, F. Grantham; BYRON, —; ANOTHER LAPSE, Payne; PUN, —; HANSBURDY, Crump; FAIRY OLIVE, —; Lineyar rides either Craigwell or Pun.

1.30.—The **NEWCHAPEL SELLING STEEPLECHASE** of 102 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
CHAMBORD (Mrs. E. Brock) ..... Mitchell	a 11	0	
SUNBRONZE (Mr. G. S. Butchers) ..... Butchers	a 11	0	
LE SULTAN (Mr. H. C. Courage) ..... S. Bennet	a 11	0	
CAT BURGLAR (Mr. E. G. Goby) ..... Goby	a 11	0	
MARK MAN (Mr. J. M. Gosden) ..... Hulme	a 11	0	
a LARGIE (Mr. R. Harris) ..... C. Young	a 11	0	
KINAWLEY (Mr. T. Hartigan) ..... Goby	a 11	0	
ENDWELL (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a 11	0	
a Dr. CRIPPEN (Mr. J. Peel) ..... C. Chapman	a 11	0	
PINE BLUFF (Mr. A. Law) ..... A. Law	a 11	0	
ROI ROUGE (Sir P. G. Lawson) ..... Pendarves	a 11	0	
PYRAPETTOW (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a 11	0	
GOLDEN LIGHT (Major C. W. M. Norrie) ..... G. Bennett	a 11	0	
MAORI CHIEF (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a 11	0	
HUSH O'NIGHT (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a 11	0	
JEHU (Mr. J. Beary) ..... J. Beary	a 11	0	
a KISSER (Mr. V. T. Thompson) ..... F. Hartigan	a 11	0	
LYNNO (Mrs. N. Tolly) ..... Woodland	a 11	0	
BUZZING BEE (Miss I. Ford) ..... S. Bennet	a 10	7	
LOCHNAGEB (Mrs. Vlasto) ..... J. Chapman	a 10	7	
VIROL (Mr. R. N. Willett) ..... Willett	a 10	7	
VARIETY (Mr. J. Barclay) ..... Pickles	5	10	7
HENNEGOUWEN (Mrs. J. Bellingham) ..... Woodland	a 10	7	

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SUNBRONZE, W. Speck; LE SULTAN, T. James; LARGIE, E. Vinall; KINAWLEY, —; ENDWELL, —; LINGEY, Mason; CHINEE, F. Brooke; KISSER, R. Everett; LOCHNAGEB, Captain H. Weber; ST. CROIX, —.

2.0.—The **STAYERS' HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles and three-quarters.

	Yrs	st	lb
PHOSPHORE (Mr. V. Emanuel) ..... Duller	a 12	7	
NORMANBY (Mr. V. Emanuel) ..... Duller	a 12	6	
POSONOGO (Lieutenant-Colonel D. Bingham) ..... Thompson	a 12	6	
SIERRA LEONE (Mr. R. N. Willett) ..... Willett	6	12	5
BALLYCANLON (Mr. Martin) ..... J. Nightingall	6	12	5
THE WOLF (Mr. H. Simmonds) ..... Dick	a 12	4	
SPECTROSCOPE (Mrs. G. N. Bennett) ..... G. Bennett	a 12	4	
LADDAWAY (Mr. J. D. Pirie) ..... Collinson	a 12	7	
MASTER ORANGE (Mr. C. M. H. Hanmworth) ..... Poole	5	12	1
SOBRINO (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	a 12	0	
a BACCHANALE (Vicomtesse de la Chapelle) ..... J. Scott	a 11	13	
a SOMNUS (Mr. T. B. Ellis) ..... Gore	a 11	11	
ALL OVER (Lord Marchamley) ..... Thompson	a 11	11	
DANDY DENNIS (Mr. T. Walton) ..... Butchers	5	11	9
FAITHFUL GARRY (Mr. J. Piller) ..... Larkin	5	11	7
WADE HAMPTON (Mr. B. Warner) ..... O. Anthony	5	11	7
DOVEDALE (Mrs. L. Rihll) ..... Hackett	a 11	7	
a GARRYHEAKEN (Major W. W. T. Torr) ..... Torr	5	11	7
FAIR WEATHER JACK (Mr. F. R. Berry) ..... F. Morgan	a 11	7	
a TAN GIRL (Lady Helen McCalmont) ..... Gore	a 11	6	
DOUANIER (Mr. T. C. Harsworth) ..... Poole	a 11	6	
PRUDENT PAT (Wing-Commander W. R. Read) ..... Read	a 11	5	
TOWER HILL (Mr. G. F. Waller) ..... H. Smyth	a 11	4	
ROYAL TANGO (Mr. F. T. Hale) ..... W. Nightingall	6	11	3
SWIFT NEWS (Mr. E. H. Gregory) ..... Rayson	5	11	1
ROBERT RO (Mr. H. B. Brandt) ..... James	a 11	7	
ROYAL ROWLAND (Mr. T. P. Kimbell) ..... C. Chapman	6	11	1
a MOSE'S DREAM (Miss Williams-Bulkeley) ..... Gore	6	11	0
ROYAL STINGO (Mr. R. W. Buckingham) ..... G. L. Ward	a 10	12	
VALIDUS (Mr. P. Hands) ..... Thrale	a 10	10	
WHITE VIOLET (Mr. S. Thackray) ..... O. Anthony	a 10	9	
SQUARCIA (Mr. C. Thompson) ..... Turner	5	10	8
RED BLAZE (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	5	10	6
SPORTING PRINT (Mr. M. D. Blair) ..... Blair	5	10	6
BAALBEK (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a 10	4	
a MOSE'S CHOICE (Mr. J. Gore) ..... Gore	a 10	0	
DERRERE (Mr. J. A. Newman) ..... Geering	a 10	0	

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SIERRA LEONE, Mr. P. Harding; THE WOLF, G. Hardy; LASHAWAY, P. Grantham; MASTER ORANGE, W. Smith; SOBRINO, F. Ingham; BACCHANALE, —; Ward; SOMNUS, R. McCarthy; DANDY DENNIS, D. Butchers; FAITHFUL GARRY, A. Piper; GARRYHEAKEN, R. Everett; FAIR WEATHER JACK, F. Morgan; TAN GIRL, Lineyar; ROYAL ROWLAND, C. Smith; MOSE'S DREAM, F. Maxwell; ROYAL STINGO, W. Speck; SQUARCIA, —; SPORTING PRINT, E. Foster; MYNERING, —; TAN GIRL, —.

2.30.—The **BURSTOW DOUBLE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** (Class II.) of 150 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
SHAUN OR (Lord Glanely) ..... S. Bennet	a	12	5
a REBEL GIRL (Mrs. A. Wall) ..... C. Chapman	a	12	5
SUTTON WICK (Captain A. E. Grant) ..... W. Parke	a	12	0
SCHIRON (Mr. A. Jones) ..... Turner	a	12	0
a COURT SCANDAL II. (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... A. Law	a	11	10
NON PLUS (Mr. H. Beaufoy) ..... A. Law	a	11	12
STAGE MANAGEMENT (Major C. Norrie) ..... G. Bennett	a	11	12
ZEUS (Mr. G. T. Unwin) ..... T. Webb	a	11	11
HAREWOOD (Mr. M. L. Meyer) ..... I. Anthony	a	11	10
VOLEE (Captain Hamer) ..... S. Bennet	a	11	8
SPANISH THORN (Mr. E. R. Thompson) ..... E. Thompson	a	11	5
KNIGHT BREAKER (Captain E. S. O'Kelly) ..... O'Kelly	a	11	4
CLORINGO (Wing-Commander W. Read) ..... W. Read	a	11	4
CARLSGRAM (Mr. T. B. Courage) ..... S. Bennet	a	10	8
CYLDAIRN (Mr. R. Wigram) ..... S. Bennet	a	10	8
LE MONT D'HERE (Mrs. F. Panto) ..... S. Bennet	a	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SHAUN OR, J. Sinnott; REBEL GIRL, C. Mallon; SUTTON WICK, F. Payne; CHIRON, R. Brookes; COURT SCANDAL II., G. Turner; HAREWOOD, D. Morgan; VOLEE, T. James; CLORINGO, Owner.

3.0.—The **BLINDLEY HEATH HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs.; for four-year-olds. Two miles.

	St	lb
XENOPHORE (Mr. M. Stephens) ..... Blair	11	6
BUROKE (Lord Glanely) ..... T. K. Leader	11	3
RUBICON II. (Mr. V. Emanuel) ..... Duller	11	3
IVORY (Mr. C. Livingston) ..... C. Chapman	11	3
a HANSDOME (Sir A. Butt) ..... Gilbert	10	10
COULDEN (GAUNTLET) (Mr. T. E. Davis) ..... Thrale	10	10
NORMAN ARROW (Mr. P. Ellison) ..... Hackett	10	10
DOUBLE CHIN (Mr. P. FitzGerald) ..... Gore	10	10
WESTERN FLIER (Lord Glanely) ..... Duller	10	10
VIMOSO (Mr. H. Mardon) ..... J. Nightingall	10	10
NUMIDE (Lord Queensborough) ..... G. Bennett	10	10
LANDIE (Mr. M. Stephens) ..... Blair	10	10
HELENUS (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	10	10
SOLDAN (Mrs. F. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	10	10
GOLDEN RAIN (Sir M. Wilson) ..... W. Nightingall	10	10
a QUICK SERVICE (Mrs. Bancroft) ..... Gore	10	5
PLAKAPHORE (Mr. C. G. Pickles) ..... Pickles	10	5
BACHELOR'S SON (Mrs. N. Brownlee) ..... Butchers	10	5
WONDERFUL LOVE (Mr. F. W. Carr) ..... Tabor	10	5
MERRY POACHER (Mr. H. Crosse) ..... Powell	10	5
CONSTANT STREAM (Mr. H. Carruthers) ..... Powell	10	5
CHIEF OFFICER (Lord Glanely) ..... S. Bennet	10	5
LEXINGTON LASS (Mr. R. L. Glassbrook) ..... C. Chapman	10	5
SUNPLUM (Mr. E. M. Halley) ..... De Mestre	10	5
LAMINARIA (Mr. F. Hands) ..... Thrale	10	5
a ZORRO GIRL (Mr. J. Hartivan) ..... F. Hartigan	10	5
PERSIAN PRINCE (Mr. H. T. Lawrence) ..... Cole	10	5
WINTER PRINCE (Mr. H. Abraham) ..... W. Nightingall	10	5
PERISCOPE (Mr. R. Leigh) ..... Sneyd	10	5
ROCKFIRE (Mr. H. Lyons) ..... J. Beary	10	5
THE SCRIBBLER (Sir F. Newson) ..... W. Nightingall	10	5
MOUSTIC (Mr. E. Robson) ..... Tabor	10	5
ORDY'S FRIEND (Mr. W. G. Selfridge) ..... Powell	10	5
BEN BAWN (Mr. E. W. Sharples) ..... I. Anthony	10	5
GLENDYE (Mr. M. Steedman) ..... Willett	10	5
MEANDER (Mr. M. Stephens) ..... Blair	10	5
HASSEL (Sir F. Towle) ..... F. Hartigan	10	5
GLORIOUS DILIGENCE (Mrs. Walton) ..... Killalee	10	5
PHOROS (Mr. D. White) ..... Rintoul	10	5
FRIN AND PROPER (Mr. R. N. Willett) ..... Willett	10	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

XENOPHORE, E. Foster; RUBICON II., P. Donoghue; IVORY, J. Teasdale; WESTERN FLIER, F. Brookes; NUMIDE, —; QUICK SERVICE, R. McCarthy; LEXINGTON LASS, —; LAMINARIA, R. Thrale; ZORRO GIRL, Ezzard; PERSIAN PRINCE, Mr. H. T. Lawrence; WINTER PRINCE, —; PERISCOPE, —; ROCKFIRE, —; THE SCRIBBLER, —; MOUSTIC, —; ORDY'S FRIEND, —; BEN BAWN, —; GLENDYE, —; MEANDER, —; HASSEL, —; GLORIOUS DILIGENCE, G. Hardy; HANDSOME, —.

3.30.—The **HOWARD STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
PHAETON (Mr. R. D. Davis) ..... Woodland	5	12	0
MARTYR (Mrs. D. Watson) ..... S. Bullock	6	12	0
BLUE MARK (Mr. F. E. Samson) ..... Woodland	5	12	0
FIERY FOOT (Mr. F. Bartholomew) ..... Stanley	6	11	7
a ANNATIAS (Sir F. Towle) ..... F. Hartigan	a	11	7
a BLACK SHEEP (Mr. H. Beaufoy) ..... A. Law	a	11	7
a ZAHRAT (Mrs. L. G. Berwick) ..... Boswall-Preston	a	11	7
TROUTWAL (Miss O. R. Black) ..... Stanley	6	11	7
a TRACTIX (Mrs. Boswall-Preston) ..... Boswall-Preston	6	11	7
GOLDEN BELLS (Mr. A. Boxall) ..... Pendarves	6	11	7
NAVY BLUE (Mr. H. B. Brandt) ..... James	a	11	7
SILVER CORD (Mr. J. Cappell) ..... J. Chapman	5	11	7
BLUE VINNY (Mr. J. P. Chapman) ..... J. Chapman	6	11	7
a BRITISH WARM (Mr. A. Edwards) ..... A. Edwards	a	11	7
PANT THREE (Captain J. de Wend Fenton) ..... De Wend Fenton	4	11	7
TORE HILL (Mr. H. Frodley) ..... Willett	6	11	7
a CAPRIANT (Lady McCalmont) ..... Gore	a	11	7
LINDHOLM (Mr. J. Mackay) ..... Mackay	a	11	7
a KARIBA GORGE (Mr. R. G. MacMillan) ..... R. Thompson	a	11	7
ALL OVER (Lord Marchamley) ..... R. Thompson	a	11	7
WORTHROUM (Mrs. E. F. Norman) ..... Gore	5	11	7
JACKALEEN (Sir T. O'Brien) ..... Woodland	5	11	7
RESERVATION (Captain E. S. O'Kelly) ..... O'Kelly	6	11	7
RENDER (Mr. H. Peel) ..... Poole	5	11	7
BASSOON (Mr. C. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a	11	7
THIRD CALL (Miss Pike) ..... S. Bennet	6	11	7
ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT (Mr. E. Piatt) ..... Poole	6	11	7
ALDERSON (Mr. E. Piatt) ..... Poole	5	11	7
PRINCE'S COVERT (Major J. H. Pryse) ..... Powell	5	11	7
MATTERHORN (Lord Queensborough) ..... G. Bennett	5	11	7
a WILD SCOT (Mr. F. H. Rist) ..... A. Law	a	11	7
THE WOLF (Mr. H. Simmonds) ..... Dick	a	11	7
HODNELL (Captain Westmacott) ..... Withington	a	11	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

MARTYR, —; FIERY FOOT or TROUTWAL, F. Brookes; ANNATIAS, K. Piggott; BLACK SHEEP, G. Turner; ZAHRAT, C. Wenham; TRACTIX, Everett; BLUE VINNY, Captain Weber; BRITISH WARM, —; CAPRIANT, R. McCarthy; KARIBA GORGE, —; THIRD CALL, T. James; WILD SCOT, J. Brown; RODNELL, A. Mackey. F. Gurney rides either British Warm or Kariba Gorge.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Grafton Hunt at Towcester yesterday, LORD HILLINGDON announced that point-to-point races would be held on March 14, and that with them would be combined the races of the Coldstream and Grenadier Guards.

HURRICANE JAMES, b g, by Furore—Lucinda III. (Mrs. M. E. Forrest), 6 yrs. 10st. 10lb. ..Moore 2
Bobun (Mrs. F. E. Peek), 5 yrs. 11st. ..C. Rhodes 0

(Winner trained by Hammett, at Be

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

BILLIARDS

LINDRUM'S MATCH WITH DAVIS

The match between Lindrum and Davis, who holds the championship of English billiards, was continued at the Holborn Billiard Hall, Hyde-street, New Oxford-street, yesterday, when Lindrum, as a result of the first day's play, was leading by 1,476. He increased his advantage in the afternoon to 1,770, but Davis played very well and scored 1,068 for an average of 107, while Lindrum made 1,362 for an average of 136.

The fact that Lindrum was in play with a break of 1,027, which is the 31st run of four figures he has made since the tour was opened in the middle of October, caused very great interest to be taken in the play. After making a few losing hazards Lindrum secured position for close cannon play near the top right pocket. He made a few cannons to reach the pocket, reversed the position cleverly by playing on to the shoulder of the pocket, and controlling the run of the balls with great cleverness, he "nursed" them to the left corner pocket. From there he worked down the side cushion, and when he reached the middle pocket, which he endeavoured to pass, he gave up the attempt and played a red winner with the run of cannons amounting to 139.

A remarkable feature about Lindrum's play is that he shows no sign of fatigue, and that when he loses temporarily an easy scoring position he does not experience any difficulty in regaining it for close cannon play. In another run of 74 cannons Lindrum showed just the same ease of scoring. In addition to these runs Lindrum had made 55 and 67 cannons the previous evening, and it was not until the break had realized 1,660 that he failed at a red loser. Lindrum's play all through had been characterized by perfect control, without anything like an apparent difficulty presenting itself. The complete break was made in an hour and five minutes.

The scores at the interval were:—Lindrum (in play), 4,442; Davis, 2,672.

Lindrum increased his lead in the evening to 2,538, scoring 1,576 for an average of 131, while Davis made 808 for an average of 73.

Lindrum began the play in a way which suggested the possibility of another large break. Actually he increased his unfinished run to 508. Lindrum made runs of 76 and 77 close cannons, and in each of them he played with that masterly control which leaves no doubt about his great ability. In the end Lindrum missed a cushion cannon, not a particularly difficult one, and in seven more visits he scored only 130 points. For the time being Davis played so much below his true form that Lindrum's task was made to look quite an easy one. A total of less than 200 points in eight visits to the table, with chief breaks of 101 and 56, was not convincing enough against such a powerful scoring force as the Australian player, and Lindrum increased his lead with a break of 176, which included a run of 59 cannons.

Lindrum missed a little cushion cannon and, with the balls touching, Davis opened with a long loser. That stroke provided the introduction to a very fine break. In a run of 89 close cannons Davis played the balls along the top cushion and down the right-hand side of the table. He distinguished the run by getting the balls past the middle pocket, but only by a few strokes and, wisely, he gave up the attempt to make any further progress, but potted a red and continued to score by more all-round methods. Davis is essentially an all-round player whose great desire is to develop his pronounced ability. He played just as accurately in other phases of the game, and when he completed the fifth hundred there appeared to be every prospect of a much bigger break. A stroke later and the balls ran in a fine near the top cushion, and Davis miscued a little *piqué* cannon when the break had realized 505.

After Davis, at his next visit, had added a small run, Lindrum played with that certainty which makes everything look so simple. Clever top-of-the-table play, with little runs of close cannons, enabled him to score hundred after hundred at a rate which must have been almost bewildering to the spectators. When Lindrum is set in this way there does not seem to be any reason why he should experience any actual difficulty. He had very few, and, although he did not make any long run of cannons, he played surely, and almost without fault, until he missed a little cushion cannon when the break had realized 779.

The closing scores were:—Lindrum, 6,018; Davis (to play), 3,480.

NEWMAN v. CARPENTER

Newman decreased Carpenter's lead in their game at Thurston's Hall yesterday, when, in the afternoon session, he scored 1,086 against Carpenter's 400. During the session Newman had breaks of 230 (full), 188, 238, and 310, Carpenter's best runs being 165, 106, 138, and 107. Newman averaged 64 and Carpenter 24.

The scores at the interval were:—Carpenter (receives 2,000), 3,445; Newman (in play), 3,188.

The closing scores were:—Newman (in play), 4,514; Carpenter (receives 2,000), 3,705.

McCONACHY IN FORM

C. McConachy gave a delightful exhibition when he continued his incomplete innings in his game with Smith in Edinburgh yesterday. His unfinished break was 251, and, scoring freely at all parts of the table, he took it to 1,188. He was never in difficulties until he reached 1,176, when he lost the white ball in the right hand top pocket. That break enabled him to pass Smith, and he immediately consolidated his position with another fine break of 470. Smith's best breaks were 223 and 175.

The scores at the interval were:—McConachy, 14,215; Smith (in play), 14,023.

McConachy improved his position in the evening session, when he scored 1,102 for an average of 157. His best breaks were 311, 461, and 362, Smith's best runs being 221 (full), 231, and 301 (unfinished).

The closing scores were:—McConachy, 15,317; Smith (in play), 14,882.

STOCK EXCHANGE HANDICAP

Play was continued in the second round of the handicap at Simpson's, Cheapside, yesterday, when two further heats were decided. W. H. Sheppard (rec. 90) beat Mr. P. E. Stacey (rec. 35) by 250 to 199. Mr. D. F. Brown (scr.) beat Mr. E. T. Spearing (rec. 100) by 250 to 233.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

S. Lee beat H. F. Smith by 1,000 to 732 in the London qualifying competition of the Amateur Billiards Championship at Thurston's Hall yesterday. The winner had breaks of 54, 50, 49, 58, 65, 43, and 42, and Smith 61, 53, and 80.

In the first heat of the Brighton section at the Stadium Club R. H. Webber (Bognor Regis) beat P. G. Terry (Brighton) by 588 points. Webber's best breaks were 66 and 65, while Terry made runs of 39 and 38. In the second heat F. W. Wood (Highcliffe-on-Sea) received a walk-over, his opponent, C. H. Mortimer (Dorking) being obliged to scratch through illness.

W. Lindrum's application for official recognition of his break of 3,262, made against W. Smith last month, was granted by the Billiards Association and Control Council yesterday.

BOXING

I.S.B.A. TEAM IN SWEDEN

MALMOE (SWEDEN), Jan. 14.—The Imperial Services Boxing Association team, having concluded their tour in Denmark, during which they retained the Anglo-Danish cup, to-night met a team of the best Swedish amateurs here. The visit was on similar lines to that made last year, when the Services won seven of the eight events.

The results were:—

FLY-WEIGHT.—Sergeant C.E. Haslam (I.S.B.A.) beat Sinalberg (Sweden) on points.
BANTAM-WEIGHT.—Lce.-Corporal Cupples (I.S.B.A.) beat Kone Lodgren (Sweden) on points.
FEATHER-WEIGHT.—Sergeant E. A. Wood (I.S.B.A.) beat Evans (Sweden) on points.
LIGHT-WEIGHT.—Lieutenant H. C. D. Huxham (I.S.B.A.) beat G. Bloerson (Sweden) on points.
WELTER-WEIGHT.—Sergeant T. Wigmore (I.S.B.A.) beat Nyren (Sweden) on points.
MIDDLE-WEIGHT.—Lindstrand (Sweden) beat Airwoman Clapp (I.S.B.A.) on points.
LIGHT HEAVY-WEIGHT.—Corporal O'Grady (I.S.B.A.) beat John Blos (Sweden) in the first round.
HEAVY-WEIGHT.—Signaller C. Stuart (I.S.B.A.) beat Carl Engvall (Sweden) on points.

The I.S.B.A. team therefore won the match by seven events to one.—*Reuter.*

CRICKET

M.C.C. v. WEST INDIES

BARBADOS, Jan. 14.—Hendren and Sandham found the wicket difficult and the slow bowling very accurate when they continued batting for the M.C.C. against the West Indies to-day. After yesterday's rain the weather was bright and hot, and the bowlers were able to get considerable turn on the ball. Sandham and Hendren added 31 to the M.C.C.'s overnight total of 233 for two wickets before Constantine caught Hendren in the gully for 80. In his last three innings Hendren has made 514 runs for once out. His partnership with Sandham produced 170 runs in 2 hours 50 minutes. Sandham continued to score steadily until the total was 307, when he was leg-before-wicket to Constantine, having been in for six hours and having hit sixteen 4's. Ames and O'Connor then put on 24 before luncheon, which was taken with the score at 331 for four, England being only 38 behind with six men to go in. At the tea interval the score had been raised to 457 for nine wickets, largely owing to a determined partnership between Haig and Calthorpe.

Score:—

WEST INDIES.—First Innings

E. L. G. Hoad, c. Rhodes, b. Voce	24
C. A. Roach, c. Hendren, b. Astill	122
G. Headley, hit wkt., b. O'Connor	21
F. I. De Caires, c. Sandham, b. Voce	80
J. D. Sealy, c. Haig, b. Stevens	58
L. N. Constantine, l.-b.-w., b. Stevens	13
C. A. Browne, b. Stevens	0
F. R. Hill, c. Calthorpe, b. Stevens	0
J. Walcott, run out	24
H. C. Griffith, l.-b.-w., b. Stevens	8
R. Hunte, not out	10
Byes, &c.	9
Total	369

M.C.C.—First Innings

Gunn, l.-b.-w., b. St. Hill	35
Sandham, l.-b.-w., b. Constantine	152
G. T. S. Stevens, run out	9
Hendren, c. Constantine, b. St. Hill	80
O'Connor, c. Constantine, b. Griffiths	37
Ames, b. Constantine	16
Astill, c. Constantine, b. Griffiths	1
N. Haig, c. Hunte, b. Browne	47
The Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, b. Constantine	40
Rhodes, not out	10
Voce, not out	4
Byes, &c.	26
Total (9 wkts.)	457

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WEST INDIES.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Voce	27	7	129	3	O'Connor	10	0	51	1
Haig	10	4	27	0	Astill	9	1	19	1
Rhodes	27.1	9	44	0	Calthorpe	4	0	14	0
Stevens	27	5	105	5					

The M.C.C. innings in the end realized 467 runs, and at the close of play the West Indies had made 46 for one wicket in their second innings.—*Reuter.*

SKI-ING

A SPEED RECORD

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ST. MORITZ, JAN. 14

The flying mile race on skis held to-day was a great success. The racing was on the Corviglia, St. Moritz, where a course of 250 metres was carefully prepared, 12 metres wide, with a maximum inclination of slope of 37deg. Two classes ran, Racing Skis and Touring Skis. There were competitors from Switzerland, Austria, and Germany. Only one competitor ran in the telemark position, all the others preferred a very low crouch.

In the class for Racing Skis most of the competitors preferred to race without sticks and pressed their hands very tightly on their bodies in order to reduce the resistance of the wind to a minimum. The wind pressure was terrific and raised the competitors at the bottom of the course almost into the air. Gustav Lantschner, an 18-year-old student from Innsbrück, did over 105 kilometres an hour in excellent style and was one of the few competitors who did not fall. This is the greatest speed ever reached on the legs of a human being; a higher speed has only been reached, without an engine, on the Cresta run, St. Moritz, where 127 kilometers an hour have been recorded.

The results were:—

TOURING SKIS.—Flury Koch (St. Moritz), 97.649 k.p.h.; 1; Baracchi (St. Moritz), 96.601 k.p.h., 2; Beni Fischer (Arosa), 96.256 k.p.h., 3; Reini (Innsbruck), 95.912 k.p.h., 4; Fritz Wernick (Partenkirchen), 95.575 k.p.h., 5; Josef Dahinden (St. Moritz), 95.070 k.p.h., 6; Reto Badrutt (St. Moritz), 94.570 k.p.h., 7; Otto Lantschner (Innsbruck), 93.913 k.p.h., 8; Anton Schlatter (St. Moritz), 93.750 k.p.h., and Gustav Lantschner (Innsbruck), 93.750 k.p.h., equal 9.

RACING SKIS.—Gustav Lantschner (Innsbruck), 105.675 k.p.h., 1; Otto Lantschner (Innsbruck), 105.343 k.p.h., 2; Harald Reisl (Innsbruck), 103.846 k.p.h., 3; Mario Barachi (St. Moritz), 102.079 k.p.h., 4; Fritz Werneck (Partenkirchen), 101.886 k.p.h., 5; Carl Schlumpf (Unterwasser), 100.694 k.p.h., 6; Arthur Schlatter (St. Moritz), 101.313 k.p.h., and Herman Ostermeier (München), 101.313 k.p.h., equal 7; Hellmut Lantschner (Innsbruck), 100.934 k.p.h., 8; Martin Cadisch (St. Moritz), 100.558 k.p.h., 9.

SLALOM RACE AT MALOJA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MALOJA, Jan. 14.—The Davis Cup Slalom Race, open to members of the Eagle Ski Club, was held here to-day in perfect conditions. Commander Long with 92.61 points was first, Miss J. Heaver was second, and R. Miller third. Commander Long won the hard snow section and Miss Heaver the soft snow section, Long beating her on the aggregate of the two sections.

THE CARLTON CUP

ST. MORITZ, Jan. 14.—The toboggan race for the Carlton Cup, in which J. R. Heaton and J. G. Crammond tied yesterday at 139⅘sec. for three courses, was re-run here to-day, and resulted in a win for Crammond. To-day's race consisted of only two courses, and these Crammond covered in an aggregate time of 92 1-5sec., his fastest course being 45 9-10sec. J. R. Heaton finished second in 92 4-5sec., and H. C. Martineau third.—*Reuter.*

HOCKEY

CAMBRIDGE BEATEN

Mr. Lampard Vachell's eleven beat Cambridge University by four goals to one at Cambridge yesterday. The visiting side included a number of experienced players, and the University were unable to keep on terms with them either in speed or skill, although Wolfenden in the visiting goal gave a fine display in the second half and prevented the University from scoring on several occasions.

All the goals were obtained in the first half, during which time the home side were not very good and the speed of the opposing forwards was giving the Cambridge backs much trouble. It was not until after the interval that the University defence really settled down. Hoare opened the scoring for the visitors, and then Mansergh twice got through, Roberts added a fourth goal. The last three were all from fairly close range. The best piece of combination by the Cambridge forwards came a few minutes before the interval, when they got together and Berry shot into the net. Shortly afterwards Lamb was hit near the left eye with a rising ball and had to retire. The second half was more even. Green and Lampard Vachell were always sound in defence.

The teams were:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—R. G. E. Dodson (St. Lawrence and Emmanuel), goal; V. H. Elbon (Caterham and Emmanuel) and G. T. Hindley (St. Lawrence and Christ's), backs; T. N. Lamb (Dean Close and Cains), F. H. Mosts (Leys and Emmanuel), and T. L. Rowan (Tonbridge and Queens'), half-backs; A. G. Hardie (St. Lawrence and Trinity), R. Perfect (St. Lawrence and Emmanuel), S. J. Berry (Kingston and Christ's), A. H. Rogyn Jones (Leys and Downing), and J. F. Alston (St. Lawrence and Clare), forwards.

MR. LAMPARD VACHELL'S ELEVEN.—J. F. Wolfenden (Oxford University Occasionals), goal; R. G. Lampard Vachell (Hampstead) and G. F. Green (Cambridge University Wanderers), backs; J. K. Waydelin (Rugby), E. S. Hoare (Cambridge University Wanderers), and R. Milsted (Hampstead), half-backs; E. T. L. E. Haywood (Poole), Captain O. L. Roberts (Army), T. W. Mansergh (Cambridge University Wanderers), C. S. W. Marcon (Hampstead), and T. A. D. Hewan (Cambridge University Wanderers), forwards.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

Three county matches are the events of chief importance in to-day's fixture list. Two of them will be played in Middlesex; Essex v. Kent at Chiswick, on the Polytechnic Ground; Middlesex v. Hertfordshire in Bushey Park. Warwickshire and Nottinghamshire will meet at Olton.

There will also be two matches in which Public Schoolboys' teams will oppose Richmond and Dulwich at Richmond and Herne Hill respectively. At Seaford Sussex and Kent women are to meet, and this should produce an interesting game.

To-day's fixtures are given below:—

CHISWICK (Polytechnic Ground).—Essex v. Kent.
BUSHEY PARK.—Middlesex v. Hertfordshire.
OLTON.—Warwickshire v. Nottinghamshire.
BEDFORD (Allen Park).—Bedfordshire v. Royal Air Force.
PORTSMOUTH.—Hampshire "A" v. United Services (Portsmouth).
RICHMOND (Cricket Ground).—Richmond XI. v. Public Schoolboys' XI.
HERNE HILL.—Dulwich v. Public Schoolboys' XI.
ALDERSHOT.—Aldershot Command v. Epsom.
LEYTON.—East London College v. Royal College of Arts.
NORTH WEALD.—R.A.F. (North Weald) v. Imperial College.
ALDERSHOT.—K.S.L.I. v. Reading University.
GREENWICH.—Royal Naval College v. Chatham Navy.
WOOLWICH.—Woolwich Garrison v. Shoeburyness Garrison.
PURIVALE.—University College 1st XI. v. 2nd XI.
CHISWICK.—St. Thomas's Hospital v. United Banks.
PURIVALE.—University College Hospital v. Kingston Grammar School.

WOMEN'S MATCHES

SEAFORD.—Sussex v. Kent.
WESTCLIFF.—Essex v. Civil Service.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

COMMAND OF THE ACTIVE

The appointment of Captain T. B. Drew, O.B.E., to the ACTIVE indicates that this new destroyer will serve as a division leader in the Third Flotilla when that force is reconstituted with the new destroyers of the "A" class now approaching completion. Captain Drew was appointed O.B.E. in July, 1919, for services during the War. He was a watch-keeper in the cruiser GLOUCESTER during her chase of the GOEBEN and BRESLAU. From December, 1915, he served in the REVENGE, which a year later became flagship of Admiral Sir Charles Madden, Second-in-Command of the Grand Fleet. After the Armistice he joined the new cruiser HAWKINS as first lieutenant-commander, and served in her on the China Station, where she was flagship. He was promoted to commander in June, 1922 and to captain in June, 1928, after being commander of the EFFINGHAM, East Indies flagship. Until his appointment to the AMBUSCADE in August last Captain Drew had apparently not served in command of a destroyer.

CADETS' TRAINING CRUISES

Six short cruises for the sea training of cadets in the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, are to be made during the spring term by the minesweeper FORBES, Lieutenant-Commander C. M. Butlin, which is attached to the College for this purpose. The first cruise, which is typical of all, will begin on January 19, when the vessel will leave Dartmouth for Brixham, where she will anchor for the night. On the 20th she will go to Portland, and from the 21st to 24th will cruise in the Solent and visit Portsmouth, after which she will go to Brixham and Torbay. She is due to return to Dartmouth on January 25.

COMMANDER OF THE NORFOLK

Commander L. V. Donne, D.S.C., whose appointment to the new cruiser NORFOLK becomes operative to-day, was promoted in June last, after serving in the new cruiser SUSSEX. In 1926-28 he commanded the gunboat LADYBIRD on the Yangtse. Commander Donne was sub-lieutenant of the battleship BRITANNIA and the flotilla leader TIPPERARY during the first part of the War, but from February, 1916, he served in submarines, for which he was decorated. He entered Osborne College as a cadet in January, 1908.

PORT NEWS

The destroyer WOLVERINE is to pay off on January 31 and will recommission in reserve at Devonport as tender to the PEGASUS.

The destroyer VOYAGER, of the Nore Reserve, and formerly in the First Flotilla, Mediterranean Fleet, has been paid off into dockyard control at Sheerness for a retubing refit.

H.M.S. SKYLARK has been withdrawn from service and will be placed upon the sale list. The SKYLARK, formerly called the GENERAL ELLIOTT, is a small special service vessel which had been attached to the Mining School, Portsmouth.

APPOINTMENTS FOR INDIA

The following appointments have been made in India:—Colonel B. C. Penton, D.S.O., has been transferred from Peshawar to New Delhi as Deputy Director of Personal Services. Captain G. H. P. Whitfield, M.C., 2nd Battalion, The Royal Ulster Rifles, has taken up the appointment of Assistant Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General Sir William C. G. Heneker, Southern Command, in place of Brevet Major the Hon. Nigel P. Somerset, D.S.O., M.C. Major K. P. Nares, M.C., 1st Battalion, The Cheshire Regiment, is appointed D.A.A.G., Rawalpindi District, vice Major G. E. Whittall, M.C., The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

CHENGLIN, Jan. 12.—Ladybird left for Hankow.
HANKOW, Jan. 13.—Ladybird arrived.
ICHANG, Jan. 13.—Peterel left for Hankow.
PORTLAND, Jan. 13.—Frobisher left; and Fermoy left for exercises.
PORT SAID, Jan. 13.—Royal Sovereign left for Malta.
PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 13.—Repulse left for Portland.
SHEERNESS, Jan. 13.—Submarines H 30 and H 44 arrived.
WUHU, Jan. 12.—Mantis left for Kiukiang.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

CAPTS.—H. E. SAWBRIDGE, O.B.E., to Sussex (March 21); and C. G. BRODIE, to Berwick (on recommg.).
COMMRS.—P. R. P. PERCIVAL, D.S.O., to Vindictive (Jan. 17); and F. M. C. CURTIS, to Tamar (March 7).
LIEUTS.-COMMRS.—N. BLACKBURN, D.S.C., to Vindictive (Jan. 16); and the HON. G. H. E. RUSSELL, to Warspite (Feb. 13).
LIEUTS. (E.).—C. E. SMITH, to President, for Porton Experimental Station (Jan. 15); S. C. J. NICHOLS, to Dolphin (Jan. 20); and C. R. A. GRANT, to Thames.
SURGN. COMMRS.—G. J. M. KEEKICAN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., to Vivid (Feb. 1).
PAYMR. COMMRS.—F. G. CAVANAGH, to Fisgard (Feb. 1).
CP. BOSNS.—C. E. GOSLOW, to Victory (Jan. 28); and E. F. KAY, to Greenwich (Feb. 1).
BOSUN.—C. HARRISON, to St. Vincent (Jan. 27).
CP. ENGINE.—H. L. STARK, to Titania (Jan. 20).
WT. ENGNRS.—C. BLATCHFORD, to Cumberland (Jan. 15); and R. BOWDERY, to Dolphin (Jan. 20).
WT. WARDMASTER.—W. H. GOSY, to Pembroke, for R.N. Hospital, Chatham (Feb. 1).

ROYAL MARINES

CAPT.—R. S. LANSDALE, to Combe.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

SUB-LIEUT.—D. C. SWABEY, to Victory (Jan. 25).
PROBY. SUB-LIEUTS.—G. O. BAUGH and F. W. HILTON, to Vivid (Jan. 18).

Messrs. R. PHILLIPS, C. H. WILLIAMS, and W. J. P. ROBERTS, entered as Probv. Sub-Lieuts. (Jan. 10).
Messrs. J. J. EMERY, J. P. KILBEE, and G. F. S. HODSON, entered as Probv. Midshipmen (Jan. 11).
Mr. R. W. CHAMBERLEIN, entered as Probv. Paymr. Sub-Lieut. (Jan. 10).

R.A.F. APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments in the Royal Air Force are notified:—

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

WING COMMANDERS.—A. A. WALSER, M.C., D.F.C., to H.Q., R.A.F., Halton, for Air Staff duties (Dec. 21, 1929); H. J. F. HUNTER, M.C., to No. 1 School of Technical Training (Apprentices), Halton, for Administrative duties with No. 1 App. Wing (Dec. 14, 1929); C. J. MACKAY, M.C., D.F.C., to R.A.F. Staff College, Andover, for duty as an Instructor (Jan. 1); C. E. MAUDE, to No. 21 Group Headquarters, Wells Drayton, for Engineer Staff duties (Jan. 3); C. W. H. PULFORD, O.B.E., A.F.C., to No. 7 Squadron, Worthy Down, to command (Dec. 15, 1929); R. E. SAUL, D.F.C., to School of Army Cooperation, Old Sarum, to command (Jan. 1); T. L. LEIGH-MALLORY, D.S.O., to Special Duty List, for duty as Instructor at Staff College, Camberley (Jan. 1); C. O. F. MOON, D.S.C., to H.Q., Coastal Area, for duty as Fleet Aviation Officer to Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet (Jan. 3); N. H. BOTTOMLEY, A.F.C., to R.A.F. Depot, Uxbridge (Jan. 6); A. T. HARRIS, O.B.E., A.F.C., to H.Q., R.A.F., Middle East, for Air Staff duties (Jan. 3).

SQUADRON LEADERS.—J. H. D'ALBIAC, D.S.O., to No. 22 Group Headquarters, South Farnborough (Dec. 14, 1929); W. K. G. BRYANT, M.B.E., to Station Headquarters, Hornchurch (Dec. 14, 1929); D. COLYER, D.F.C., to Special Duty List, for duty with the Latvian Government (Jan. 1); H. W. L. SAUNDERS, M.C., D.F.C., M.M., to H.Q., Air Defence of Great Britain, Uxbridge (Dec. 14, 1929); C. E. H. MEDHURST, O.B.E., M.C., to No. 4 Squadron, South Farnborough (Jan. 1); F. H. COLEMAN, D.S.O., to No. 101 Squadron, Andover (Jan. 3); J. H. O. JONES, to Station Headquarters, Mount Batten (Dec. 22, 1929); H. W. WOOLLETT, D.S.O., M.C., to R.A.F. Depot, Uxbridge (Jan. 4); T. F. Y. MOORE, to R.A.F. Depot, Uxbridge (Dec. 18, 1929).

FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS.—A. E. ELLIOTT, to H.Q., Aden Command (Dec. 30, 1929); R. H. CARTER, R.A.F. Base, Calshot (Dec. 5, 1929); M. C. PASCOE, to No. 201 Squadron, Calshot (Jan. 2); H. G. CROWE, M.C., to R.A.F. Depot, Uxbridge (Dec. 14, 1929); F. H. E. REEVE, to No. 4 Squadron, South Farnborough (Dec. 14, 1929); J. G. WALKER, M.C., to No. 23 Group Headquarters, Grantham (Dec. 14, 1929); W. M. YOUL, to Air Ministry (D.C.A.S.) (Jan. 1); J. A. MCDONALD, to Air Ministry (Signals Branch) (Jan. 1); V. H. TAIT, to R.A.F. Depot, Uxbridge (Jan. 1); C. McM. LAING, M.C., A.F.C., to No. 100 Squadron, Bicester (Dec. 31, 1929); E. T. RUSSELL, to R.A.F. Depot, Uxbridge (Dec. 29, 1929); W. H. MARKHAM, to No. 216 Squadron, Middle East (Jan. 3); V. B. BENNETT, to Special Duty List, for duty as A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India (Jan. 3); R. J. SANCHAU, to No. 33 Squadron, Eastchurch (Dec. 21, 1929); D. MACFADYEN, to Air Ministry (D.D.P.) (Dec. 19, 1929); H. F. LLOYD, M.C., D.F.C., to No. 2 Flying Training School, Digby (Jan. 1); G. G. WALKER, to Station Headquarters, Manston (Dec. 15, 1929); C. S. RICCARD, to R.A.F. Base, Calshot (Dec. 5, 1929); A. J. BANKIN, A.F.C., to No. 70 Squadron, Iraq (Jan. 3); D. L. EVANS, M.C., D.F.C., to H.Q., R.A.F., Middle East (Jan. 3); E. A. A. OBLE, to No. 503 Squadron, Aldergrove (Dec. 5, 1929); R. W. E. BRYANT, to No. 14 Squadron, Palestine (Jan. 3).

FLYING OFFICERS.—H. J. BROWN, to Night Flying Flight, Biggin Hill (Jan. 14); K. E. PARKER, to R.A.F. Depot, Uxbridge (Dec. 19, 1929); H. J. MADGHAN, to No. 24 Squadron, Northolt (Dec. 19, 1929); C. S. P. MACDONALD, to No. 8 Squadron, Aden (Dec. 30, 1929); G. E. E. SINGLETON, to R.A.F. Depot, Uxbridge (Dec. 5, 1929); C. H. L. LITTLE, to R.A.F. Depot, Uxbridge (Dec. 3, 1929); R. R. BENNETT, to No. 2 Squadron, Manston (Jan. 1); P. V. WILLIAMS, to No. 5 Flying Training School, Sealand (Dec. 30, 1929); A. D. GILLMORE, to No. 3 Squadron, Upavon (Jan. 1); J. C. K. ROGERS, to No. 202 Squadron, Malta (Jan. 3); R. C. FIELD, to No. 208 Squadron, Middle East (Jan. 3); W. H. MERSON, to School of Photography, South Farnborough (Jan. 6).

PILOT OFFICERS.—F. READ, to No. 17 Squadron, Upavon (Dec. 21, 1929); D. F. SATCHWELL, to No. 16 Squadron, Old Sarum (Dec. 21, 1929); G. D. W. FRAYLING, to R.A.F. Depot, Uxbridge (Dec. 19, 1929).

The undermentioned Pilot Officers are all posted to the R.A.F. Depot, Uxbridge, on appointment to Short Service Commissions, on probation, with effect from Dec. 27, 1929:—C. E. ALVEN, D. J. ALTET, W. B. HAILEY, J. BAMBER, E. V. N. BRAMLEY, R. A. BYRNE, M. G. C. CHADWICK, E. F. CHESTER, H. MACK. CHUBB, A. E. T. COKE, C. W. S. CONWAY, L. E. DALRYMPLE-E. ELGEY, C. J. FARRELL, E. MACK. GURNEY, G. J. HOGLAND, D. HOLT, L. W. V. JENNENS, A. W. R. LAWSON, R. F. J. LEGGOTT, N. C. LEMMER, D. W. LUCKE, R. A. MCMURTRIE, R. J. R. H. MACGILL, W. R. OTTEWILL, W. C. PITTS, W. T. RATCLIFFE, R. P. REYNOLDS, H. W. RILEY, A. C. SAINT, L. J. B. STONHILL, M. F. SUMMERS, W. J. C. THORPSON, R. K. WHITE, R. B. WHITTINGHAM, A. R. WILSON, F. WOODWARD.

STORES BRANCH

WING COMMANDER.—E. W. HAVERS to H.Q., Air Defence of Great Britain, Uxbridge, for Stores Staff duties (Dec. 14, 1929).

SQUADRON LEADERS.—F. R. WILKINS, to Aeroplane and Armament Experimental Establishment, Martlesham Heath (Dec. 12, 1929); W. C. CLARK, to Air Ministry (Lt. of E.) (Jan. 6).

FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS.—C. E. TIDY, to Armament and Gunnery School, Eastchurch (Dec. 21, 1929); C. H. MASTERS, to Aircraft Depot, Iraq (Jan. 3); G. BARNES, to No. 1 School of Technical Training (Apprentices), Halton (Jan. 8).

FLYING OFFICERS.—J. W. HUNTWATE, to R.A.F. Depot, Middle East (Jan. 3); D. G. MCDIARMID, to R.A.F. Depot, Middle East (Jan. 3); E. N. A. CROWE-BROWNE, to Aircraft Depot, Iraq (Jan. 3).

ACCOUNTANT BRANCH

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT.—J. H. S. RICHARDS, to H.Q., Iraq Command (Nov. 24, 1929).
FLYING OFFICER.—E. A. JACKMAN, to H.Q., Iraq Command (Dec. 7, 1929).

CHAPLAINS' BRANCH

The Rev. D. F. BLACKBURN, to H.Q., R.A.F., Cranwell (Jan. 7).

LONDON GAZETTE

TUESDAY, JAN. 14

ADMIRALTY, JAN. 9

R.N.R.

Paymr. Lieut.-Comdr. P. G. Walker, R.D., placed on Retired List with rank of Paymr. Comdr. (Jan. 7); Sub-Lieut. B. E. Druce to be Lieut. (with seny. Nov. 23, 1929); Act. Sub-Lieut. G. C. Ward to be Sub-Lieut. (with seny. Sept. 23, 1929); Probv. Sub-Lieut. T. M. Mapplebeck to be Sub-Lieut. (with original seny. of July 17, 1929).

JANUARY 10

R.N.

Cd. Engrs. to be Lieuts. (E.):—H. P. Way, W. S. Thomas (Jan. 5).

Cd. Gunner H. H. Haycock placed on Retired List at own request (Jan. 7); Paymr. Lieut.-Comdr. J. McL. More, D.S.C., to be Paymr. Comdr. (Jan. 10).

Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.—A. B. M. Fairbairn, W. L. M. Brown (Feb. 1, 1929); E. Hale, N. W. Fisher (Jan. 1).

R.N.R.

Paymr. Lieut.-Comdrs. (Registrar) to be Paymr. Comdrs. (Registrar):—J. Thomas, R.D., T. E. Tough, R.D., A. N. Wards, R.D. (Dec. 31, 1929).

Probv. Sub-Lieut. J. Irwin to be Sub-Lieut. (with original seny. of Feb. 4, 1929); Probv. Sub-Lieut. J. S. Landers, to be Sub-Lieut. (with original seny. of June 20, 1928); Probv. Sub-Lieut. F. A. Shaw to be Sub-Lieut. (with original seny. of June 20, 1929); Act. Sub-Lieut. H. V. Richardson to be Sub-Lieut. (with seny. of March 15, 1928).

R.N.V.R.

Probv. Lieut. A. D. Bruford to be Lieut. (with original seny. of Nov. 16, 1928).

Probv. Surg. Sub-Lieuts. to be Surg. Sub-Lieuts. with seny. stated:—J. N. Matthews, W. J. Poole (Oct. 15, 1928).

Probv. Surg. Lieut. T. G. Evans, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to be Surg. Lieut. (with original seny. of Dec. 18, 1928); Probv. Surg. Sub-Lieut. B. Blewitt, B.S.A., to be Surg. Sub-Lieut. (with original seny. of Dec. 20, 1923).

JANUARY 13

R.N.

Engr. Comdr. (Retd.) L. Gregory, O.B.E., to be Engr. Capt. (Retd.) (Jan. 12).

JANUARY 14

R.N.

Cd. Gunner R. Coker placed on Retired List at own request, with rank of Lieut. (Jan. 14).

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 14

REGULAR ARMY

Col. (temp. Brig.) N. C. Bannantyne, Ind. Army, retains the temp. rank of Brigadier while a Bde. Comdr. in India (Nov. 9, 1929); Col. J. C. McKenna, D.S.O., Ind. Army, is granted the temp. rank of Brigadier while employed as D.A. and Q.M.G. in India (Nov. 9, 1929); Col. E. J. Wighton, D.S.O., retires on ret. pay (Jan. 15).

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The follg. relinquish their appts.:—Col. J. L. Jesse, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.A.G. and Asst. Dir. of Trans., War Office (Jan. 12); Bt. Lt.-Col. C. J. B. Daubeny, Mil. Attaché (graded as a G.S.O., 2nd Grade), Brussels (Jan. 5); Capt. E. V. Manners-Smith, R.A., A.D.C. to the Govr. and C.-in-C., Bahamas (Nov. 11, 1929); Capt. A. Popkess, N. Stafford R., Asst. Prov. Marshal (Cl. *FF*) (temp.), Aldershot Comd. (Jan. 1); Capt. W. E. Vaudrey, M.C., R.A., G.S.O. 3rd Grade, War Office (Jan. 4).

The follg. appts. are made:—Col. A. F. G. Pery-Knox-Gore, D.S.O., to be A.A. and Q.M.G., 2nd Div. (Jan. 1); Maj. L. A. W. B. Lachlan, Glouster R., to be G.S.O., 3rd Grade, War Office (Jan. 4); Capt. L. P. Causton, M.C., The Buffs, to be Asst. Prov. Marshal (Cl. *FF*) (temp.), Aldershot Comd. (Jan. 1); Lt. A. S. Godley, R. Scots, from Garr. Adjt. (Cl. *FF*), Dover, to be Garr. Adjt. (Cl. *FF*), Catterick (Jan. 1).

CAVALRY

R.H.G.—Lt. F. Francis resigns his comsn. (Jan. 15).
5TH DGNS. D.G.—Capt. R. F. E. Rhodes, M.C., retires, receiving a gratuity (Jan. 15).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

The follg. are seed.:—Maj. B. J. O'Leary, while holding the appt. of Mil. Attaché (Dec. 17, 1929); Lt. F. J. Dillon, M.C., for seny. (on prob.) with the Ind. A.S.C. (Nov. 5, 1929); Lt. I. K. Smith for serv. with the R.A.O.C. (Dec. 23, 1929); Lt. E. G. Brown for serv. with the R.A.O.C. (Dec. 31, 1929).

Capt. H. G. G. Digges to be Adjt., vice Capt. E. B. Thornhill, M.C. (Jan. 10).

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

Maj. C. L. T. Matheson, M.C., retires on ret. pay (Jan. 11).

FOOT GUARDS

S. G'DS.—Lt. J. F. Milburne is seed. for serv. as A.D.C. to the Govr. of Beng

LIBERAL POLICY

LORD GREY AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE

"NO CONFIDENCE"

The annual meeting of the Liberal Council was held yesterday at the Hotel Metropole, Whitehall-place, under the chairmanship of Lord Grey of Fallodon. There was a large gathering.

Mr. RUNCIMAN, moving the re-election of Lord Grey as president, said that nobody ever called in question the disinterested nature of the advice which Lord Grey gave on public affairs.

The motion was seconded by Sir DONALD MACLEAN and carried.

LORD GREY, in his presidential address, said:—

Before I say anything about public affairs generally it is necessary that I should speak about the Liberal Council in particular. We must recall its history and origin. It was founded originally by people who had had great trust and confidence, as everybody had, in Lord Oxford (cheers), and, who felt that they could not give that confidence to Mr. Lloyd George, and who felt very strongly in the invidious and impossible position in which the party was put by its headquarters finance being dependent upon a personal and not a party fund. But we said at the same time that, having made that clear as our reason for having this separate organization, we did not propose to spend time in talking continually about our differences with the headquarters of the Liberal Party. We formed our separate organization in order that, having made it evident that we stood apart from the things in which we felt we could not sincerely take a share, we might devote ourselves to Liberal work. In other words, we formed the organization not for the purpose of constituting ourselves a faction, but in order to enable us to continue to work for Liberalism. . . .

ELECTION POLICY

Then came the election, and on the eve of the election a policy was launched by Mr. Lloyd George which was intended to be, and in fact became to a great extent, the issue of the election. We had to consider that policy on its merits. We separated ourselves very distinctly from any responsibility for a pledge as to how much would be done to relieve unemployment in any particular year. We felt we could not take any responsibility for the very startling statements that were made as to how much could be done. We did not feel that that was the really important point. The important point, we felt, was "Was the principle advocated for dealing with unemployment the right one?," and about that we had no hesitation in saying that we agreed with that principle. The principle was that it is better to relieve unemployment, if you can, by finding work for the unemployed than to leave them idle on the dole. That principle, of course, was really common to all three parties, and we had no difficulty in upholding that principle in the election. Having made that position clear, I must say that I think a somewhat unwarranted advantage was taken of it by the Liberal headquarters. Things were published which represented to the public that the whole party was now absolutely united under Mr. Lloyd George's leadership. I must tell you frankly that since the election was over I have been reproached or criticized by some of our friends for not having, while the election was still in progress, pointed out that that was a misconception. I won't discuss the merits of the criticism now, but when the Liberal Council came together after the election there was a unanimous feeling that it was now necessary to reaffirm the position of the Liberal Party. The things that were said during the election would have given the public to understand that we in the Liberal Council no longer felt that want of confidence in Mr. Lloyd George's leadership, and that our objections to the party being dependent on his fund had evaporated. It is necessary to say that our feeling on these two points remains just as decided as it was when the Liberal Council was formed.

THE LLOYD GEORGE FUND

First of all let me take the question of the fund. I see it is being stated now that Mr. Lloyd George gave money from the fund to Liberal headquarters unconditionally, and that, once handed over to them, it was treated as a party fund. What I should like to say is that that does not really dispose of the question. We understood that money for the election was handed over to be spent under the control of those who were at headquarters, but what is necessary to make the situation absolutely clear to everybody is what took place before that money was handed over unconditionally; what negotiations were there? It is true that when Lord Oxford was the leader there were substantial contributions made from Mr. Lloyd George's Fund to the party fund. There was a party fund then, but substantial contributions were made from Mr. Lloyd George's Fund. The money came to be spent by those who were organizing the Liberal expenditure of the time, but that gift, that contribution, was preceded by protracted negotiations. I was not personally engaged in the negotiations. I knew that negotiations were taking place, and the impression I have is that those who were personally engaged in them went through an experience which they decided they would not be willing to repeat. (Laughter.) Therefore that question of money actually handed over unconditionally does not dispose of the question of whether there were conditions previous.

But apart from that it does not really affect the broad lines of the position, which is all the public will ever look at—namely, that the leader of a party has always had considerable say in how the party fund should be used, but never before has he been in a position to say to the party, "You have no party fund, and unless you do what I want you will have no money." That is a position which really is fatal to any party. It is not a question of what use the person who had the fund may at any particular moment have made of it, but it is simply the fact that any party, to stand well before the country, ought to be in the position to say it is not dependent upon a personal fund for the replenishment of its party fund.

As far as we know the situation to-day, it is that since the election the party has again been dependent upon that personal fund, and that is the whole point. The fund is a personal fund, which is quite different from any party fund. We do not know how long that is going to last. As far as I have information, it is that even at Liberal headquarters there is a feeling that the situation is not satisfactory, and that they are very anxious to raise what shall really be a party fund and shall make them independent of a personal fund. All I can say about that is that if, when the next General Election comes, Liberal headquarters are in the position to say that they have a party fund which is independent of the personal fund, that it is not merely enough to carry on the current organization but enough to form a fighting fund and to finance candidates if they need it, and that after the election is over they do not contemplate repeating the operation of applying to a personal fund again to replenish the party's finances—if they can make that perfectly clear, then we shall admit, I at least shall admit, that they have removed at any rate one thing which has been an enormous handicap to Liberalism in the country. (Cheers.) Before I pass from that I should like to say that I do not think there has ever been a party fund so absolutely above suspicion, so free from reproach, as the fund of the Liberal Council. If its size and amount were in proportion to the extent to which its origin and character are absolutely free from reproach, the Liberal Council would be financially one of the strongest organizations in the country.

"NOT UNDER THAT LEADERSHIP"

I have tried to clear up one misconception about the last election and I do not want to leave room for another misconception. Supposing the Liberal headquarters can make themselves absolutely free of any personal fund, and if they mean to do that, I suggest that they should not waste any time in trying to make out that the present and past situation has been satisfactory. That is not the way to get money to free them from that situation. Supposing that comes, there still remains for us the question of confidence in the leadership. (Cheers.) It is absolutely necessary for me to declare that, when the next election comes, if things are as they are to-day with regard to the leadership, the Liberal Council must fight, not under that leadership, but under its own organization and its own fund. (Cheers.) It has been represented to me that this is an inconvenient time to say that, but the time is never convenient for saying inconvenient things. To those who urge that I would say "It has got to be said some time, because it represents the deep and abiding feeling of the members of the Liberal Council. Would you rather, instead of saying it now, wait and spring it on the eve of the General Election? It is much better to say it now."

After what passed at the last General Election and the feeling of misconception which was left by the way in which the line of action which we took was misrepresented, it is absolutely necessary that it should be said now. I know we are considered by other people in the Liberal Party as very fractious and unreasonable people. But let me point out this. Mr. Lloyd George has not always been the leader of the Liberal Party. After the "Coupon Election" he was the hero of the Conservative Party, and within four years the cleavage caused in the Conservative Party was one between great admiration and deep distrust. If any one wants to know what that cleavage in the Conservative Party was and how it had been caused by the personality of Mr. Lloyd George, I would ask them to get the file of *The Times* and read the account of the meeting which took place at the Carlton Club, where it was plain that on that personal issue the party was so divided that it felt its unity at stake. Precisely the same thing has happened in the Liberal Party; the cleavage is of the same nature and as deep.

Let us consider our position. The leader of the Liberal Party, as indeed I think under modern conditions of any party, must be a member of the House of Commons. It is unthinkable that the Liberal Party, and I think any party, even the Conservative Party, can have a leader who is not in the House of Commons. The leader in the House of Commons is elected by the members of the House of Commons. Mr. Lloyd George is the elected leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons; technically he is only the leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons, but to the Press and the public outside the leader of the party in the House of Commons will undoubtedly be treated as the leader of the party. That is the position in which we are placed. We have no confidence in the leadership, and that is the situation as regards the leadership.

OTHER PARTIES UNCOMFORTABLE

For people like myself, who have made our contributions to public life, it would be very easy to get free from that difficulty by just slipping out of party politics and devoting ourselves to other work, of which I suppose there is plenty for every one who wants it—certainly I could have plenty outside. But we who have been long in public life and made our contribution to it are in a minority. The younger men have to be thought of who are anxious, and rightly anxious, to contribute to the public life of this country. Those who feel that, in order to make that contribution, they must work with the party, and who share the views of the Liberal Council with regard to the questions I have dealt with, feel exceedingly uncomfortable. It is natural that they should be thinking whether they could not work better with some other party. I know that the thoughts of other people are turning towards the Labour Party, and I would venture to say one word on that point. Do not be in a hurry to take a definite and final decision of that kind. (Cheers.) You are feeling, and very naturally feeling, exceedingly uncomfortable, but the other parties are feeling equally, perhaps more, uncomfortable. The discomfort in the Labour Party between its different sections is obvious and apparent. As to the Conservative Party, we do not know, but somehow or another we have a sense that there are internal rumblings going on which may possibly precede an earthquake. (Laughter.) If you take a sudden decision that you cannot work with the Liberal Party because you are not comfortable owing to the things I have named, it may be quite possible that in a very short time, if you joined another party, you might find yourself in a situation more uncomfortable still.

From my point of view joining the Conservative Party is out of the question. They are protectionists. There always will be a considerable number of people in this country who are protectionists, and they always will be found in the Conservative Party. And as soon as there is thought to be an opportunity of advocating protection and making it the issue in the country it will be made the issue by the Conservative Party. Even without that opportunity there will be all these aliases about safeguarding and so forth, which we heard so much about at the last election, which are really names for protection; and they will be trying to do by degrees what they dare not put forward as a single issue. That makes it impossible.

As regards the Labour Government, as far as their foreign and Imperial policy is concerned I feel about it that as far as it has gone yet, and as far as they have defined it themselves, their action has been what we can not only sincerely but cordially support. And should, which I hope will not be the case, one of these foreign or Imperial issues be attacked by any other party or person and made an issue before the country, I should take my side on that issue by supporting the policy which the Labour Government have hitherto followed. (Cheers.) If time permits I will say a word more in detail about foreign policy later to amplify what I have said.

HOME POLICY

I want to come to the very important matter of home policy. Here I am not going to speak in a party sense. I am afraid I am going to speak in a very unpopular sense. I hope what I have hitherto said commands the assent of members of the council—(cheers)—and that I may claim to have spoken for them. If there is any doubt about that you ought to let me know. In what I am going to say I am not going to say I am speaking for the council or ask the council to endorse it. I am only going to ask them to consider it. The Labour Government, the Labour Party, have been reproached lately with having raised great expectations in the country which they find themselves unable to fulfil. The protests are most vehement from within their own ranks, and last month in a speech I made I pointed out how they had brought this inconvenience on themselves by raising these great expectations in the country of what can be done for social welfare.

Now I ask you to consider, because it is a very marked and important thing. I don't know that people fully realize the enormous change which has taken place as regards party issues in our lifetime. When I first became conscious of public affairs there was the difference between Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone on foreign policy. Then there came the difference about the extension of the franchise to the counties; then Home Rule—a very bitter controversy; and then tariff reform and free trade. I ask you to observe that on all these questions the parties were really opponents; each believed the other party was wrong, and each party believed it was right. The Opposition believed it was right, and if it got into power it was going to do exactly the opposite to what the Government in power was doing. But none of these issues involved adding to the public expense. It was a real opposition, and did not involve increasing the taxation of the country in consequence.

PARTY RACE IN EXPENDITURE

The whole situation has changed. To-day the three parties are not really opponents but competitors, and, for reasons with which we all sympathize and understand, they are all advocating progressive policies. What happened at the last election? I need not say more about the Labour Party. The Liberal Party, too, was raising expectations in the country about what could be done, which must cost money. The Conservatives, though not raising so high expectations of the future, were appealing for votes on the grounds of what they had done in adding to the expenditure of the country. Do you see what a dangerous position that is? The effects are being felt. Parties are outbidding each other in the race for expenditure, and each Government comes in pledged to add to the public expenditure. It seems to me we ought to realize that great change in our politics and the danger of it. We are drifting, I think, into a very unsafe and dangerous commitment as regards public expenditure.

It is very unpopular to advocate this case. Expenditure is being incurred in raising social welfare in various forms, and if you raise any opposition to that on the question of expenditure, if you raise the question of whether the country can afford these things, you are accused of want of sympathy and want of heart. Believe me, it is not from any motive of that kind that I raise this question, but because I fear that at the pace we are now going, with the commitments that are being entered into in the name and in the cause of social welfare, we shall soon be approaching a time when you will not be able to balance Budgets in this country without putting further taxation on the masses of this country—towards a state of things in which the country will find it is spending more than it can afford—and then it will realize that all the time it is thinking it is improving the standard of social welfare in the country it has really been drifting without knowing it towards a situation in which the poverty and distress in the country are going to be increased.

The other reproach brought against the line of argument I am using is that we are thinking of the rich and anxious to spare the rich. I do not pretend that I am more philanthropic than other people; I am not more ready to part with what I have than other people; I do not dislike being taxed any less than other people do, but I do feel that while there are thousands and tens of thousands of people in this country who have barely enough for the comforts of life and many of them not enough for the necessaries of life, those who pay supertax cut a very poor figure if they make complaints on their own behalf. A great poet, more than 100 years ago, who in the later years of his life had a strong Conservative bias, spoke of "rich men tainting the air with their complaints." I have always read that with considerable sympathy, and I have no sympathy with the talk which complains of vindictive taxation of the rich or victimization of the rich. As long as there are people in this country who can barely afford the necessaries of life, those who can enjoy many of the luxuries of life ought not to complain of the justice or injustice of having taxation placed upon their incomes.

DRAWING ON FUTURE REVENUE

It is not from any motive of that kind that I am raising the question, but my feeling is that the Labour Government, and it may be another Government, finding it difficult to balance their Budget, will say that they will raise the supertax and the death duties. They are really in that way raising revenue which is not income but capital. Take the death duties on a very large estate. What is taken by the death duties on a very large estate certainly leaves the successor very well off, and it is not of him that I am thinking; I am thinking of the revenue of the country. What you take from a very large estate has, before you took it, been contributing to supertax and income-tax and there has been the prospective death duty upon it. Once the State has taken it and spent it, it does not contribute any more to the death duty revenue or the supertax or income-tax. That is precisely what is going on on a large scale all over the country, and what I foresee is that in any particular Budget, this year's Budget or next year's Budget, you may manage to balance it by increasing those taxes, and from the point of view of individual justice I make no complaint of that; but you are hastening the time when the revenue from estate duties and supertax will fall off. What the Government are really doing now is akin to what a man does who is living beyond his income. He pays the bills of the year by selling some capital, and so balances his budget for the year; but he is all the time reducing his real income and bringing the time nearer and nearer when, as his income diminishes, unless he reduces expenses, he will end in the Bankruptcy Court.

There is only one answer to that, and that would be, "Oh! you break up the big fortunes, but fortunes are being made as fast as they are broken up by the State." I believe that is not the case, and I believe the country is now balancing its Budget by drawing on the revenue of the future. All the increases of expenditure are permanent and increasing; the revenue on which the Government is relying to meet that drain from the taxes I have named is really revenue which is going to decrease. If death duties and the supertax revenue keep up for the next few years, and there is no falling off, then I shall have made a miscalculation; but I am confident that you are going to find that these sources of revenue on which people are being told to depend are going to diminish, and, as they diminish—the commitments being permanent—some Government very soon is to be faced with the fact that it has to find its revenue from other sources to balance its Budget, and that the burden is to fall on the people who are not rich.

RESTRICTING TRADE EXPANSION

I want the country to realize that that is the direction in which I think we are certainly going. I have tried to make it clear that that is my own feeling; but the only thing that permits me to raise the question is a real anxiety about the future. The only remedy for unemployment, for instance—it is common ground; Mr. Thomas himself has said it—is expansion of trade. Believe me, high taxation, wherever you put it, is going to restrict expansion of trade. It is going to make it more difficult. Besides the direct financial difficulty of balancing Budgets there is indirect damage, enormous damage, by our great expenditure in restricting the expansion of trade.

The other thing which restricts expansion is high tariffs, and that is why I mention free trade. Trade is exchange. Tariffs are barriers to exchange, and all high tariffs in other countries are restricting the expansion of world trade. Perhaps we can do little to persuade other countries to reduce their tariffs; they have conferences at Geneva, and when people meet there in an international spirit they advocate tariff truces, and a lowering of tariffs, but it has not had much effect on foreign Governments yet. We ought to do what we can to get other Governments to lower their tariffs. If we begin to put up barriers here (and perhaps the fact that we have shown a tendency to put on tariffs here), that is not going to retard the process of other countries putting up tariffs. The idea that by putting up a wall in your own country you can reduce the tariffs of others has always proved false. I take these two things, tariffs and taxation, as being the great drawbacks to the expansion of trade.

For myself I say the party with which I feel I could cordially serve would be one which was sound on free trade and which would undertake the unpopular task of trying to induce the country to face the facts about expenditure and to put before them what is the real truth of the matter—that when all these schemes are brought forward which involve expenditure of money, much as we should like to consider them on their merits and pass them, the first question we have to ask is how the increased expenditure of the country is to be met. That is the governing and dominant consideration, or ought to be, of each question that comes before the House of Commons.

LABOUR'S FOREIGN POLICY

I said I would give further attention to foreign affairs. The point I feel doubtful about in the policy of the Government is its resumption of relations with the Soviet Government of Russia. The Soviet Government of Russia have been engaged, either it or organizations financed by it, in violent propaganda against this country. It has been propaganda designed to upset the Government and Constitution here and in the self-governing Dominions and to break up the British Empire. It has not been the use of armed force, but, short of that, it has been war against the British Empire. The resumption of diplomatic relations is based on the condition that that propaganda is given up. If it is given up I consider that the action of the Government will have been justified, but if it is not given up the action of the Government will have failed. We shall have to await the result before we can say that it has been a mistake or it has not.

But when you come to other things which are more important, look at the assembly of the Naval Conference in London, a thing which has the good will of the world behind it, and on which the hopes of the world are fixed. Honour is due to the United States, but I recognize, and I think it is generally recognized, that the part which the Prime Minister has taken in promoting the successful assembly of that Conference is one that is very creditable to this country and deserving of our good opinion and our appreciation. (Cheers.) Then take the Foreign Secretary's work abroad. He played a considerable part in securing the evacuation of the Rhineland by consent—a great step forward towards European peace. We do not know the inside of the negotiations which took place, but he must have conducted the British part in these negotiations with great tact and skill, always keeping in view that what we wanted was not any national diplomatic success, but the furthering of world peace and European agreement. Then there is the work Mr. Snowden has done at The Hague. I can only say about that that it has been a very striking demonstration, not specially of Labour, but of British character. It made me feel that, though we may have three parties in this country, when it comes to having to take a thoroughly British line the Labour Party is as capable of producing an illustration of that as any party.

EGYPT AND INDIA

Referring to Egypt, Lord Grey said:—There are signs that those who are not favourable to the Labour Government are looking for openings in foreign or Imperial affairs to make an issue against it. I consider that the Conservative Party, anybody at any rate who was a party to the Draft Treaty negotiated with Egypt by Sir Austen Chamberlain, has no right to make the Egyptian policy of the present Government an issue. Sir Austen Chamberlain's Draft Treaty of 1927 stipulated that troops were to be kept in Egypt for the protection of the Suez Canal, but they were in no sense of the word to be regarded as being in occupation of the country. There was not a word said about keeping troops for the protection of foreigners. They were to remain in the capital for 10 years, and at the end of that time it was contemplated that they might be removed—at any rate that was to be a question open to discussion. The present Government have agreed to remove them when the cantonments are ready for them to go into, which is estimated to take about five years. There is not much difference there, and in any case, when you have recognized the sovereign independence of the country, you cannot contend that that is compatible with keeping troops for a special purpose, which is the Canal, in its capital. As to the protection of foreigners, Sir Austen's Treaty bound them to be responsible to consult with the British Government, if a situation arose which placed foreigners in danger. There was nothing about keeping troops for that purpose, which is the point many Conservatives are now taking. The present Government have stipulated that the Egyptian Government shall assume responsibility for the protection of foreigners. Under the late Government, if damage had arisen to foreigners in Egypt, they would have been entitled to say: "You have broken your treaty by not consulting with us." Under the present draft treaty of the Government, if anything happens to foreigners they will be entitled to say: "Your have broken the treaty by letting it happen." There is not much difference in that. There remains the point about the Sudan, about which Mr. Henderson gave explanations in the House of Commons, which seemed to make it clear that it was an emblem, and not part of the Government of the Sudan.

Now a word about India. The situation seems to be extraordinarily difficult and grave. It seems to me to require the highest gifts of statesmanship this country has ever shown. I think it would show a great want of statesmanship, before the Government have had time to consider the situation after the meeting of the Congress at Lahore, before they have had time to make their statement of policy, to make any attacks upon them, or to attempt to hurry them into a precipitate decision. We shall expect a declaration of policy, but till that is made I think it would be a damage to Imperial interests if we were to assume that the Government are not going to do what is firm and wise, and I for one am in favour of their not being pressed on so grave a question to make their statement of policy before they have had full time to consider the many difficulties of the situation.

Among those present were:—

Lady Oxford and Asquith, Lady Bonham Carter, Lady Bryce, Lady Emmott, Lady Byles, Lord Save and Sele, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Professor Gilbert Murray, Sir Godfrey Collins, M.P., Sir Hugh Bell, Mr. Leif Jones, M.P., Sir George Paish, Sir William Nunez, Mr. A. G. Gardiner, Sir John Barran, Mr. Vivian Phillipps, Mr. Walter Rea, Mr. Harcourt Johnstone, Sir Francis Layland Barratt, Sir Henry Lunn, Sir Harold Riverstez, Mr. Ashley Mitchell, Dr. T. E. Pass, Mr. J. Edwards Myers, and Mr. Herbert Wursley.

LIBERAL PARTY FINANCE

THE LLOYD GEORGE FUND

Mr. RAMSAY MUIR, chairman of the Liberal Organization Committee, speaking at a meeting of Liberals at South Croydon last night, said that since the War Lord Grey had been out of the actual facing of problems and difficulties, so that he was rather out of touch with what was needed at the present time. One of his qualities had been steadfastness, but steadfastness sometimes curiously resembled stiff-neckedness. Lord Grey's neck did not seem to turn easily so that he could quickly take in new sets of circumstances. He could not really expect a political party to repudiate a leader who was elected in the regular course by the Parliamentary Party, and who had been accepted and was admired by the great mass of the rank and file throughout the country, and who had shown himself in the present session of Parliament to be a leader of quite dazzling brilliance and resource.

As to the Lloyd George Fund, there had been a great deal of miserable and pitiful discussion. The fund of Mr. Lloyd George was subscribed by people who had followed him when he had been head of the Coalition, and many of whom had high personal admiration for him when he was the idol of England, and the man who had won the War. It was a very large fund, and had been spent lavishly in the service of Liberalism. Some people said that it had been used to buy the Liberal Party. That was entirely untrue. He (the speaker) had been inside throughout the whole of the discussions of the last five or six years. From 1923 the Liberal Party Headquarters had repeatedly gone to the trustees of the fund and had asked for large sums to be transferred to the party fund to help to fight elections. They need not have done so had they raised the money themselves by the subscriptions of other Liberals. These included some of the rich men who had the remedy in their own pockets. They could have put the situation straight if they had liked and put the Liberal Party into a position of not having to draw from the Lloyd George Fund. If they did that he would take off his cap to them and say "Thank you, that is what I want, and what the whole party wants, and Mr. Lloyd George himself wants."

"ABSOLUTE INDEPENDENCE"

For legal reasons the fund could not be transferred *en bloc*. On every occasion on which money had been asked for from Mr. Lloyd George's Fund it had been transferred unconditionally to the elected authority that ran the party organization, and it had been spent with absolute independence. The three men who had controlled the election of candidates since the grant began to be asked for from the Lloyd George Fund were Lord Gladstone, Mr. Vivian Phillipps, and Sir Herbert Samuel. Would any of those men be likely to say to any candidate, "Will you agree to accept Mr. Lloyd George's control?" It was perfectly ridiculous. It never had happened, and so long as he was in his job it never would. There would never be such dictation or control of Liberal Party in whose organization he had any share or responsibility, because it was essential to Liberalism that their candidates should have a free acceptance of the things they believed in, with their consciences, and not be tied to any man, however distinguished; and that was Mr. Lloyd George's view.

A month ago he (Mr. Muir) had been placed at the head of the party organization unanimously by a representative body, and was instructed to set before himself the job of making the Liberal Party self-supporting at headquarters and in the constituencies to the utmost possible extent and as rapidly as possible. That was a big and difficult job, but a job worth doing. When he was appointed, the first thing he did was to write to Lord Grey and ask to have a talk with him.

103RD ISLINGTON CONFERENCE

FUTURE OF ANGLICAN COMMUNION

The 103rd Islington Clerical Conference was held yesterday in the Great Hall at the Church House, Westminster. The President, Prebendary H. W. Hinde, vicar and rural dean of Islington, was in the chair. The general subject for consideration was "The Anglican Communion and its Task."

The PRESIDENT said that annual conferences did not entirely meet their need, and he thought they would do well to revive and reorganize Evangelical Clergy Unions up and down the country. The subjects before them, and particularly the reunion problem, called for much careful study not only of the position in the world, but of the mind of God revealed in Holy Scripture. However desirable reunion might be, steps towards it would make only for discord and disunion unless they accorded with revealed truth. The period in which we lived was pregnant, and it was as yet undetermined what would come forth, but for good or ill it would mean more than tongue could tell.

The Anglo-Saxon race was so placed that if faithful to God it could by His grace win the world for Him. Christianity was not confined to the Anglican Communion, but the first and foremost responsibility must rest on that Communion. The period of crisis, the time of test, was upon them. The world call to the Christian Church was a call of God to His people. Would they take the opportunity and rise to the occasion?

The BISHOP of FUKIEN (Dr. J. Hind) read a paper on "The Problem of the Expansion of the Anglican Communion in Non-Christian Lands." He suggested for consideration whether some step should not be taken to secure that in the quest after the larger unity they should not lose the unity which had been preserved in the Anglican fellowship itself. The danger of division was not small. Each autonomous province claimed its right to revise the Prayer-book, and the Church of England was in the curious position of being in full communion with Churches whose Prayer-books might prove less acceptable to her members than the one recently rejected by Parliament. It might be questioned whether the Lambeth Conference would prove sufficient to prevent the falling asunder of the branches, and it was worth considering whether regional conferences in which clerical and lay representatives could meet might be held one or two years before the Lambeth Conference.

Some members of the Anglican family of Churches would be compelled to join reunion schemes or resign themselves to a decline in influence and power.

The Rev. F. S. CHAGO, recently secretary to the Church Missionary Society in Palestine, in a paper on "Terms of Cooperation with other Christians" said that the young Churches were becoming more and more restive at divisions which might have a historic explanation in the West, but had no justification in the East. The proposed constitution of the Church in South India had brought reunion within the region of practical politics. It sought to overcome difficulties by an admission for a term of years of the ministers of every section as ministers in the United Church equal in constitutional and ecclesiastical status; by safeguarding the conscience of a congregation which had been accustomed to an episcopally ordained ministry; and by providing for the temporary continuation of differing practices until experience enabled general rules to be framed. The proposed constitution expressed terms on which the Church of England could gladly enter into cooperation with other Christians.

Papers were also read by the Rev. Dr. T. W. GILBERT (principal of St. John's Hall, Highbury), the Rev. J. R. S. TAYLOR, the Rev. Dr. BATE, and the Rev. T. C. HAMMOND.

WOMAN DOCTOR'S DEATH

Dr. Edith Louisa Young, 52, was found dead in the consulting room of Dr. Hannah Billig's house at Cable-street, E., on Monday. Dr. Young was acting as *locum tenens* for Dr. Billig, and took up duty last Thursday. She was found dead on the floor. Nearby was a gas stove, the tap of which was found turned on. She had left her flat in Portsdown-road, Maida Vale, that morning, apparently in good health.

Dr. Young obtained her M.D. in 1909 at the London School of Medicine for Women. She had worked in India, and was at one time medical officer at the Rahmatpur Mission Hospital, Palwal. In 1925 she was awarded the Kaiser-I-Hind Medal. An inquest will be held to-day.

AWARD OF SCHOOL CERTIFICATES

OFFICIAL LISTS

The following lists of those to whom school certificates have been awarded as the result of the December examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board are issued to-day by the joint secretaries, Mr. T. G. Bedford (Cambridge) and Mr. C. H. Wilkinson (Oxford). The candidates named will obtain school certificates when they have fulfilled the conditions laid down in Regulations 7 and 8:—

BOYS

ALDENHAM SCHOOL.—Alden, J. C.; Mathiesen, A. Nundy, C. H.; Pertle, R.; Rose, J. M.; Stanley, P. W.; Unna, P. R. C.; West Watson, W. F.

ARNOLD HOUSE SCHOOL.—Burfield, B. J.; Cardwell, A. H.; Chisholm, R. E.; Kendall, D. N.; King, G. S. L.; Watson, H. C.

BANBURY CASTLE SCHOOL.—Sous-Bass, C. J. G.

BARNARD CASTLE SCHOOL.—Graham, J. G.; Lamb, H. M.; McFarland, R.; Mackay, T. A.; Race, F. L.; Wild, W. A.; Williams, R. B.

BATH, KINGSWOOD SCHOOL.—Douthwaite, A. G.; Hughes, R.; Hulbert, K. F.; Jenkins, O. C.; Masters, J. C.; Owen, E. W.; Raby, L. F.; Scott, J. S. H.; Tunstall, J. A.; Whitelaw, A. M.

BEAUMONT COLLEGE.—Leahy, D. F.; Purcell, W. A.

BEDFORD SCHOOL.—Askew, R.; Bird, D. J.; Burbidge, H. W. P.; Forbes, G. H.; Furber, H. A.; Hodge, G. W.; Lewis, G. P. C.; Parsons, J. G. J.

BEMBRIDGE SCHOOL.—Letts, H. J. R.

BERKHAMSTED SCHOOL.—Clayton, A. I.; Dees, R. A. I.; Forest, D. W.; Gilmour, H. D. M.; Heath, C. B.; Landale, R. T.; Macfarlane, I.; Mayo, J.; Monk, W. J. C.; Smith, J. S.; Strachan, N. J.; Vine, F. S.; Wakefield, R. F.; Williams, R.; Wilson, A. C.; Wise, P. P.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD COLLEGE.—Filkin, H. R.; Harris, T. P.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD SCHOOL.—Pytor, A. A.

BLOXHAM SCHOOL.—Johnson, P.; Longden, D. G.; Meikle, G.; Rogers, T. M. P.

BRUNDELL'S SCHOOL.—Tiverton.—Berry, A. E.; Bradford, J. B.; Butler, G. A. L.; Clifford, R. W.; Howard, J.; Isaac, P. N.; Jack, J. D. M.; Napier, D. J.; Ohlson, R. J.; Pochin, A. J.; Saunders, R. G. S.; Scott, L. J.; Watts, P. A.; Wright, D. G. H.

BRADFIELD COLLEGE.—Barber, F. H. P.; Bury, E. M.; Clements, D. E.; Garrod, O.; Gasser, M. E.; Higgins, M. C. C.; Napier, A.; Ruperti, A.; Shortt, H. de S.; Smyth, C. E. W.; Soutter, J. A. F.; Svital, G. L.; Symms, J. A. M.; Usborne, J.; Wade, R. F.; Wild, J. A.

BRYANSTON SCHOOL.—Smith, C. W.

BRIGHTON COLLEGE.—Appleyard, W. St. L.; Appleyard, H. F. J. L.; Brookes, R.; Davey, S. S. W. P.; Elliott, R. S.; Grose, H. J.; Humphrys, D. S.; Jenner, J. R.; Jones, R. N.; London, A. H.; Powell, D. E. I.; Purves, W. H.; Raymond, T. A.; Reeves, J. N.; Rice, G. S.; Rymill, J. D.; Rowland, R. H.; Secretan, N. G.; Swayne, S. E.; Taylor, F. D.; Trotman, C. R.; Whittles, W.; Woodward, J. C.; Wooley, J. P. M.

BROMSGROVE SCHOOL.—Castles, H. G.; Edwards, L. A. J.; Fletcher, G. R.; Fletcher, W. R.; Hurbes, E. W. J.; Massey, B. K.; Orchard, R. D.; Quartley, P. R.; Smith, K. F. I.; Wattis, R. C.; Williams, C. F.

BRYANSTON SCHOOL.—Fisher, P. F.

BURNEY, ROYAL MASONIC SCHOOL.—Baker, C. W. Clifford, C. A. St. J.; Fletcher, J. C.; Gill, J. N.; Hall, S. W.; Lawrence, H.; Loden, A. E.; McCallum, H. R.; Southon, W. R.

CASTORD SCHOOL.—Andrewes, W. F.; Barron, W. B. M.; Chamberlain, F. C.; Ewart, J.; Francis, E. A. J.; Gardner, J. A.; Girardot, G. L.; Haile, P. H. W.; Hoad, J. M.; Mahoe, A.; Macan, R.; Palmer, J. C. L.; Prior, D. K.; Smith, J. N.; Snow, J.; Treasure, E. S.; Walther, P. H. W.; Wilkinson, T. H. H.; Withington, C. H.

CASTLETOWN KING'S SCHOOL.—Charlton, M. A.; Ferguson, R. H.; Mountstephens, M.; Shorthouse, P. H.; Wallis, F. J.; Wheeler, D. F. R.

CAVENDISH, THE ORATORY SCHOOL.—Carey, C. G. M.; Menken, E.

CHARTERHOUSE.—Bezencenet, P. M. S.; Dyson, J. H.; Goodridge, D. L.; Hastings, M. F.; Hurndall, J. W. W.; Kingdon, J. R. K.; Lowe, R. S.; Malcolm, R. St. J.; Mills, T. M.; Richards, W. H.; Richardson, H. B.; Trer, R. E. A.; Weston, F. B.

CHELTENHAM COLLEGE.—Bayly, L. P.; Bouwens, D.; Cockill, C. J.; Cree, P. R.; Culpeper, D. G. R.; Ellaby, E. W.; Freeman, A. C.; Kennedy, N. W.; Lane-Price, E. C.; Manton, R. J.; Miller, W. J.; Neate, J. E.; Pooley, C. C. B.; Robertson, J. M. B.; Robinson, D. G.; Sambourne, F. P.; Wigan, A. D.

CHELTENHAM, DEAN CLOSE SCHOOL.—Davies, H. V.; Green, D. A. J.; Howell, A. C.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—Curwood, B.C.; Douglas, B. P. A.; Hinchliffe, H. F.; Millar, A. C.; Mohony, N. C.; Price, H. L.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.—Birley, A. F.; Carly, H. F.; Currington, K. J.; Gamihara, A. H.; Goodhue, A. H.; Hartley, C. W.; Harvey, N. W. A.; Harwood, A. R.; Keith, K. A.; Lourie, A. G.; Owen, G. A.; Sinclair, M. C.; Smith, N. W.

CLAYESMORE SCHOOL.—Hopkin, N. M.; Innes, G. G.; Thornton, A. M.

CLIFTON COLLEGE.—Field, W. S.; Hill, W. H. B. N.; Hogarth, W. P.; Kinnersley, W. T.; Street, C. C.; Richael, V. D.; Nickson, D. B.; Risby, A. R.; Taylor, M. C.; Warren, F. J. D.; Woolley, A. D.

CRANLEIGH SCHOOL.—Bennett, H. W. D.; Collard, J. A.; Cose, J. F.; Lee, J. W.; Macdonald, R. S.; Morris, D. E.; Ribson-Turner, H.; Shaw, C. C.; Sills, G. F. B.; Simpset, H. D.; Walker, H. S.; Watson, R. V.; Weekes, R. G.; Weekes, R.; Willcox, R. E.

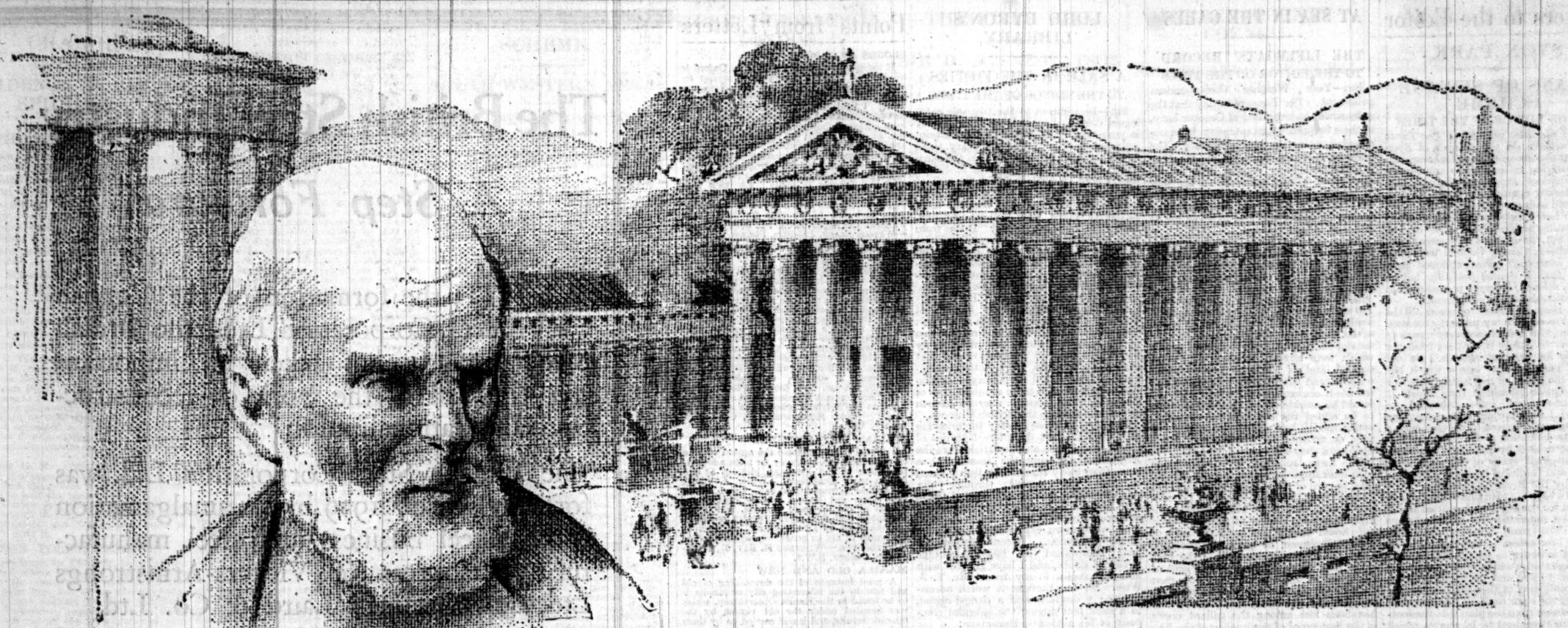
DENSTONE COLLEGE.—Averill, C. M.; Dutton, G. A.; Hobin, J. B. H.; Kidson, P.; Slack, M. H.; Wellings Thomas, R.; Wilde, L. T.

DOVER COLLEGE.—Berry, R. W.; Bone, D. N.; Cesar, J.; Clark, A.; Conryn, J.; Hurrell, I. M.; Leaman, R. J.; Little, R. C.; Saul, A. P. H.

DURHAM SCHOOL.—Cooper, P.; Hewitt, B. A.

EASTBOURNE COLLEGE.—Griffith, C. S.; Helsch, J.K.; Merritt, K. A.; Salmon, H. P.

ETON COLLEGE.—Allen, A. W.; Andreae, P. M.; Baird, J. D. S.; Baker, H. C.; Balmain, M. S.; Barclay, C. H. S.; Beith, J. G. S.; Blathwayt, C. G. W.; Blathwayt, J. R. W.; Bosanquet, C. J. A.; Bradford, R. C.; Branch, H. E.; Briggs, A.; Briscoe, M. O.; Brooke, A. W. D.; Brooman-White, R. C.; Brown, J. F.; Browne, N. P.; Bryan, J. M.; Burke, P. H. A.; Cameron, A. F.; Cawley, P. L.; Chandos-Pole, J. W.; Churchill, G. L.; Clark, C. E.; Coatsy-White, C. C.; Cottan, E. B.; Dimsdale, H. C. L.; Dixon, D. S. R.; Duncannon, Viscount; Fletcher, H. G.; Foster, H. J.; Galloway, L. C.; Garnett, C. M. F.; Gilbey, W. D.; Gilmour, J. K.; Graham-Harrison, F. L.; Green-Wilkinson, F. O.; Grimond, J.; Gundry, G. A.; Hamilton, J. G.; Hawley, Sir D.; Head, J. M.; Herbert, H. F.; Hickman, T. A. K.; Hildyard, E. J. W.; Holmes, A. T. G.; Hope, J. C.; Hope, R.; Hudson, H. C.; Kerry, Earl of; Lawrence, P. S. H.; Le Grand, R. J.; Llewellyn, D. R.; Macmillan, M. P. H.; Macnaghten, J. S.; Marsden, H. H.; Marson, M. J.; Mathias, D. A.; Mitchell, S.; Moore, L.; Morrice, R. A. S.; Mounsey, J. D.; Mulgrave, Earl of; Pardoe, J.; Parsons, D. A. H.; Peck, C. H.; Powell, J. H. C.; Raphael, S. F.; Ricardo, D. F.; Robson,



A TEMPLE OF HEALTH

"LET THERE BE LIGHT!" has been man's supreme cry throughout the ages. From epoch to epoch, from civilisation to civilisation, spurred on by faith and guided by knowledge, he has been groping towards a vision of life higher and better than he knew. No less than three thousand years ago, amid the classic beauties of the Hellenic world, the famous Temples of Health at Cos and Epidaurus were set up to honour and to encompass the greatest of all Ideals: the Man of Perfect Health in body and mind.

In the Golden Age of the Greeks, Hippocrates, the Father of Medicine, was the first to recognise that all disease—the enemy of perfection—springs from natural causes; the first to approach the Ideal in a scientific spirit. To assist the cures of nature, he based his treatment on observation and experience, and left to the world those famous records of diagnosis and prognosis, which remain models of their kind to this day. For him, the Art of healing was both a *social duty and a moral law:* the pursuit of Health *the highest conception of the duty of citizenship.*

The Vision of Rahere

But unhappily for mankind, the Ideal was never accomplished and medical science, like the Arts, gradually faded away; and was largely lost in the dark ages of superstition.

Christianity, however, had brought Faith to man by revealing his ultimate destiny and inspired compassion towards the weak and suffering by its new teaching of brotherly love. Thus came new departures in medicine along untried paths, and development in hospital provision.

In the year 1123, Rahere—one of the most pious spirits of the age—was inspired by gratitude for his recovery from a dangerous sickness to establish our famous Hospital of St. Bartholomew at Smithfield, a "Building of Pity," for "the aid and comfort of poor, sick, and impotent people." Rahere received signal support from King Henry I, who granted the Hospital the first of its many Charters. This Magna Charter of Health, as it has been called, gave Barts Royal rights and privileges, and ordained that they should be assured to it for ever.

With the Renaissance came the wonderful discovery of Classic thought and ideals, liberating the long lost stores of learning, and giving birth to the centuries of far-reaching scientific research which have advanced medical knowledge by leaps and bounds.

Two Remarkable Prophecies

Four centuries after its original foundation, the pious charities of Rahere, and the gifts to St. Bartholomew's of former kings, were confirmed by Henry VIII, who granted an extended Charter to the *"Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of London,"* by which the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew—the only hospital in the City and the Mother Hospital of the Empire—was reconstituted, on its original site, as a Temple of Healing, where the new Learning should lead on towards realisation of the old Ideal.

Tradition has it that this place was "divinely shown" to "our most holy Saxon King, Edward the Confessor," who foretold that *"the place should be great before God and all people,"* where certain Greek pilgrims also prophesied should arise *"a Temple whose fame should reach from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof."*

These remarkable prophecies were clearly destined for fulfilment: when the fame of Barts was to sweep the world, through the epoch-making discoveries of William Harvey, for thirty-four years its principal physician, father of the new Order as Hippocrates was of the old. Harvey, the greatest name in medicine of the century, revived Hippocrates' method of diagnosis from observation and experience, and gave to humanity his discoveries on the Circulation of the Blood, and the famous *"Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium."*

HARVEY. 1578—1657.
34 years Chief Physician at Barts.

Harvey, aware that knowledge was still in its infancy, was averse to theorising on the vital processes of health and disease, and it was his empirical methods which led to the rapid strides in invention, research and discovery of later times, when the medical training colleges at St. Bartholomew's and elsewhere, and the experience gained in the hospital wards, came to play so vital a part in influencing the course of medical progress.

The Conquest of Disease

For there is one vital fact, many of us too often overlook, that every reader should fully realise and never forget. Whether or no he has ever been treated at any of our great hospitals, the skill and experience of his own medical adviser (Harley Street specialist and general practitioner alike) must depend upon the comprehensive knowledge acquired during his medical training. This, in its turn, must directly depend upon (1) the efficiency; (2) the great variety of complicated—and even obscure—cases treated; and (3) the complete equipment of latest and costly apparatus; all of which can only be secured and maintained in our great *national,* medical and teaching, institutions. And this is true wherever the doctor's practice may be located.

The revolution in medicine which has followed the marvellous work for humanity of Pasteur, Simpson and Lister has transformed hospitals from refuges for the dying into abodes of life, and prepared the way for advanced Temples of Healing, which shall one day realise, through wider opportunities and more complete knowledge, the Vision and the Ideal of the Golden Age of Greece.

The time is ripe for the final effort to secure that mastery over sickness and disease which medical science has already gone so far to achieve. To-day the medical world knows what needs to be done, the path that must be trod. The need, the way, and the end are clear: the labourers are willing; only the means to advance have yet to be provided.

Given by a king, built by a monk, trusted by citizens, sustained by public charity, and dear to the people as a holy refuge: for eight hundred years, aided by all the monarchs of the realm, the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew has held and nourished the heart and spirit of the nation.

By St. Bartholomew's Fountain.

Hardly can I, who so many years eagerly frequented Bartholomew's fountain, not speak of things to awaken Kind old Hippocrates, *howe'er he slumbereth, entomb'd Neath the shatter'd wine jars and ruined factories of Cos, Or where he wander'd in Thessalian Larissa.*

DR. ROBERT BRIDGES, *Poet Laureate,*
Sometime House Physician at the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew.

London—still the world centre of commercial and financial activity, with her inherited traditions, innumerable museums and institutions for research, unexcelled in facilities for learning, science and the arts—and her citizens always ready to support a worthy cause—is a natural centre in the future, as in the past, for advance of medical world-thought; and for the creation of great, *national* Temples of Health:—

Such as can justifiably and continuously be regarded as the most progressive examples of hospital building, construction, apparatus, equipment and specialist departments, in medical and surgical service, in students' and nurses' scientific training facilities, and in laboratories for research.

May not the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew, with its unbroken record and historical associations of eight centuries and through thirty-seven reigns, aspire to fulfil the mission from which it has never faltered—to become such a true Temple of Health? It is the big things that are worth doing, and the pleasure of giving to St. Bartholomew's in its present Appeal will be the greater, if its ultimate and sublime ambition is perceived—its mission to achieve perfection, within the limits of human effort and practical possibilities.

Reality of the Ideal

For the true ideal does not lose sight of reality. As the continuity of its progress proves, the policy of the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew is that of practical development and reconstruction.

Barts has resolutely faced the problem of reconstructing obsolete buildings and meeting the imperative demands of modern discoveries and conditions by structural development. Substantial progress has already been made in a Great Reconstruction Scheme, but, handicapped by lack of funds, progress has been far too slow, and increasing difficulties are to-day hampering work that is vital to the community and to the nation. Yet the Paris Faculty of Medicine, which, like Barts, and for similar reasons, is in need of structural reconstruction, has just been offered one magnificent single gift of £1,250,000, conditional upon this sum being doubled.

Barts imperative need to-day is for substantial funds,

for extensive reconstruction of hospital, and medical college, buildings, mainly erected 200 years ago: for the most complete modern apparatus and equipment: for extensions of specialist departments: for liberal maintenance of the most efficient, ever-expanding service: for the most thorough scientific training of students and nurses: for the extension of laboratories and the endowment of research.

Until the full programme is completed, the final achievement of the ultimate ideal cannot be assured—the Ideal of widely extended preventive work for the benefit of the Race, by which the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew will be transformed from a Temple of Healing into a veritable Temple of Health.

FORM OF CONTRIBUTION OR PROMISE.
To the Honorary Treasurer,
THE RT. HON. LORD STANMORE, C.V.O.,
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, London, E.C.1.

I ENCLOSE _____ for £ : : towards Barts Great Reconstruction Fund.
I will subscribe £ : : each year to the Hospital.
I will promise £ : : as a Contribution towards the above Fund.
I will contribute a further sum of £ : : spread over _____ equal annual payments.

Signature _____
Address _____

A printed official receipt will be sent to all contributors.

The ROYAL HOSPITAL *of* ST. BARTHOLOMEW

Barts needs £1,000,000; the substantial benefactions of the rich, the contributions of the well-to-do, the pounds and shillings of the less affluent. Every little helps.

Please apply for "101 Ways of Aiding Barts," and booklet entitled "Barts Great Reconstruction"; and address all communications and proposals regarding the Appeal, to A. F. Shepherd, Esq., Appeal Director, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, E.C.1. Appeal Office Telephone: National 2260.

Letters to the Editor

SYON PARK

PLANS OF SEWAGE SCHEME

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am most grateful to *The Times* for its articles on the subject of Syon Park and the sewage disposal scheme, and it is gratifying to learn from subsequent correspondence in your columns that public feeling against the proposal is so strong and widespread.

Up to now I have purposely refrained from stating publicly my views on the matter, but, as at least one member of the Middlesex County Council and some officials concerned have expressed their opinion that I should probably fall in with the scheme, it seems necessary that my attitude should be announced.

I am most resolutely opposed to the proposal to acquire my property for such a purpose, and I shall use every means in my power to defeat it. Apart from the fact that for personal reasons I do not wish to part with an estate which has been in the hands of my family since the time of Queen Elizabeth (and which 13 generations have since laboured to beautify), I shall use my best endeavours in the national interest to prevent such a disastrous spoliation of the countryside as would be caused by the conversion into sewage disposal works of this park, with its rare and beautiful trees, in its unique setting by the River Thames.

I send a copy of a plan [illustrated below] prepared for the Rivers Committee which shows the suggested site of the sewage tanks. The plan, however, omits to indicate how access to the river is to be obtained in order to fill the barges with the sewage sludge which would have to be taken out to sea, and for that purpose a considerable area of the pleasure grounds adjoining the river must be taken as well. It will be seen from the plan that the footpath from Brentford to Isleworth, which now forms a delightful walk for the public, would be entirely spoiled, and would in future pass alongside or through a waste of sewage beds. Moreover, all the trees would have to be cut down, including the beautiful Lime Avenue, and the lake would disappear.

At this stage I do not propose to set out my views at further length, strongly as I feel on the whole matter and the methods adopted by the Rivers Committee. It is much to be hoped that the Middlesex County Council in its wisdom will reject the scheme, but should they proceed with it, I shall, as stated before, oppose it to the utmost in the confidence that I shall have a great weight of public opinion behind me.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
NORTHUMBERLAND.
Alnwick Castle, Jan. 13.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The protests which you have published against the proposal of the Middlesex County Council to utilize a part of Syon Park for the purposes of a sewage farm have been based chiefly on the disfigurement of a beautiful sweep of river in close proximity to the nation's great garden at Kew.

It is not necessary to emphasize the irreparable injury which would be inflicted on one of the fairest prospects on the Thames, a vista of rare charm and restfulness to find so near London, but I am urged to express the alarm and consternation of the multitude of horticulturists who regard Syon, like Chiswick in former days, with something approaching veneration, and who feel that if ever it should pass from private possession there is no spot which has more claim or is better situated to be protected, preserved, and dedicated to public enjoyment for ever.

It is here that Dr. William Turner, "Father of British Botany," physician to Lord Protector Somerset, who built the original house, worked. It is here that successive generations of owners have brought together an unrivalled collection of trees and shrubs, and it is here that several of the finest specimens in the British Isles may, by the generosity of the present possessor, be seen to-day. Moreover, in the annals of horticulture the fame of no place stands higher than Syon in achievement of cultivation and distribution of trees and plants which adorn the parks and gardens and enrich the orchards of the country. It is astonishing that the desecration of such a priceless heritage should be contemplated, and surely it will never be permitted.

GERALD W. E. LODER, President,
Royal Horticultural Society.
Vincent-square, Westminster, S.W.1,
Jan. 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with a great deal of interest the correspondence in connexion with the proposed acquisition of Syon Park by the Middlesex County Council. I was a member of one of the town councils within the area and concerned with the proposition, and had the pleasure of listening to the expert, Mr. Duncan Watson, who is responsible for the scheme.

There are two important points which require to be settled before any question of the purchase of a site becomes necessary. I am sure I am not alone in saying that no case has been made out to prove that the scheme is in any way required. It is admitted that there is very little fault to find with existing arrangements, and where that fault does exist to-day, it could, without doubt, be quite easily surmounted by coming to an arrangement with the London County Council to take a certain amount of sewage from certain areas through their trunk sewers, and by the enlarging and improving of the 50 or 60 small works in the area at what would prove to be a relatively small cost.

The scheme is ill-conceived and unnecessary, and it is estimated that it would cost not less than a 6d. rate. When every one in this country should be striving to keep down all forms of national and municipal expenditure, I suggest that it ill becomes such an important body as the Middlesex County Council to embark on this highly contentious piece of work.

G. T. HARWOOD-STAMPER,
The Cedars, Greenford, Middlesex, Jan. 14.

AT SEA IN THE GALES

THE LIFEBOATS' RECORD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your Weather Correspondent points out in *The Times* of to-day that the gales since the beginning of October have, in their frequency and intensity, been unequalled during the present century. The remarkable figures which he gives lead me to think that your readers will be interested in a brief summary of the way in which the life-boat service has met the demands upon it during the same period. I would ask you to allow me to give the salient figures.

From October 1 up to and including January 13 there were no fewer than 157 launches of life-boats. Of these 67 were in December, and the largest number on one day was 15 on December 7, the day on which the wind rose to the record speed of 110 miles an hour. During these same 15 weeks the life-boats rescued 181 lives and saved 16 vessels. That figure of 181 consists of the men actually taken off vessels which were already wrecked or out of control, and of those on board vessels which would have been wrecked had not the life-boats brought them into safety. It would be considerably larger if there were to be added the crews of 28 vessels to which the life-boats rendered help in one way or another, or which they "stood by" until they were out of danger.

The mere launching of a life-boat in such unexampled weather at once put the crew in peril of their lives. That is to say, during these 15 weeks, in which 157 life-boats went out, 1,500 life-boatmen willingly faced the danger of death in their self-chosen task of going to the help of their fellow-men in peril on the sea. That 181 lives were rescued is the best proof that we could have of the skill of the life-boat service. That 1,500 men risked their lives is the best proof of its courage and devotion. That not a life has been lost among the gallant crews is the best proof of the quality of the life-boats and their equipment. May I suggest that a service with such a record at such a time of stress, deserves the admiration and support of the British people?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GODFREY BARING, Chairman.
Royal National Life-Boat Institution,
Life-Boat House, 22, Charing Cross-road, W.C.2, Jan. 14.

FUTURE OF VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Dr. Graham Little advises the voluntary hospitals not to rely on the consultative machinery provided by section 13 of the Local Government Act, but to seek to secure some of the safeguards contained in the Scottish Act. He describes as unavailing the efforts which were made to obtain these safeguards for England when the Bill was in Parliament. He does not indicate how they could be made to prevail now, even if it were desirable or practicable to reopen the matter.

So far as London is concerned, the facts are that the London County Council, as appears from the statements by the Chairman of the Council and the chairman of the responsible committee, are preparing to cooperate with the voluntary hospitals in consultation under the Act; the voluntary hospitals, so far as I may speak for the committee which represents both the hospitals and King Edward's Fund, are preparing to cooperate with the London County Council. Both have a difficult problem to solve, and they are addressing themselves to it with good will and a sincere desire to achieve the best results. Their task is not facilitated by attempts at this critical moment to sow distrust, and to set at variance the parties whose duty and whose desire it is to work together.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. P. MACMILLAN, Vice-Chairman, Voluntary Hospitals (Parliamentary) Committee of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London.
7, Walbrook, E.C.4, Jan. 14.

SETTLERS IN AUSTRALIA

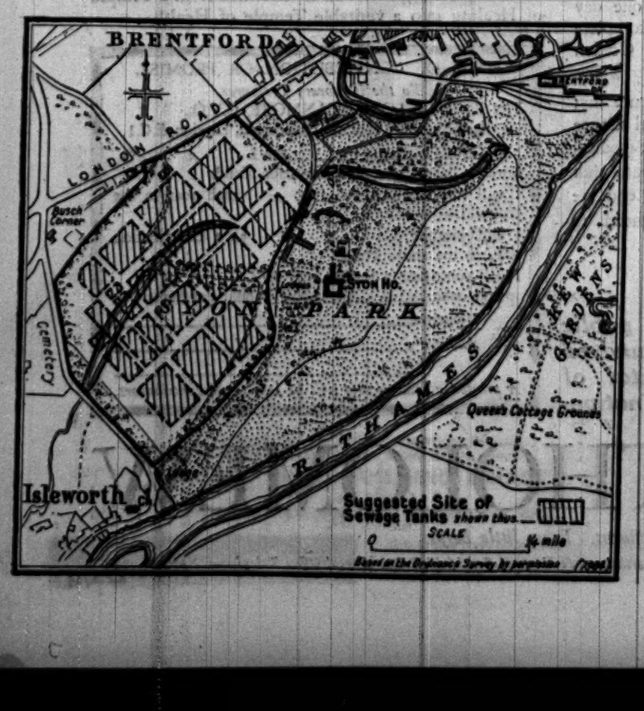
TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The letter from the Rev. Tom Mortimer in *The Times* of January 4 referring to Commissioner Lamb's letter on "Settlers for Australia" calls for a reply.

After 19 years' residence in Australia—nine years as responsible officer for placing and "standing-by" migrants, including boys, who emigrated under Salvation Army auspices—I can affirm that Commissioner Lamb's views are not more encouraging and reassuring than the impression which the statistics quoted convey. It is true that 86 per cent. of the boys are to be found on farms two years after arrival. At the end of that period, when migrants are known to be progressing satisfactorily, the Army feels that it may safely loosen its "after-care" arrangements. It is possible that some boys subsequently drift into towns, although we have no records to prove a big movement in that direction; but even so, many would return to farms when they find employment opportunities in towns lacking. If there is a substantial "town-drift" that only proves that boys are just human, like the rest of us, and cannot be expected to submit themselves to absolute control. Moreover, there is a "town-drift" everywhere, even in Britain, which I submit is no argument against placing boys in farm-work overseas. Far from being a "blind alley" occupation, farm work provides opportunities. It is a common experience for boys to begin farming on their own, and they sometimes request the Army to place other boys with them.

The view apparently inferred that results are ultimately discouraging because boys grow up to be men and have to be paid award wages is scarcely the right view. The same form of argument could apply against employing boys in any capacity anywhere.

JAMES IMRIE, Brigadier-General,
Secretary.
The Salvation Army, Migration and Settlement and Shipping Office, Migration House, E.C.4.



LORD BYRON'S LIBRARY

A SALE IN THE FIFTIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In addition to the two sale catalogues described by Colonel John Murray in your issue of Thursday last as containing portions of Lord Byron's library, there is yet another that claims to do the same thing. This is the catalogue of Sotheby's sale of May 12, 1851, in which the bulk of the books belonged to John Wilks, M.P. for Boston, Lincolnshire. But the most attractive items were not his property. Lots 1,121-1,159 are headed "Books from the Library of Lord Byron." These consisted of volumes of the classics and general literature, many of them containing signatures and inscriptions of an interesting nature. Lots 1,060-66 were "unpublished letters of Keats," Lots 1,167-1,203 were "unpublished letters of Shelley." The Shelley letters were soon afterwards printed with an introduction by Browning, but the volume was speedily withdrawn when it was discovered that they were forgeries by a notorious impostor, who posed as George Gordon Byron and claimed to be a natural son of the poet. The originals may be seen in MS. Add. 19,377 at the British Museum.

Bound with these Shelley forgeries are a number of most deceptive forgeries of letters from Byron and an article from the *Athenæum* exposing the fraud. It is more than likely that the 39 Byron items in this sale passed through the same factory. At any rate, one of them, with an inscription so closely resembling Byron's autograph as to have deceived some well-known experts, has long been in my possession. Recent comparisons have established its false parentage beyond a doubt, and I have given it with many apologies to my friend Mr. T. J. Wise. He has thought it worth admission, as a disgrace and a danger-signal, to a back seat among the splendid company of his authentic Byroniana.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
SYDNEY C. COCKERELL.
Cambridge, Jan. 12.

CHRISTIAN TENETS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—One of your correspondents has denied the facts given in my criticism of Dr. Barnes, and silence might be misinterpreted.

Dr. Barnes had affirmed (page 152 of his book) that "the Christian Church has never made the unguarded statement that Jesus was God." True or false, this belief is the corner-stone of the whole fabric, and I commented on the fact that men who sincerely believed it were being punished for what might be called an excess of devotion by a Bishop who was smashing the very foundations of his own law. To close what would seem the easiest door of escape to an evasive mind, I expressly dwelt upon the explicit language of the Nicene Creed, concerning *both* the Godhead *and* the Manhood.

Ignoring this, your correspondent says Dr. Barnes "immediately explains" that the Church "has always insisted that Jesus was *also* really and truly Man." Dr. Barnes uses all these words except just that one little word "also" which your correspondent inserts. Dr. Barnes immediately explains, adds your correspondent, that "the human conditions under which the earthly life was passed involved a temporary and voluntary surrender of some of the functions of Godhead, such as omnipotence." Incredible as it must seem, not a single word even hinting at such a "temporary and voluntary surrender" is to be found in Dr. Barnes's discourse. There is merely the flat statement that "plainly, Jesus was not omnipotent"; and, earlier, a statement that to interpret the doctrine of the Incarnation as meaning that Jesus was God is to misunderstand it.

The Creed, of course, was not guarding against the fullest belief in both the Godhead and the Manhood. It was guarding against the denial of either, a very different matter; and another great doctrine of the Church is involved, which, with all unitarians, Dr. Barnes also rejects.

All the vague talk about "a Divine life passed among men" might occur in Plato. Occasionally, of course, Dr. Barnes cannot help using phrases which (as he says) are "capable of many shades of meaning." And this was one of my criticisms. His own shade has nothing in common with that tremendously precise affirmation of the Godhead of the Incarnate Son, "begotten of His Father, before all worlds; God of God; Light of Light; very God of very God." Dr. Barnes says that "the life which we ought to live" was "shown *finely* in Jesus of Nazareth." He speaks of Him as "the last and greatest of the prophets." On page 192 he writes:—

> As the years go by I am ever more impressed by the greatness of Jesus. During the War some of us tried to draw up prayers which German Christians could also say. *None equalled the Lord's Prayer.*

Our surprise at the spiritual achievement of its Composer is mitigated by the Bishop's testimony on another page to the "natural ability" of his God. He makes it clear that he regards Jesus as the culmination of man's upward evolution, not as the God Who has voluntarily descended to man. He believes in evolution, but not in this tremendous complement of the theory.

Finally, Sir, your correspondent says it is bad taste to criticize the Bishop of Birmingham thus. And yet, not once, but hundreds of times, Dr. Barnes has trampled on the most sacred feelings of others. He has talked of reversions to savagery in men whose intellectual attainments are far beyond his own. He has dismissed great nations (including Italy) with progressive ecclesiastical contempt; and I see no "magic" in his episcopacy that should forbid a direct reply, couched as it is in far more courteous language.

If he spoke as a unitarian or an agnostic, he would be entitled to his views. They are quite plausible, and in accord with Victorian science, though not so much in accord with more recent theories, in which Time, Space, and even "matter" have ceased to surround us with impenetrable walls. But when he speaks as a Bishop, pledged to one thing, following another, and invoking the law which he daily breaks, then, in the interests of our national integrity, the matter does most urgently require investigation.

ALFRED NOYES
The Athenæum, Jan. 8.

POLICE ON POINT DUTY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Major-General G. Egerton's letter is welcome. The pedestrian's safety has long been lost sight of in attempts to solve the problem of the traffic congestion of the roadway. It must be within the experience of all of us that held-up traffic is suddenly released without any consideration being paid to the pedestrian, who has suddenly to scuttle to safety—a safety that is rendered the more doubtful by the occasional unexpected partial release that is given for the benefit of the near-side vehicles.

An additional burden should be placed upon the admirably broad shoulders of the constable on point duty: that he should always give a sign to the pedestrian that he is about to release the stream of traffic. The delay caused would only be a few seconds, and the comfort and safety of the foot passenger would be saved from extinction.

Yours faithfully,
PERCY E. SPIELMANN.
The Athenæum, Pall Mall, S.W.1., Jan. 14.

Points from Letters

FLOODS AT OXFORD

If the problem of flood-trouble at Oxford is soluble the Thames Conservancy possess an engineer capable enough, but the solution is probably beyond the limit of their meagre income. I hold no brief for the Thames Conservancy; indeed I have in the past more than once criticized their doings in your columns; but as one who has for more than 50 years known, loved, and studied "The River" in its many moods, I do appreciate how year by year the Conservancy have improved the flow of the stream in flood. No power on earth can stop the Thames in spate: low-lying land must be flooded. Those who, in spite of warning, build on such land must suffer inconvenience, and yet, to us who for years have watched, the improvement has been immense.—WATSON SLACK, Laleham, Staines.

ELECTRIFICATION OF BRIGHTON LINE

Not long ago you were good enough to publish various letters from me deprecating the proposed electrification of the main line to Brighton. At the time this correspondence produced no comment from the Southern Railway. On Monday you published particulars of that railway's plans for the current year. I note that, while "nearly £600,000" is to be spent on electrification, sums amounting in all to £597,000 will be spent on three suburban schemes, the difference (whatever that may be) remaining, I suppose, available for the Brighton scheme. Is it too much to hope that this announcement is a roundabout way of saying that the Brighton scheme has been abandoned?—LORD MONKSWELL, 69, Cambridge-terrace, W.2.

ITALIAN ART EXHIBITION

I should like to endorse the appeal of your correspondent Mr. McCurdy for more adequate protection of the low-hung pictures at the Italian Art Exhibition. When I visited Burlington House a few days ago I saw a tired little girl leaning heavily against the canvas of one of these pictures, and I am convinced that it is most urgently necessary to take steps to guard against accidents to the works of art so generously contributed to this exhibition.—WINIFRED M. RAY, 23, South-parade, Chelsea, S.W.3.

MANILA OLD AND NEW

A good instance of the dovetailing of old and new in the interesting city of Manila is to be found in the Manila Observatory, which was founded under the old régime by the Spanish Jesuits, and is still carried on by them under the ægis of the United States Government. It was at Manila that the first prediction was ever made (by Father Faura) of the existence, course, and duration of a typhoon. A large part of the observatory's work centres around these storms; only a few months before she was destroyed by fire the U.S. s. Carnegie was able to dodge a typhoon altogether by means of wireless instructions from Manila.—Miss CICELY M. BOTLEY, F.R.Met.Soc., Guildables, 17, Holmesdale-gardens, Hastings.

"HIKING" IN AMERICA

In the United States the use of the word "hike" is confined to the more wholesome forms of tramps afoot in those vast National Parks or the mountain and forest reservations. College students of both sexes, from Maine to California, delight to rough it in the holiday haunts. Hence the long "hike," with a pack on the back and a camp bed awaiting the tired "hiker" after a dinner under the stars—haply with fish and bird depending on the luck of the day's "hike." This term of the great outdoors is never applied to the seasonal peregrinations of the unemployables known as "hoboes," who drift from State to State in that enormous land of many climates and easy "hand-outs." Schoolchildren are taken on nature "hikes" as part of the ordinary curriculum; these combine instruction with picnics in the pleasant places. But above all the word "hike," used in connexion with the outings of those Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, in whose training in self-help and character both President and Mrs. Hoover have been actively interested, ever since the early post-War days of their own "hiking" across Europe to relieve hunger and distress, which so deeply shocked and grieved them where children were concerned.—Mr. W. G. FITZ-GERALD, 9, Lancaster Gate-terrace, W.2.

SUBMARINE "LIGHTNING"

The letters published in your issues of January 10 and 11 bring to my memory an extraordinary phenomenon which occurred on a voyage to China in 1888, when I was a junior officer in the P. and O. ss. Bengal. About 9 p.m., when on the upper deck, I noticed the ship was steaming through a smooth sea of what appeared like liquid marble, the narrow dark veins in the milky whiteness making this simile apt. When coming on deck at midnight I noticed the conditions had not altered and that the officer of the watch made the entry in the log book, "Ship passing through phosphorescent phenomena in the sea." I wrote up the log at 4 a.m., making the entry, "3.30: Ship passed out of phosphorescent phenomena." We were making 14 knots and had travelled about 90 miles in a sea of this description. It was very beautiful and rather weird. This occurred between Colombo and Penang. I have never seen the sea like this before or since.—CAPTAIN R. L. ANDREWES, The Old House, Coombe, Oxon.

DUTIES IN MADEIRA

A friend of mine, who is wintering in Madeira, has just been required to pay nearly 8s. duty on a small Christmas pudding, sent to her as a gift from England. In these circumstances it occurs to me that the Post Office might, with advantage, warn people who are about to send presents abroad against doing so to those countries which impose excessive customs duties. It seems strange that Madeira, which benefits so largely from British visitors, attracted to her shores by her beautiful climate and picturesque scenery, should think it necessary to penalize her guests to the extent of enforcing such a very heavy tax upon a Christmas pudding.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. A. NEWELL, Golden Gate Hotel, Funchal, Madeira.

EXTRADITION

In your issue of January 9 Mr. Henry Sutton Ludlow proposed a more universal application, with adequate safeguards, of the principle of extradition. This is of particular moment, since the Council of the League of Nations, after representations from various societies in Europe, America, and Australia, is this week to discuss the subject of improvement in penal administration. The Howard League for Penal Reform, in its memorandum to the Council, has called attention to certain international aspects of penal reform, particularly to the moral responsibility resting on extraditing States for the subsequent trial and treatment of the extradited person. The more effective the means for bringing the criminal to justice, the more scientific should his treatment be, for it is generally recognized to-day that brutality in punishment breeds crime. We are trusting to the Council to find a way of establishing international cooperation for the solving of many penal problems which have outgrown the possibility of a national solution.—Miss CICELY M. CRAVEN, Hon. Secretary, the Howard League for Penal Reform, Parliament-mansions, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

THE GALE

So violent was the storm here on Sunday night that in an area of only a square mile some 30 elms were blown down, still blocking several of the by-roads. It reached its height about 8 o'clock, and motor traffic had practically to cease. To find a parallel one has almost to turn to the great storm of 1703, and to that of the early 60's, when Lord Palmerston, on meeting Lord Malmesbury on the Eastleigh platform (then "Bishopstoke") deplored the loss of several of his trees at Broadlands, Romsey.—Mr. GEORGE KNIGHT, Overton, Hants.

FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR

The Peterborough Museum contains 450 articles made by the Frenchmen. Some are in straw-marquetry, and include a wonderful picture of the Cathedral; others are delicately wrought carvings in wood or bone. It is probably the finest collection of its kind in the world. The work was done in the military prison at Norman Cross, situated five miles from Peterborough, adjoining the Great North road. Only a few fragments now remain of the enormous wooden building, constructed in 1796 within a space of 42 acres to house some 7,000 prisoners, besides a garrison. On the other side of the road may be seen a grass field with a rough, uneven surface—the burial place of 1,770 captives who died at Norman Cross during the long years of the war. The mortality in itself was not high, as most of the deaths occurred in the winter months of 1800-1801, owing to the outbreak of an epidemic, supposed to have been enteric fever.—Miss E. VAUGHAN, Rayne, Essex.

CHARLES X. PASSPORT

I was interested to see in the letter from your correspondent that he had a passport issued during the reign of Charles X. of France. I also have one, issued to my grandfather, John Unett, Esq., of Filey, Yorkshire, with many visas and signatures. It is rather tattered and torn, but bears the names of places in France, Italy, and Germany. The date is April 20, 1827.—CAPTAIN J. A. UNETT, Springfield Court, Chelmsford.

The British Steel Industry

A Step Forward

WITH the formation of the English Steel Corporation Ltd., the British Steel Industry has taken an important step forward in the work of reconstruction and rationalization.

The English Steel Corporation Ltd. was formed January 1929 by an amalgamation of the steel business and steel manufacturing resources of Vickers-Armstrongs Ltd. and Cammell Laird & Co. Ltd.

From Vickers-Armstrongs the English Steel Corporation have taken over the Vickers Works at Sheffield, the Armstrong-Whitworth Works at Openshaw, and the Drop Stamping Department at Elswick.

From Cammell Laird & Co. Ltd. they have taken over the Cyclops & Grimesthorpe works at Sheffield and the works at Penistone.

They have also taken over from Vickers Ltd. the wheel, axle and tyre business of Taylor Bros. & Co. Ltd. at Trafford Park, Manchester.

With these resources the English Steel Corporation is one of the largest steel manufacturing concerns in the World.

The following are the chief manufactures of the Corporation.

Accumulators, Hydraulic.
Air Ministry Steels, all specifications.
Alloy Steels of every description.
Armour Plate.
Axial Flow Pumps.
Axles, Crank, Forged Steel for Tramway and Railway Rolling Stock. Front and Rear for Automobiles.
Basic Steel.
Boiler and Superheater Drums, High Pressure (Forgings).
Brackets, Propeller, Forged and Cast Steel.
Bridge Bearings.
Buffers, Rolling Stock and Hydraulic Stop.
Cammell's "Supertough" Steel.
Castings, Steel up to 100 tons. Semi-Steel and Grey Iron up to 120 tons. Aluminium and its alloys up to 2 tons. Brass, Gunmetal, Bronze, etc., up to 2 tons.
Couplings, Screw.
Cranes, Heavy, Overhead, Electric or Hydraulic, and turning gears (50 tons capacity minimum).
Crankshafts, Marine and Land Engine Work, Automobile, Aeroplane and Airship.
Drawgear and Locomotive Motion Parts.
Dredger Spares.
Drilling Outfits, for Oil and Water Well Drilling, to 8,000 feet.
Drop Forgings, Steel of all descriptions Heavy and Light.
Duralumin and Special Alloy Stampings.
Engines, Pumping for Sewerage, Drainage, etc. Winding for Collieries.
Files and Rasps, all types.
Forging Presses, Hydraulic.
Forgings, Steel, up to 100 tons, including Marine Shafting, Cranks, Turbine, Gear Wheel Rims and Pinions, Hollow Boiler Drums, Loco. Cranks, and Engine Forgings, Automobile and Aeroplane.
Gauges, of all kinds.
Gear Wheels, Railway and Electrical.
Golf Club Heads, in Rustless Iron and Mild Steel.
Hydraulic Machinery: — Accumulators. Presses. Intensifiers. Rivetter and Testing Machines. Turning Gears. Wheel Presses.
Hydraulic Pressure Pumps, Steam, Electric, and Belt Driven.
Hydro-Electric Turbines.
Ingots, Blooms, Billets, Bars. In Crucible, Electric, Induction, Basic, and Acid Siemens Steel.
Lathe Tools.
Magnets of all classes, for the Motor, Telephone and Wireless Trades.
Manganese Steel Bars, Castings, and Forgings.
Milling Cutters and Hobs of all descriptions.
Mining Drill Steel, Hollow and Solid.
Non-Corrosive Steel.
Pelton Wheels and Buckets.
Percussion Tools: Chisels, Drills, Pick Points and Rippers.
Pilger Rolls.
Pressed Steel Frames, and other Pressings.
Pumps: "Gill," Axial Flow, Low Lift Pumps for Drainage, Irrigation, &c. Boving, for general purposes. Centrifugal and Turbine. Pumps for Oil Well Drilling, including Deep Well Pumps. Hydraulic.
Rails and Fishplates, for Permanent Way, Collieries, Quarries, Rack Rails.
Rivet Snaps for Hydraulic and Pneumatic Rivetting Machines.
Roll Shells.
Rolls, Cast or Forged Steel.
Rudder Frames.
Rustless and Heat Resisting Iron and Steel.
Small Tools, all descriptions, Engineers, Smiths, and Boilermakers.
Springs, Laminated, Coil, and Volute, also Spring Steel.
Steels, Alloy, Special: Cammell's "Supertough," "Vibrac," "Vikro."
Steel Dies, Chisels, Snaps, Punches.
Special Turning Tools and Holders.
Steel Sheets, High Grade Carbon and Alloy Steel.
Stern Frames.
Stocks, Dies, and Taps.
Tub Wheels and Axles, Ball Bearing and Plain for Collieries.
Tubes, Weldless Steel (up to 4in. outside diameter), in high grade Carbon and Alloy Steels.
Turbine Castings and Forgings.
Turbines, Hydro-Electric.
Tyres: Acid Open Hearth, "Australia" and "Camel" Brands for Locomotives, Carriages, and Wagons.
"Vibrac" Alloy Steel for all parts subject to heavy stresses.
Wheels and Axles for Railway and Tramway Rolling Stock.
Winding and Hauling Engines, Collieries, and Mines.
Yokes, Draft.

The formation of the English Steel Corporation carries a step further the policy of amalgamating like with like which was followed in the formation of Vickers-Armstrongs, and places at the service of world industry resources of technical skill and manufacturing plant almost without equal in the world.

ENGLISH STEEL
CORPORATION LIMITED
Vickers Works, Sheffield
London Office: Vickers House, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1

GARAGE MURDER CHARGE

EVIDENCE BY SIR B. SPILSBURY

THE FATAL BLOWS

William Henry Podmore made his fifth appearance before the Southampton magistrates yesterday, charged with the murder of Mr. Vivian Messiter in a Southampton garage in October, 1928. Mr. Messiter's body was found in the garage on January 10 last year, 10 weeks after he had been last seen. A verdict of murder against some person or persons unknown was returned at the inquest, to which Podmore was brought from Winchester Prison. At the last hearing on January 3, Detective-constable Barber said he could not say whether Podmore's finger-prints were found on a blood-stained hammer found in the garage. Two hairs were found on it.

Mr. J. G. Trapnell appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Edmond O'Connor defended.

Inspector Reginald Arthur Carr, Southampton Borough Police, said that on January 10 last he went to 42, Grove-street and there saw a four-seater motor-car. In the car were two books, which he now identified. One of the books was contained in a cardboard box and he handled it with extreme care. The books were a duplicate invoice book and an exercise book.

Replying to Mr. O'Connor the Inspector said that if a page had been torn out of the exercise book the person tearing it out would have had to hold the book to do so.

Mr. O'Connor said that he had been told by Mr. Trapnell that the book had been tested for finger-prints and there were none of Podmore's upon it.

VAIN POLICE SEARCH

Detective-Inspector Chatfield identified the two framed sheets of carbon paper as those found in the duplicate invoice book. He found a page torn out of the exercise book. The name and address "Cromer and Bartlett, 25, Bold-street," appeared in the book, and also on one of the carbon sheets, with "Southampton" added. On the other carbon sheet appeared, "Baskerfield or Baskeyfield, Claytor or Clayten Farm, Bentley-road, near Winchester," and also "Ben Jervis" and "The Crescent," and what appeared to be "Bassett." There was no Bold-street in Southampton, said the Inspector, and he had been unable to trace any firm or company trading as Cromer and Bartlett. There was no Claytor Farm near Southampton, or within a radius of 10 miles of Winchester. He made a house to house search in The Crescent, Bassett, but could find no one named Baskerfield, Jervis, or Jarvis.

Mr. Trapnell.—So far as you could trace, none of these places or persons existed?—No.

Inspector Chatfield said that steps were taken to find the owner of the hammer produced on the last occasion. He saw a man named Marsh, who described the hammer and a man. Marsh failed to identify anyone at the identification parade.

In answer to Mr. O'Connor, the inspector said that Marsh stated that the man who borrowed the hammer wore either a cap or a hat. He did not give the colour. Marsh told him that the man was wearing a light-coloured raincoat.

Mr. O'Connor asked if the police had a raincoat of Podmore's, and the inspector replied: "I think everything was returned to his relatives. Two trunks of stuff were sent back to them."

Questioning Inspector Chatfield about the identification parade at which Marsh was present, Mr. O'Connor asked if a bowler hat was brought in and handed to Podmore.—It was Podmore's hat.

Was that done in Marsh's presence?—Yes.

So that Marsh knew after that who Podmore was?—Yes, after the parade.

Did you hear Marsh at the inquest profess to identify Podmore as the man he had seen at the garage where the hammer was supplied?—Yes.

Inspector Chatfield said that the page missing from the exercise book appeared to be the one following the receipt dated October 30 and signed "Galton."

Was the receipt in Messiter's writing except the signature?—I have never seen Messiter write, but it may have been.

Are the addresses on the carbon sheets in Messiter's writing?—I should say so according to the other writing.

You are not suggesting they are in Podmore's?—No.

Inspector Chatfield said that a letter from Podmore in the name of Thomas, applying for a situation, was found among Messiter's belongings.

Mr. O'Connor.—Are you satisfied that before Podmore wrote that letter on October 23 he had never been in touch with Messiter?—I should assume so.

The witness said that when he visited the garage in Grove-street the letter-box was open and the contents had gone. That was before January 10. He had heard that children were seen taking letters from the box.

Mr. O'Connor.—If Podmore says he put documents into that letter-box, the fact that the letter-box had been rifled before January 10 would explain their absence?—Quite.

IDENTIFICATION QUESTIONS

Replying to Mr. Trapnell, the inspector said that Marsh described the man who had borrowed the hammer as "height 5ft. 4in. to 5ft. 6in., clean-shaven, lightly-built, age 30 to 35, wearing light-coloured raincoat and bowler hat or cap." Marsh was shown the photograph of Messiter and said that he was not the man.

Mr. Trapnell asked about the identification parade when a man named Card picked out the man next to Podmore. After the parade was over Card said:—"I made a mistake; it was the man next to the man I touched." The man Card had picked out was in Court and stood up at Mr. Trapnell's request so that Inspector Chatfield could identify him.

Mr. Trapnell.—At that time had nothing been said to Card about the parade?—Not to my knowledge.

The inspector said that when Marsh saw Podmore in a room with other men Podmore had been asked if he could identify any of them as the Maxton or Paxton he had referred to in a statement. Podmore said Galton looked like the man, and then Galton put on Podmore's bowler hat. Podmore said, "That is not the man."

Mr. Trapnell recalled the answer given by a witness at the last hearing that an ordinary thief seldom resorted to killing, and asked:—"Have you known cases in which he has done so nevertheless?"—Inspector Chatfield.—I have, sir.

SIR B. SPILSBURY'S THEORY

Sir Bernard Spilsbury said that on January 15 last year he made a *post-mortem* examination and ascertained that the cause of Messiter's death was fractures of the skull and injury to the brain consequent upon blows on the head delivered by another person with some heavy, blunt instrument with a fairly large striking surface.

Mr. Trapnell handed up a hammer fixed into a cardboard box, and asked: "Could such an instrument as this have administered those blows?"

Sir B. Spilsbury.—Yes, using the blunt head end of the hammer. There were at least three severe injuries, the immediate effect of any one of which would have been instant unconsciousness at least. Asked if any of the blows could have been self-inflicted, he said that one of them might have been caused by a fall from a considerable height on some blunt object, but then there would be the others to account for. The severest injuries were at the back of the head and over the right ear. The orbital bones were also smashed. There were also fractures of the skull, and in one case the blow had been struck when the head was resting on the ground or on something hard.

Mr. Trapnell.—Could the assailant have moved the body without getting much blood on his clothing?—Yes, quite well, especially if he stood on one side. There might be no blood on the clothing if the blow on the back of the head were struck first.

Another blow was probably struck when Messiter was bent down, the assailant coming from behind, said the witness. He might have been stooping over some of the cases and have fallen on to one of them. The trail of blood across the boxes suggested either spattering from a blow or movement of the body. In regard to the other wounds, assuming that only one blow was struck for each, it would have been possible for the assailant not to have got blood on his clothes.

The witness produced a number of hairs from Messiter's right eyebrow and compared these with a microscope slide containing other hairs taken from the eyebrow and given to Dr. Thomas.

Replying to Mr. O'Connor, he said that an expert could identify blood on a garment after a lapse of three months.

Mr. O'Connor.—You have no doubt that a competent authority like Dr. Roche Lynch could say whether it was human blood or not?—Even Dr. Roche Lynch might not always be able to say that. It would depend on whether there was enough to make the necessary tests.

Mr. O'Connor.—We know that Dr. Roche Lynch found no blood at all on this man's clothing, human or otherwise.

Looking at a photograph showing a lay figure in the place where Messiter's body was found, Sir Bernard Spilsbury agreed that the body must have been placed there. Messiter was 5ft. 10in. in height.

Mr. O'Connor asked Podmore to stand up in the dock, and, pointing to him, asked:—"If Messiter were standing upright, do you think a man of this height—5ft. 3in.—could wield a hammer with sufficient force to smash a skull like that?"

Sir Bernard Spilsbury.—Certainly. He added that his theory was that Messiter when first struck fell on to some packing cases, where he probably received another blow.

This concluded Sir Bernard Spilsbury's evidence, and the Court adjourned until to-day.

(Continued at foot of next column)

THE HATRY CASE

RECORDER'S CHARGE AT OLD BAILEY

In charging the Grand Jury at the opening of the January session of the Central Criminal Court yesterday, the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) referred to the more prominent cases in the calendar, and in the course of his remarks said:—

There is a long and complicated case against four men—Hatry, Daniels, Tabor, and Dixon—and you will observe that a summary of the charges covers two pages of the calendar. Those charges comprise conspiracy, the forging and uttering of scrip certificates, and the obtaining of money and valuable securities by false pretences. It appears that on September 19 last all the four accused persons called by appointment on Sir Gilbert Garnsey, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., chartered accountants, when Hatry indicated that he and his three companions had been guilty of "serious irregularities"—I purposely adopt his own colourless words—in connexion with a group of companies, and Wakefield, Gloucester, and Swindon Corporation stock, and also the Drapery Trust, Limited, and Iron Industries, Limited, and that they awaited investigation.

As a result, on the next day they went with their solicitor to the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and surrendered to the police. A very careful caution was administered by the Director, after which Hatry made a written statement in which he said he was chairman and managing director of the Austin Friars Trust, Limited, and that the other accused persons were also directors of that company; that he (Hatry) was deputy chairman of the Corporation and General Securities, Limited, of which company Daniels was managing director, Dixon secretary, and Tabor manager; that the latter company made an issue of Wakefield Corporation stock early last year; and the statement continues that in July Austin Friars Trust borrowed £209,141 from the Porchester Trust on the security of scrip certificates which purported to represent Wakefield stock—and were signed by Dixon—but which, in fact, were not.

Of course, the statement up to that point would be evidence only against Hatry, but you will find that it was signed not only by Hatry, but that Daniels, Dixon, and Tabor signed a paragraph at the end admitting the truth of the statement; therefore it becomes evidence against all four, and they admit that they took part in obtaining the loan referred to on the security of fictitious stock.

That is the commencement of this prosecution. Since that time the matter has been patiently investigated, and other charges have been added to those mentioned. I am not going to attempt to summarize those charges. It will be for you to consider, when these indictments are presented to you—and it will be unnecessary for you to consider them in any great detail—whether it is a case that requires and should receive further investigation. In other words, whether a *prima facie* case has been made out against the four accused men.

The Grand Jury returned a true bill. It is probable that an application will be made to Mr. Justice Avory to-morrow to fix the trial for next Monday.

COOKERY AND FOOD

EXHIBITION AT OLYMPIA

The 32nd Cookery and Food Exhibition at Olympia takes all food, no matter where it is grown or how it is cooked, for its province. It is a Gargantuan feast, almost indigestible taken as a single meal, and demanding several visits to appreciate its detail.

The Minister of Health, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, declared it open yesterday in the presence of Mr. B. S. Morrow, chairman of the committee of management, and many distinguished culinary experts. The exhibition will remain open until January 25.

The competitions are among the big attractions of the exhibition, and the interest in them emphasizes the great improvement which has taken place in cooking generally, owing to a wider knowledge of the tasty preparation of food. Practically the only absentees are representatives of country inns catering for motorists. Foremost among the commercial competitions are those for fish frying. The British Trawlers' Federation catch 30 kinds of fish, but only half a dozen of these are used by housewives and only a few more are asked for in restaurants. The federation has arranged a big display of the lesser known deep-sea fish, and in the competition for fish frying there are 400 entries, including two from the Channel Islands and one from Ireland. The Navy and Army are having an important series of competitions under the direction of the Lords of the Admiralty and the Army Council. Yesterday the Eastern Command, the Aldershot Command, the Southern Command, the Northern Command, the London District, and the Scottish Command were represented in the Individual Advanced Cookery Competition, and other competitions are going on until the end of the exhibition.

At Bingley Hall, Birmingham, yesterday Dr. Drummond Shiels, M.P., Under-Secretary for the Colonies, opened a food trade display in which eight Governments, in addition to that of Great Britain, took a prominent part. The exhibition was organized by the Birmingham and Midland Counties Grocers' Association and the Birmingham and District Association of Master Bakers, Confectioners, and Caterers.

Among the exhibits are sugar and confectionery models of great ingenuity, which include chalets and bridges, and a house of marzipan and sweetstuff which is like a greedy child's dream come true. There are flowers in sugar, carvings in salt, and modellings in stearine, including a head of Mr. Bernard Shaw. The apprentices' work is excellent, and one chef stated that British boys were now doing well in the kitchen and were catching up to their Continental rivals. Included among a number of delicacies are *escargots, foie gras,* and *visiga*—the nerve of the sturgeon, from which soup is made. There is an exhibit of German beer, a display of soft drinks, and all kinds of foodstuffs. Machinery is also shown, together with stationery used in making out estimates and restaurant bills. Gramophones suitable for use in hotels, restaurants, and cafés are demonstrated, and a special attraction in this section was the new radio-gramophone, which gives a wide range of wireless reception.

BAR COUNCIL ELECTION

The annual election of members to fill the vacancies upon the Bar Council will be held in the week ending February 15. Twenty-four candidates have to be elected, of whom 14 at least must be of the Outer Bar, and of these two at least must be of less than 10 years' standing at the Bar.

Candidates for election must be proposed in writing, and the proposal form, signed by at least 10 barristers, must be sent to the Secretary at the Offices of the Council, 5, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, on or before Friday, January 24, 1930. Proposal forms may be obtained from the Secretary.

Every barrister is entitled to vote at the election. Voting papers with instructions to voters will be sent on or about February 6 to every barrister whose address is given in the Law List. A barrister who has not an address in the Law List may obtain a voting paper upon his personal or written application.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES' APPOINTMENTS

Judge Higgins, late of Exeter County Court, began duty on Monday at Bow County Court, E., as additional Judge in succession to Judge Greene, K.C., who has been appointed to the Sheffield Circuit.

NEW ELECTRICITY SCHEME

SOUTH-WESTERN AREA

SAVINGS ON CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

An electricity scheme for South-West England and South Wales has been prepared by the Electricity Commissioners and forwarded to the Central Electricity Board. The scheme deals with an area of about 17,234 square miles which, at the last census, had a population of 6,085,500. It covers the whole of South Wales, the counties of Hereford, Monmouth, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, Wiltshire and Southampton, parts of the counties of Berkshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire and West Sussex, and the Isle of Wight.

The Commissioners point out that the scheme includes densely populated areas in the coalmining districts; the important maritime towns of Southampton, Plymouth, Falmouth, Bristol, Newport, Cardiff, and Swansea; the growing industrial districts around Swindon, Bristol, Bath, Stroud, Frome, and Melksham; the china clay districts in Cornwall and Devon; and the tin mining district in West Cornwall.

Under the scheme six existing stations and two new stations (one in the neighbourhood of Southampton and one in South Wales) will be operated for the Central Electricity Board. The six public generating stations now in operation which have been selected are:—Cardiff (Cardiff Corporation), Hayle (Cornwall Electric Power Company), Newport (Newport Corporation), Portishead (Bristol Corporation), Southampton (Southampton Corporation), and Upper Boat (South Wales Electrical Power Distribution Company). The scheme also provides for the working, if necessary, of 11 other generating stations under temporary arrangements between the Central Board and the owners.

THE GENERATING STATIONS

In providing for the future demands in the area it is contemplated that the base load output will be allocated as far as possible to the selected stations at Portishead and Upper Boat; and that the remaining requirements will be met by the four other selected stations with the assistance of those worked under temporary arrangements. The generating stations not used for base load purposes will be worked as required for meeting the peak load demands in the area. While the scheme only provides for the operation as required of 17 stations for the purposes of the Central Board, it contemplates that certain of the remaining public generating stations in outlying portions of the area will continue to be operated independently for the time being until, by reason of further development, it becomes economically practicable for the undertakers concerned to obtain supplies in bulk either directly or indirectly from the system of the Central Board.

The generating stations will be interconnected by a series of high-pressure main transmission lines, designed in a series of ring mains so that there will be alternative routes to points of supply and consequently greater security against breakdown. The main transmission system will comprise 622 route miles of line and 25 transforming stations. The secondary transmission will involve a further 11 transforming stations. The interconnection of these stations will, it is stated, result in the release for revenue-earning purposes of about 180,000 kws. of generating plant now kept as spare and representing about £3,060,000 of capital. The transmission system for the South-Western area will connect up through Reading, and possibly along the South Coast also, with the system of the Central Board in South-East England; and through Worcester with the system of the Board in Central England, thus becoming a contributory portion of the comprehensive system for Great Britain.

The scheme contemplates the standardization of 20 undertakings, including the South Wales Electrical Power Distribution Company and the Cornwall Electric Power Company, at an estimated cost of £764,450. The cost of the scheme to the Board for the erection of the transmission system is estimated at £4,163,484. In addition, there will be an expenditure by undertakers of about £1,934,360 on extensions of certain existing stations. It is estimated that the full advantages of the scheme can be secured with a saving of about £1,383,506 on capital expenditure (up to the year 1936-37) compared with the capital expenditure that would be necessary if the present system were continued. After this date the saving on capital expenditure would, it is stated, be progressively greater compared with individual development.

REDUCTION IN CHARGES

Sir Harry Haward (an Electricity Commissioner) stated that as a result of the scheme consumers in the area might look forward to a reduction in the charges for electricity. This was the seventh regional scheme prepared by the Commissioners. It had been transmitted to the Central Electricity Board for any representations to be made upon it, and for adoption by the Board with or without modifications. The first scheme, in 1927, related to Central Scotland. The sixth scheme, dealing with North-East England, sent by the Commissioners to the Board last June, was still under consideration, but it was hoped that it would shortly be adopted. The seven schemes accounted for 94 per cent. of the area of England and Wales, and 98 per cent. of the population. The remaining scheme for East England, comprising the county of Norfolk and practically the whole of Suffolk, was in hand. North and South Scotland had yet to be dealt with. In three years schemes had been prepared by the Commissioners covering practically the whole of England and Wales and the most important part of Scotland.

AFFRAY IN BILLIARD SALOON

DETECTIVE ACCUSED OF BRUTALITY

Allegations of drunkenness and brutality on the part of a Vine-street detective were made at Bow-street Police Court yesterday, when John Price, 35, café proprietor, of Ampthill-square, Hampstead-road, was charged before Mr. Graham Campbell with assaulting and obstructing Detective Frederic Perry.

Detective Perry said that on the night of December 14 he and Police-constables Coleman and Sparks were engaged in watching a suspected pickpocket outside Wyndham's Theatre. He ultimately followed the man into a billiard saloon in Lisle-street, W., leaving the two constables to keep watch outside. When he entered the saloon Price exclaimed, "Heads up. He's a D." Price then swung him round and the detective shook him off and revealed his identity, whereupon Price struck at him. There was a violent struggle, in the course of which Price bit the detective on the finger. He was also kicked several times by other men in the saloon. During the melée the two constables rushed in and rescued the detective and assisted to arrest Price, who became very violent. As they were leaving the saloon someone flattened the detective's hat over his ears. The crowd became hostile, and a soldier who went to the assistance of the police was knocked down. Price struggled all the way to Vine-street, and attempts were made to rescue him from custody.

Cross-examined by Mr. G. L. Hardy, who defended, Detective Perry denied that he struck Price.

Mr. Hardy.—The suggestion I am making is that you and your colleagues have brutally assaulted this man. Is this the first time an allegation of assault has been made by a private individual against you?—No.

Detective Perry explained that a complaint of that kind was made against him by a convicted thief named Richard David Maxwell. It was not true that he had assaulted Maxwell or that he said to him, in the presence of Detective-inspector Bradley, "I am sorry. I know I overstepped my duty that night. I was rather short-tempered."

Detective Perry said he was not aware that Price was unable to clench his fists as a result of War wounds. Price was bleeding when he reached Vine-street, but it was not true that the witness had struck him on the jaw and kicked him. It was also untrue that Price was brutally assaulted while waiting at Vine-street to be charged. He did not hear Price make any complaint at the station.

Police-constable Herbert Sparks said that he and Police-constable Coleman ran into the billiard saloon because of hearing a terrific noise. Price was very violent.

Mr. Hardy.—What was his condition at the police station?—He was certainly very rough. He looked "fed up" as if he had had enough struggling.

Dr. Thomas Rose, police surgeon, who examined Price at Vine-street, said he had abrasions on the mouth, nose, forehead, and head. He had obviously been knocked about in a severe fight. The man made no complaint of having been assaulted by anyone. He did not examine his body.

At this stage Price was remanded on £5 bail.

STREET SUBWAYS IN LONDON

VIEWS OF AUTHORITIES

A conference of authorities and bodies concerned in the provision of subways in London was held yesterday at the County Hall. The conference was convened by the London County Council on the recommendation of its General Purposes Committee after consideration of the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Holborn Explosions and Fires.

The conference was attended by representatives of:—

The London County Council, the Postmaster-General, the Minister of Transport, the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, the Commissioner of Police of the City of London, the Corporation of the City of London, the Central Electricity Board, the London and Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority, the Metropolitan Borough's Standing Joint Committee, the Metropolitan Water Board, the Charing Cross Electricity Supply Company, Limited, the City of London Electric Lighting Company, Limited, the Commercial Gas Company, the County of London Electric Supply Company, Limited, the Exchange Telegraph Company, Limited, the Gas Light and Coke Company, the London Electric Railway, the London Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, the London Hydraulic Power Company, the London Power Company, Limited, the Metropolitan Electric Supply Company, Limited, the St. James' and Pall Mall Electric Light Company, Limited, and the South Metropolitan Gas Company.

Lord Monk Bretton, Chairman of the London County Council, in welcoming the representatives, said that he hoped the conference would result in speeding up the solution of the difficult problem of subways in London. The provision of subways for pedestrians, like anything else that would assist to stem the appalling death-rate caused in the streets of London, was a matter of urgency and importance.

Mr. H. J. Greenwood, chairman of the General Purposes Committee of the London County Council, then took the chair. It was agreed that no member of the L.C.C. should vote on any of the resolutions discussed by the conference.

Mr. H. E. Stilgoe, chief engineer of the Metropolitan Water Board, moved the following resolution:—"While it is not practicable in the case of the majority of existing streets to incur the heavy expenditure which would be involved in the construction of subways thereunder, it is essential that in all new arterial roads or considerable widening or reconstruction of existing traffic arteries, new provision of subways should be made for the accommodation of pipes, sewers, &c." He said that the resolution was brought forward on the suggestion of the Metropolitan Water Board.

Mr. E. E. Finch, representing the City of London, said that if there was to be any extension of pipe subways in London it must be on the basis of greater cooperation between the local authorities and the statutory undertakings.

Mr. S. Lacey, of the Gas Light and Coke Company, said that the company did not wish to lay gas mains in subways that might be constructed in the future.

Mr. W. J. H. Wood, of the County of London Electric Supply Company, said he considered that the resolution went too far.

The resolution was eventually agreed to after the word "desirable" had been substituted for "essential."

SIMPLER PROCEDURE NEEDED

Mr. Parker Morris, of the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee, moved:—"That this conference is of opinion that the existing procedure for the construction of subways is unnecessarily complicated and expensive, and that it is desirable that it should be simplified and amended so as to enable subways to be constructed without the necessity of applying to the Minister of Transport for an advance or to the Development Commissioners for a compulsory order to move mains and cables; and that, for the purposes of such subways, the subsoil under streets should be vested in the public authority." He said that it was rather anomalous that a borough which owned a road could not construct subways beneath it without purchasing the subsoil. It might even then be balked by reason of the rights of the statutory undertakers. To get over that it had to apply to the Development Commissioners for a compulsory order. These restrictions were awkward, unnecessary, and anomalous.

Mr. E. G. Culpin, of the London County Council, said that in any proposed change of powers care should be taken to see that there was some overriding authority. Such an authority would be necessary, for example, in the case of pipes going from one borough into another.

The resolution was agreed to.

It was also agreed that the Government should be asked to hold an inquiry into the London subway question.

BRIGHTON CORPORATION BILL

CONCESSIONS TO OPPOSITION RECOMMENDED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRIGHTON, JAN. 14

It is announced here to-day that the Legal and Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Town Council has recommended that certain important clauses in the Bill, which the corporation is seeking to promote in Parliament, should be abandoned owing to continued opposition from a large section of the ratepayers. A special meeting of the Town Council will consider the recommendations before meeting the ratepayers to discuss the Bill on Thursday.

Among the clauses which will probably be abandoned are some which have roused most opposition, and it is now felt that the Bill is much more likely to meet with the approval of the town as a whole. The clauses which may be abandoned include those concerning the appropriation of parts of Norfolk-square for street widening; it has also been decided to omit those requiring property owners to make up the frontages adjoining their premises; and those which aim at controlling the elevation of new buildings, facia boards, and signs; and the manner of colouring walls facing on to streets. Property owners may also only be compelled to set back premises to a prescribed building line where 75 per cent. of owners have already agreed voluntarily to do so.

While a certain section of ratepayers still maintain their opposition on purely personal grounds, the recommendations have reassured the great majority. It is pointed out that if the Bill is rejected on Thursday, the corporation will, it is estimated, be compelled to spend some hundreds of pounds on taking a vote of the whole electorate.

THE REGISTER OF ELECTORS

NEW RETURNS TO BE MADE BY OCCUPIERS

A letter addressed by the Home Office yesterday to Registration officers states that the Secretary of State has had under consideration the procedure to be followed in the preparation of the register of electors which will be made up in respect of the qualifying period of three months ending on June 1 and will come into force on October 15, 1930.

In connexion with the preparation of the current register, the letter continues, the Secretary of State directed (see Circular of August 27, 1928) that the forms "A" or "D" should be delivered at all premises in the course of the house-to-house inquiry, in order that the particulars supplied to the canvassers might be supplemented by returns made by the occupiers. As the qualifying period for the current register ended on December 1, 1928, 18 months will elapse between the two registers, and the number of additions to and changes to be recorded in the new register will no doubt be very numerous. In the circumstances, the Secretary of State, after consultation with registration officers and agents from the central offices of the three political parties, has come to the conclusion that on the present occasion also it is important that the canvass should be supplemented by returns from householders and occupiers. Accordingly, he directs that the Registration Officer shall arrange for the appropriate form of return to be delivered at all premises in the course of the house-to-house inquiry. The forms have been modified in a few details, and supplies will be obtained on demand from the Stationery Office, which should be notified as early as possible of the requirements of the Registration Officer.

SALE OF CONTENTS OF HOTEL CECIL

The equipment of the Hotel Cecil will be sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley in May. The auction will last a month, will dispose of the furnishings of nearly 600 bedrooms, a quarter of a million of pieces of plated ware, china, glass, and linen, the equipment of four Masonic Temples, the contents of the grill rooms and restaurant, the ball room, 10 banqueting halls and Palm Court.

THE COAL BILL

SIR D. MILNE-WATSON ON HIGHER PRICE

HELP FOR RIVAL FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS

A strong attack on the Coal Mines Bill was made by Sir David Milne-Watson, the president of the National Gas Council, at a luncheon to the central executive board of the council at the Savoy Hotel yesterday.

Sir David Milne-Watson said the Bill, so far from assisting the country in its difficulties, would inevitably impose further financial burdens. In the endeavour to fulfil a pledge which, in the circumstances, should neither have been asked nor given, the Government had allowed themselves to be forced into a reduction of hours for miners, which must necessarily raise the price of coal. The Government had been forced into an alliance with the mining industry, and proposed to give the owners, for whom they had little good to say in the past, the power to regulate the production and price of a commodity of prime necessity to every man, woman and child in these islands, and to discriminate as they saw fit between one class of consumer and another.

In controlling the national output of coal by fixing a quota for each colliery, owners were to be allowed to show no distinction between efficient and inefficient pits. This would involve a reduction in the output of efficiently conducted collieries, whose costs of production were low, with the result that the general average cost of production of the whole coal supply would be increased. This statutory interference with economic laws would put a premium on efficiency, leaving no incentive to owners of uneconomic pits to reduce the cost of production by installing modern machinery and equipment.

AN INDUSTRY TO IMPOSE TAXES

Quotas of such collieries could be purchased by other collieries, but it was certain that the purchase prices asked and given could only be such as to increase the overhead charges of the purchasing firms above to-day's level. The provisions for fixing prices would not only give the owners the power of imposing what was virtually "taxation," but even enable them to vary the incidence of that "taxation," in respect of different classes of coal consumers. Coal for export was to be supplied cheap at the expense of the home manufacturers, thus enabling the foreign manufacturer to compete still more favourably both in Britain and foreign markets with similar goods manufactured in Britain. Even to-day he knew of a case—and there were many more—where at a seaboard town coal was being loaded into ships for foreign buyers at 5s. 4d. a ton less than was being asked in the same town for the same coal in similar quantities for similar purposes.

A variety of minimum prices for different classes of consumers might be fixed, below which it would be illegal to sell to such users. Thus gas undertakings might have to pay more than coke oven undertakings (with whom they were already in competition with coke and chemical products) for coal from the same pit. It was, therefore, obvious that unless the powers conferred were exercised impartially, unfair differentiation would result. Clearly, such minimum prices would be as high as it was deemed possible to make them, and some of the principles to be applied in determining those prices were already manifest. Imported fuel oil, which escaped "taxation" under the Bill, could in many cases be substituted for coal, and it would be a grim commentary if the only result achieved by the first part of the Bill were an increase in the import of oil.

BURDEN ON GAS CONSUMERS

Ability of consumers to pay, as gauged by the coal owners, and ability to pass on increased costs to the public, had also been mentioned as suitable tests. Public utilities, and in particular gas, electricity, and railways, had been officially indicated as desirable victims. Gas was apparently regarded as particularly defenceless in that it could not be manufactured without coal (of which some 18,000,000 tons were normally carbonized per annum) and must, therefore, pay the price demanded, however high it might be. There were 9,000,000 registered consumers of gas in this country, and that figure represented some 36,000,000 people who in one way or another were dependent upon gas. Of those who used it for domestic purposes a large proportion belonged to the great section of the people for whom any increase in the cost of necessaries of life would be a serious hardship. On the industrial side the increase would mean increased production costs, which must again be passed on to the public. No one could view with complacency the starting of such a vicious circle.

If the Bill in some form had to go through, then it must be radically altered, and its power to inflict injury upon particular industries must be cancelled or curtailed. The committees of investigation, both central and local, must be given powers to intervene effectively, and provision must be made for the proper representation upon them of various coal-using industries, whose representatives must be given the right of appeal.

HIGHER COST OF LIVING

A Bill that would increase the cost of living, increase the cost of production of British-made goods, and assist foreign manufacturers to compete successfully with British-made goods was thoroughly unsound, and as it stood ought not to be placed on the Statute-book.

Alderman F. S. Phillips, of Salford, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said he was afraid that nothing Parliament could do would bring back prosperity to the coal industry, which should be allowed to work out its own salvation. Attempts to interfere with it would merely produce further troubles.

Mr. J. H. Ellis, of Plymouth, who seconded, said the Bill was a rather cowardly attempt on the part of the Government to enable one trade to put a tax on the nation that the Government dare not put themselves. A Bill that scraped through the House of Commons with a miserable majority of eight was not going to pass into law if gas consumers would bring its purposes before their members of Parliament.

MR. McCURDY ON EMPIRE FREE TRADE

DIFFERENT FROM INSULAR PROTECTION

Mr. C. A. McCurdy spoke in support of the Empire Free Trade campaign at a luncheon of the Royal Empire Society held yesterday at the Cannon-street Hotel. Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., was in the chair.

Mr. McCurdy said that he had seen the following sentence in a leading article in *The Times* the other day:—"The ideal of a coherent British Empire, for which some voices have been crying in the wilderness for a generation, shows signs of becoming a popular enthusiasm." That, he said, was the fundamental basis from which the Empire Free Trade movement started—that the British Empire was something well worth being enthusiastic about. The bold suggestion put forward by Lord Beaverbrook was that it was possible to make of the whole Empire an economic unit, in which this country could be of greater service than hitherto in the task of development which lay before the Dominions and Colonies, they in their turn giving us new openings for capital expenditure and new outlets for British enterprise, and in so doing helping us to solve our unemployment troubles and giving a new life to British industry and renewed prosperity to trade.

The first plank of the Empire Free Trade policy was the principle that the Empire would develop more rapidly if every part of it was cooperating with every other part in the common task. The second was a frank recognition that the world was entering a period of great industrial combinations, and that only by combination could British industrialists hope to compete successfully with their trade rivals. The third plank was that the Empire provided all the materials to enable us to form trade combinations to rationalize our industries on a scale which would restore our commercial supremacy. The policy of Empire Free Trade was very different from a policy of insular protection or a policy of insular free trade. He was an Empire Free Trader because he believed in free trade; because he believed that freer outlets for the trade of Great Britain were our most urgent need.

QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL, DUNBLANE

Colonel Sydney Armitage Innes, D.S.O., late of the Black Watch, has been appointed commandant of Queen Victoria School for the sons of Scottish sailors and soldiers, Dunblane, Perthshire. He served in the South African and European Wars. It is also announced that a leaving scholarship, tenable at any of the military colleges, has recently been established in connexion with the school.

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

PRESERVATION OF RURAL AMENITIES

Surrey County Council at Kingston yesterday discussed a by-law to deal with the alleged nuisance arising from loud-speakers placed in shops so as to broadcast into the highway.

The necessity for such a by-law had been urged by Carshalton Urban District Council, and the General Purposes Committee reported that they had ascertained the views of the various urban district councils in the county on the matter. In view of the absence of a general demand for such a by-law they did not recommend any action.

Mr. J. Owen (Mitcham) moved that the report be referred back. If only one complaint had been received he thought that was sufficient to justify a by-law being made.

Alderman Chuter Ede, M.P., in seconding, said broadcasting from shops was a very grave nuisance in the Mitcham district, and in some other districts it was becoming intolerable. If they did not take action now they would find in a few years time that people who had installed loud-speakers would, as was now the case with those who owned unsightly advertisement hoardings, be allowed to use them for three years before they could be stopped.

Alderman R. J. Meller, M.P., said the Committee decided on the evidence before them, and there was no considerable demand for a by-law. If the Committee could be satisfied that there was a real demand they would reconsider the matter. Several district councils replied that there was no nuisance, other councils were indifferent, but some supported the suggestion.

It was agreed that the Committee should reconsider the matter.

Rural Amenities

A special committee on town-planning reported that they had considered the effect on the amenities of the county of recent developments, the extent to which such developments could be controlled under existing powers, and how the evils resulting from ill-considered and speculative development could be avoided. Special attention had been directed to bungalows in rural areas, such as Bookham Common and Box Hill, and "ribbon development" such as could be seen on the Kingston by-pass road. A committee representative of the local authorities of the county and of the county council had been formed to report on the best method of securing cooperation in the exercise of existing town-planning powers and as to the desirability of promoting a Parliamentary Bill to expedite the exercise of such powers and to secure new powers to deal with "ribbon" development, open spaces, &c.

Alderman Chuter Ede said that unless the council was very careful they would not get the powers to deal with this problem until two or three years too late. There had been serious deteriorations of amenities in several parts of the county, and one of the finest stretches of country in England—that northwards from Bookham—had been absolutely ruined by speculative development. They were now faced with the impending electrification of the Southern Railway between Redhill and Guildford which would bring more speculative builders into an area that was probably the most beautiful in the South of England.

It was reported that the route of the Guildford-Godalming by-pass road from Hog's Back to Milford, and that of the proposed Leatherhead by-pass road were still under discussion.

DICTIONARY OF BRITISH MEDIEVAL LATIN

A Correspondent writes:—

Work on the Dictionary of British Medieval Latin has continued during 1929, much help having been received from the Scottish and American committees. No Irish committee has yet been formed. The collection of literary material for the period A.D. 800-1100 is practically complete, and work on the Charter material (interrupted by the death of Professor Vinogradoff) has been resumed. For the period A.D. 1100-1600 a preliminary word-list has been prepared, and this has been compared with Du Cange's *Glossarium* as far as letter E, and the discrepancies have been investigated. It is hoped that in the course of 1930 the information collected for the period A.D. 800-1100 may be incorporated in the word-list and a vocabulary printed which will indicate (1) the words of which examples are known, (2) their meanings and, (3) the periods or dates at which each meaning is recorded. This project will, when carried out, greatly simplify the work of collection and form a useful skeleton for the proposed Dictionary.

News in Brief

Mr. H. R. Ralph, deputy city treasurer of Coventry, has been appointed borough treasurer of Walsall.

Motor licence fees received in Surrey last year and paid into the Road Fund amounted to £680,262, an increase of £34,146 on the total for 1928.

Mr. P. J. Wood, an elderly man, of Bethia-road, Bournemouth, who was found unconscious on Monday evening about 40ft. down the cliff in the track of the East Cliff lift, Bournemouth, died in hospital yesterday.

The treasurer of the Vale of Leven Henry Brock Hospital has received £1,200 to endow a bed in the hospital in memory of the late Major Robert E. Findlay, of Balloch. The gift is from Mrs. Findlay and family.

While walking in Regent's Park yesterday afternoon Miss Jane Baxter, of Shirland-road, Paddington, had her bag snatched from her hand by a man, who ran away. He was about 5ft. 6in. in height and wearing a dark suit and a cap.

In future no children under 16 years of age, unless accompanied by an adult guardian, will be allowed in Surrey cinemas unless the films shown have been passed by the British Board of Film Censors for "universal" exhibition.

The Earl of Harewood was one of the new justices to take the oath at West Suffolk Quarter Sessions at Bury St. Edmunds yesterday. There were no cases, and a pair of white gloves was presented to the chairman, Major-General Lord Loch.

"There is a popular idea that if a man comes up to you with his hand up to strike, you are entitled to strike the first blow. You are not. The proper course is to retreat," said Mr. John H. Harris, the Magistrate at Thames Police Court, in the course of an assault case.

Ten girls were taken to Sheffield Royal Hospital yesterday owing to a quarter of a gallon of petrol igniting in a safety razor-blade shop at the

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

SELFRIDGE'S APPRECIATES THE YOUNGER GENERATION— AND *VICE VERSA*.

By CALLISTHENES

When Selfridge's opened nearly twenty-one years ago it was given a friendly, many have said an unprecedented, welcome from the public. In a few weeks it had thousands of customers. To-day welcome has turned to confidence and the number of customers is thousands greater. This progress has been made, not with the public which welcomed us twenty-one years ago, but with one which has been constantly changing.

Twenty-one years is not far short of a generation, and in a generation big changes take place in any population. Many have moved from London and from England. Many have grown old. A study of our own information and of the general principles illustrated in every census have shown us that forty per cent. of the present shopping public have joined it since we opened. From our point of view they are newcomers.

The progress which Selfridge's has made has been, as it must be with every firm that sets out to live beyond a dozen years, by winning new customers among the younger generation. Any firm which does not attract the new generation must pass to extinction. Selfridge's exceptional growth could only have come because we were exceptionally in favour with young people.

We often think of the educational and doctrinal maxim: "Give me a child for the first seven years of his life and you can have him for the rest." One of our own maxims is: "Once a customer, always a customer," and the earlier the introduction is made the better.

We like to see children in our Store, for we know that they are the shopping public of the future. We know that every pleasant hour they spend here makes it the more likely that when they have incomes and homes of their own they will take pleasure in being Selfridge customers.

We like to see in our Store young folk on the threshold of manhood and womanhood, for we know that once they have had experience of the Selfridge value, the Selfridge service, courtesy and brightness, they will not willingly forgo them.

But though it would be a matter of earnest policy that we should thus have the younger generation making friends with Selfridge's, we find that we need not attribute it to policy. Young people find something congenial here.

Many observers from other cities have remarked upon the large number of young people they have seen in every department, but they have also said that they seemed to be enjoying themselves thoroughly.

The youthfulness and brightness of Selfridge's call out to youth. The young men and women come, not merely because they know we are glad to see them and give them personally the finest shopping service in the world, but because they delight in a Business which loves progress, loves enterprise, loves good humour and vitality, and which, like themselves, has the forward look.

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for the Aged.

Benger's Food is an abundant source of nutrition for aged persons. Those whose digestive powers are impaired will find it very soothing and comforting.

Taken at night Benger's induces restful sleep.

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Sold in tins, 1/4, 2/3, etc.
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Go home & listen tonight to
GRACIE FIELDS & ALBERT SAMMONS

P&O CRUISES 1930

The P. & O. Cruising Itineraries, May-September, 1930, offer new and varied combinations of holiday sea-travel. Three beautiful liners will be employed, the "Viceroy of India," the "Ranchi" and the "Rawalpindi."

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City Booking Office: P. & O. Ltd., Leadenhall St., E.C.3.

Entertainments

THE FILM WORLD

EXPORT OF AMERICAN PRODUCTIONS

While the introduction of talking films has markedly stimulated attendance at cinemas during the past year it has nevertheless increased the cost of production and made the future of the American export trade doubtful. The advance in costs has been partly met in the United States by amalgamation, but the possibility of restriction in the export of American films to English-speaking countries is seriously engaging the attention of the leading American organizations.

According to a report issued by Messrs. Dominick and Dominick, of New York, the future export of American films is more uncertain, as the new talkie era in motion pictures has brought the industry to a common level in all countries and therefore somewhat discounts the previous prestige of the American film. It still remains, the report states, to reconcile the inauguration of sound films to their export trade. Obviously, talking films made for the American market can be produced only in English-speaking countries. Some improvement has been experienced during the last few months in American exports, which have been on the decline in recent years; but this increase, it is considered, represents to some extent the efforts of producers to market their silent films before the latter become obsolete.

Preliminary figures of the Department of Commerce at Washington show that in the first nine months of 1929 the United States exported 201,137,430 linear feet of films at a declared value of £1,099,890, as against 159,833,900 linear feet valued at £933,129 for the same period of 1928. While the amount of films exported to Latin America was greater than to Europe, their value was considerably less, indicating, it is stated, that it is in European countries, particularly in England, that the more costly talking films are finding a market. From now on, concludes the report, it is probable that exports to South America and the Far East will show relative recession, and that Europe, with the increasing popularity of dialogue films, will be not only the greatest source of revenue but the greatest quantity market.

QUOTA FILMS

The Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association is to protest to the Board of Trade against the poor quality of many British films offered under the quota regulations of the Cinematograph Films Act. This protest will petition for the amendment of the Act so as to prevent cheap and inferior films from qualifying for quota purposes. This action follows the receipt by the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association of a letter from the British Association of Film Directors which drew attention to the policy adopted by a number of foreign renters meeting their quota obligations by purchasing and contracting for British films of the lowest standard obtainable. The letter further indicated various lines of action for the consideration of the association, and stated that their body was making representation to the Government to get an amendment to the present definition of the quota film. The following resolution from the West Lancashire branch of the C.E.A. was also considered by the General Council, in conjunction with the Film Directors' letter:—"The West Lancashire branch deplores the shortage of good, silent British films, and suggests that the Board of Trade should refuse to accept films for quota unless of specific entertainment value."

Some unusual films are to be shown at the Avenue Pavilion following the present season of French productions. Of these the most interesting is *Maidone*, the story of a bargee who acquires sudden wealth but returns in the end to his former trade. This is a French film directed by M. Jean Grémillon and photographed in a series of fine settings of the French countryside. A second film of special interest, not previously shown, is *The Girl Doorstairs*, a German production with Miss Greta Mossheim in the leading part. Boarding-house life is the theme of this picture, which should offer an interesting comparison with American films of a similar type, such as *The Idle Rich* or *The Street Girl*.

With the exception of *The Italian Straw Hat*, a satirical study of bourgeois French life in 1865 by M. René Clair, who directed *Two Timid Souls*, the remaining films are revivals. Of these the most widely known are *Foolish Wives*, made in 1920 by Mr. Erich von Stroheim, and *He Who Gets Slapped*, the film of Andreyev's play in which Victor Seastrom, the director, shows his lyrical gift at its best. The programme will be completed with Mr. D. W. Griffith's *Isn't Life Wonderful*, Dr. Arnold Fanck's *Wrath of the Gods*, *The Legend of the Willow Pattern Plate*, a Chinese film shown in London a year or two ago, *Abraham Lincoln*, and M. René Clair's *Imaginary Voyage*.

The Indian film, *A Throw of Dice*, will be shown at the Polytechnic, Regent-street, beginning on Monday, January 27. This spectacular Indian story of love and adventure, the declared value of which took more than 18 months, was made entirely in India.

Several good films are to be seen in Central London this week. At the Carlton Theatre Mr. Harold Lloyd is to be seen in his first talking film, *Welcome Danger*; at the London Pavilion Mr. Ronald Colman in *Condemned*; and at the Marble Arch Pavilion there is a new film based on a play by Mr. Channing Pollock entitled *The Locked Door*. Two pictures generally released this week are *The Iron Mask*, with Mr. Douglas Fairbanks in the principal part; and *The Letter*, a screen version of Mr. Somerset Maugham's play.

THE LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA.—*Atlantic.*
ASTORIA.—*Three Live Ghosts.*
AVENUE PAVILION.—*The Late Matthew Pascal* and *Sins of the Fathers.*
CAPITOL.—*Flight.*
CARLTON.—*Welcome Danger.*
EMPIRE.—*The Single Standard.*
KENSINGTON.—*The Iron Mask.*
LONDON PAVILION.—*Condemned.*
MARBLE ARCH.—*The Locked Door.*
NEW GALLERY.—*Sunny Side Up.*
PLAZA.—*Sweetie* and *He Loves the Ladies.*
POLYTECHNIC.—*Tombi* and *The Vagabond.*
REGAL.—*Gold Diggers of Broadway.*
STOLL.—*The Letter* and *The Great Unknown.*
TIVOLI.—*Bio Rita.*

CAPITOL THEATRE

"FLIGHT"

A new all-talking film, *Flight*, is being shown at the Capitol Theatre this week. As the title very obviously suggests, aeroplanes are the real heroes of *Flight*—and Mr. Elmer Dyer's photography makes them extremely interesting—but there are two flesh-and-blood heroes, "Panama" Williams and "Lefty" Phelps, and "Panama," at any rate, finally came to the decision that not even love should rank above true friendship's name.

If "Panama" is built on the lines of those whose feelings lie too deep for words, "Lefty" belongs to the "Misunderstood" school. Sent on to the field in the last two minutes—they do these things in American football—of an inter-university football match, "Lefty" promptly scores a try, if that be the correct word, for the wrong side, and, feeling he cannot, as he himself says, "bear the ridicule," he enlists in the Air Force and proceeds to live up to his university tradition by failing to get his machine off the ground the first time he is sent out on a solo flight. It is not that "Lefty" is incompetent; it is not that he is a coward. Indeed, modern psychologists might spend some profitable hours in determining why so healthy and outwardly self-confident a young man as "Lefty" should fail in a moment of crisis, but he simply cannot do the things he knows he ought to do. In the Air Force, however, there are plenty of crises, and what are Nicaraguan rebels for if not to provide pathological heroes with a chance of proving their heroism?

Both before and after the punitive expedition set out for that country, "Lefty" and "Panama," "Lefty's" senior in rank and a great believer in "Lefty's" capabilities, had their friendship complicated by Nurse Elinor, who is loved by "Panama" and loves "Lefty," but "Panama" is nothing if not a man to put up bravely with the second best, and there is nothing to mar the triumphant home-coming from the Nicaraguan swamps. Mr. Jack Holt is quite admirable as "Panama," admirable in the adroit way he keeps individuality in a very stock character, and Mr. Ralph Graves, by an occasional and unexpected flippancy, does the same considerable service to "Lefty." It is a pity, considering both the film's attractions and limitations, that it was not shown at the beginning, and not the end, of the school holidays.

The British Benevolent Society of Ghent gave an entertainment at the Théâtre Royal, Ghent, in aid of the British Benevolent Fund for Eastern Flanders. Lord Granville, the British Ambassador to Belgium, and M. Lippens, Minister of Transport, were present, as well as the authorities of Ghent.

NEW SCALA THEATRE

"DER FREISCHUTZ"

The first chorus of *Der Freischütz* given under Sir Thomas Beecham's direction last night was reassuring; the course was set for success. One takes it for granted that the overture, one of the most popular works in the concert repertory, will be played, as it was, with exuberance, but when that same exuberance was passed on to the peasant chorus, and every member was seen evidently alive to his or her responsibilities, one could be sure that the opera would be played in the spirit of the overture. All indeed, from the gloomy Max (Mr. Tudor Davies) to his fair and spotless bride (Miss Thea Philips), and from her innocent *confidante* Aennchen (Miss Nora Gruhn) to the blackhearted Caspar (Mr. Arthur Fear) and his evil confederate Zamiel (Mr. Sumner Austen), knew exactly what adjectives were appropriate to their characters and were determined to deserve them. That is the first essential for the interpretation of such a frank romance as *Der Freischütz*, a thing of omens and disasters, black magic and true love triumphing over all. But if the dramatic characterization is simple, Weber's music is not. Full though it is of naively charming melodies of the *Volkslied* type, the texture of *ensemble* numbers is subtle, and the singers must bring a strong dramatic sense to the performance alike of the big solo scenas and of the episodes in which solo and choral voices combine.

Not only was the opera sung and played in the spirit of romantic adventure which properly belongs to it, but the stage setting was in keeping with the traditions of melodrama. The scene of casting the magic bullets in "The Wolf's Glen," in which Weber subordinates his musical sense to dramatic effect and employs his large orchestra to produce what a hundred years ago might be called "horrid sounds," must have sights of the same kind of horror to accompany the sounds. Chords known to musicians as "diminished sevenths" may not produce much sense of horror to the modern ear, but the right counterpart to them is found in a magician who pops up through trapdoors in unexpected places, lurid lights playing on a "real" waterfall, and a fleeting picture of hell hounds pursuing their quarry thrown on a gauze curtain. By means of these devices we were given the romantic opera in its proper character, and only a pitiably sophisticated person could resist its appeal. How glad we were to find Max pardoned and all ending happily with one of Weber's most brilliant tunes!

SECURITY OF THE EMPIRE

LORD THOMSON AND THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs were guests at the 209th annual dinner of the City of London Tradesmen's Club at the Hotel Victoria last night. Mr. CHARLES E. DARBY, the president, was in the chair.

The MAYOR of WESTMINSTER (Captain Julian Bennet(t)) submitted the civic toast. The LORD MAYOR and SHERIFF and MAJOR FRANK H. BOWATER responded.

LORD THOMSON, Secretary of State for Air, replying to the toast of "His Majesty's Ministers," proposed by ALDERMAN SIR WILLIAM PERRING, said the efforts of the Government were going to be directed, beginning next week, to a really sincere and thorough effort to eliminate war as an instrument of national policy. They did not mean, however, to jeopardize the security of these islands or of the Empire. (Cheers.) It was easy enough to be a pacifist, to use fine phrases, and to get bright ideas about how the future of mankind should be regulated, but those problems had to be regarded from every angle, and it was a tremendous and difficult task that awaited the Prime Minister and his colleagues on the delegation to the London Naval Conference. The Government were approaching the problem in a spirit of high seriousness. They realized the great complexities of the financial position to-day. They were face to face with tremendous problems—trade rights, the food supply of the country, and the general security of the Empire. They regarded the Empire as a great heritage handed down by their forefathers, and they meant to secure it in honour and in dignity. (Cheers.)

ALDERMAN and SHERIFF NEAL, proposing the toast of "The Club," said its membership now stood at 275. There were more than 2,360 shops in the City, and the City tradesmen were paying in rates and rents about £1,215,000 a year. Taking average overhead charge at £15 a week, the total came to £1,040,800. Therefore the cost of carrying on the retail business of the City exceeded £3,000,000 per annum.

The PRESIDENT of the club replied.

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM

EARLY PRINTING PRESSES AND MODEL WINDMILL

The Science Museum has added to its series of machines illustrating the development of printing two interesting presses which show the changes introduced at the beginning of the 19th century. The earlier is the original "Stanhope" machine, bought by the Oxford University Press from Charles Lord Stanhope in 1805, together with his "secret process" of stereotyping in a handpress, and his system of logotypes, for the sum of £4,000. The other is one of the first "Albion" machines of 1835, which was used by the late Dr. Daniel, Provost of Worcester College, and is now lent by the Curators of the Bodleian Library.

A model has been purchased of the famous smock windmill at Cranbrook, Kent, which was built in 1815, and is still employed for grinding. The mill is shown in what was probably its most perfect and characteristic state, about 1840, and the model caused much interest when displayed as an illustration to the recent lecture on windmills at the Royal Society of Arts by Mr. Jan den Tex, the secretary of the Dutch Windmill Society. Now that it is on view in the museum, mechanical power is to be used to drive it and illustrate the action of the sails.

THE CARILLON IN HYDE PARK

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

The following programme of music to be played to-day on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park by Mr. Clifford Ball, the *carillonneur* at Bournville Garden Village, is issued by the *Daily Sketch*:—

12 noon to 12.20 p.m.—"Sally in Our Alley," "Come Back to Erin," "Melody in F," "Silver Threads among the Gold," "Poor Old Joe."
3.0 to 3.20 p.m.—"Annie Laurie," "Hindu Song" (Rimsky-Korsakoff), Minuet and Trio (Mozart), "Londonderry Air," "Will ye no come back again?"
6.40 to 7.0 p.m.—Love's Old Sweet Song," "Gavotte" (De Fesch), "Minuet" (Beethoven), "Habanera" (from Carmen), "The Rosary."

DELPHIC FESTIVALS

PROGRAMMES FOR 1930

Following the precedent of three years ago, an elaborate and carefully planned programme of festivities is again to be given early in May at Delphi. There will be three successive festivals, each of three days' duration. The first will be held on May 1, 2, and 3; the second on May 6, 7, and 8; and the third on May 11, 12, and 13.

The programme for each of these three-day festivals will be identical, and will include conducted visits to the Delphi antiquities, performance of two Aeschylean plays in the ancient theatre, exhibitions of Greek popular art, folk dances and songs, and Pythian games in the old Stadium. The prices of tickets for each three-day festival will range from £1 to £5, and lodgings for three days' stay in the neighbourhood, including fares to and from Delphi, will cost about £2 to £4.

For further particulars visitors may apply to any tourist agency or to the offices of the Delphic Organization, Rue Philhellenes, 33, Athens.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW

The Royal Horticultural Society held its first fortnightly show in the new hall in Greycoat-street, Westminster, yesterday afternoon. There was a good display of ornamental plants, chiefly orchids, together with one group of fruit and one of vegetables. There were numerous exhibits of pictures of plants and gardens, and horticultural requisites of various kinds were also shown.

Three groups of orchids reached the gold-medal standard. One of these, which came from Miss A. B. Moore's garden at Bourton-on-the-Water, consisted of *Cypripedium* hybrids. All the sorts shown were modern, and most of them were large-flowered forms raised by that enthusiastic amateur, the late G. F. Moore. Among the best were *C.* "Chardmoore" var. "W. H. Page," *C.* "Chardmoore" var. "Alfred Bridges," *C.* "Chrysostom" var. "Grace Darling," *C.* "Sir Trevor" var. "Kinchinjunga," and *C.* "Mecca" var. "Mrs. W. J. P. Marling," which received an award of merit. Messrs. J. and A. McBean had a large and brightly coloured exhibit in which many genera were represented. *Cymbidium* hybrids were prominent in the group, "Pink Beauty, *Coningsbyanum* and *Schlegelii* being particularly good, and other outstanding plants were *Cypripedium* "Chardmoore" var. "Mrs. Cowburn," *Odontioda Joicevi* var. "John Cowan," *Brassocattleya* "Menda," *Odontioda* "Monica" and a fine form of *Odontoglossum crispum*.

The third gold medal was won by Messrs. Charlesworth and Co., who had a very handsome exhibit consisting chiefly of *Odontoglossum* hybrids. Among the best were *O.* "Dusky Emperor," *O.* "Naomi" and *O.* "Regium" var. "Empress." The group also contained *Odontonia* "Olga" var. "The Premier," and *Cattleya* "Suavior" var. "Flammea," both of which received awards of merit. Messrs. Sander had a good group of *Cypripedium* hybrids flanked by displays of the pretty pink *Calanthe* "Bella." The noteworthy forms of *Cypripedium* included "Minotaur" and several fine varieties of "Cappamagna" such as "Miss Dorothy Sharpe." Among other orchids in the group were *Oncidium serratum*, *Gongora maculata*, and *Vanda Watsonii*. Messrs. Armstrong and Brown, who had "Memoria J. H. Walker," "Chrysostom" "Chardwar variety," and the deep red "Prince Albert." A similar exhibit came from H. G. Alexander, Limited, who had several fine forms of "Juliet," together with "Mrs. H. G. Alexander," "Ishtar," "Macaw" "Westonbirt variety," and "Bedouin" "Alexander's variety." Mr. S. G. Brown sent a mixed group, and Dr. Craven Moore showed a collection of *Cypripedium* hybrids. Messrs. Cowan and Co. received a certificate of cultural commendation for a well-grown specimen of *Angraecum sesquipedale*, which formed the central feature of their exhibit.

Groups of orchids were also shown by Messrs. Stuart Low and Co., Messrs. Keeling and Sons, and Mr. John Evans. Mr. F. J. Hanbury did not stage a group, but he sent two new *Cypripedium* hybrids, one of which called "Jungfrau" "Brockhurst Variety" received a first-class certificate, while the other named "Midas," variety "The King," received an award of merit. Awards of merit were also made to the "Stonehurst" varieties of *Miltonia*, "H. T. Pitt," and *Cypripedium* "Dicker," sent by Mr. Robert Paterson. Sir William Cooke sent a well-grown plant of *Coelogyne Mooreana* for which his gardener, Mr. H. Butcher, received a certificate of cultural commendation.

An exhibit of the blue-flowered greenhouse plant *Coleus thyrsoideus*, sent by Sir Gomer Berry, attracted much attention. And so did a vase of *Euphorbia fulgens*, a stove shrub with arching branches wreathed with orange-scarlet flowers, sent by Mr. Lionel de Rothschild. This plant received a first-class certificate, and an award of merit was made to the pink-flowered greenhouse shrub *Luculia Pinceana*, which also came from Mr. de Rothschild's garden at Exbury.

CARNATIONS

There were three groups of carnations. Messrs. Allwood Brothers and C. Engelmann, Limited, both had especially good vases of the pink "Laddie," while the crimson "Topsy" was prominent in the exhibit staged by Messrs. Stuart Low and Co. Nearby Messrs. Low and Co. showed a small group of miscellaneous greenhouse plants, including camellias, heaths, and mimosas. Messrs. Keith Luxford and Co. again showed the new chrysanthemum "Thanksgiving Pink" and another new yellow variety called "Gladys Pierson," which received an award of merit. Lord Cawdor showed a vase of freesias.

One of the brightest exhibits of hardy plants was a small group of camellias and forms of *Rhododendron Nobleanum* staged by Messrs. R. Gill and Son, of Falmouth. L. R. Russell, Limited, had a small group of shrubs which included those valuable winter-flowering kinds, *Daphne Mezereum*, *Viburnum fragrans*, *Hamamelis mollis*, *H. japonica*, and *H. J. rubra*. Lady Aberconway and Mr. H. D. McLaren sent the yellow-fruited form of *Stranvaesia undulata*; Miss Bolton sent catkin-bearing sprays of *Garrya elliptica*; and in a mixed group Messrs. Barr and Sons showed sprays of winter jasmine. There were also several groups of evergreen shrubs.

Messrs. Barr and Sons had many spring-flowering bulbous plants, including the winter aconite and the snowdrops *Galanthus bizantinus and G. Elwesii*, which flower in the open at this early date. Mr. G. W. Leak showed forced flowers of an early daffodil called "Forerunner," which is said to bloom in the open 10 days earlier than "Golden Spur." There were three exhibits of violets.

Messrs. Sutton and Sons had a very attractive group of vegetables, which included sea-kale, chicory, dandelion, endive, French beans, and fruits of the tree tomato, *Cyphomandra betacea*. Messrs. G. Bunyard and Co. showed a collection of late apples arranged, not in the traditional baskets, but on black cubes and squares. Among the best kinds were "Blenheim Orange," "Ellison's Orange," "Cox's Orange," "Claygate Pearmain," and "Allington Pippin."

THE "LITTLE PLAYS OF ST. FRANCIS"

PERFORMANCE AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Two series of Mr. Laurence Housman's "Little Plays of St. Francis" will be presented at University College, London, by members of the College Dramatic Society from January 20 to 25.

The first series, comprising *The Revellers*, *Fellow Prisoners*, *Brief Life*, *The Builders*, and *Brother Sun*, will be on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8.15, and on Saturday, at 2.30; the second series, comprising *Cure of Souls*, *Sister Gold*, *Brother Ass*, *Makers of Miracle*, and *Sister Death*, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8.15, and on Wednesday, at 2.30.

This is the sixth year in succession that these young university players have, with the encouragement and assistance of Mr. Housman, produced some of the Little Plays. These productions bring out the inherent beauties of the plays and prove how suitable they are for amateurs, especially when the players show zeal and reverence and reveal the spirit of the author and the enthusiasm of St. Francis.

The performances are open to members of the university and to the general public. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. O. V. Lawley, at University College, London (Gower-street, W.C.1).

THE ROYAL AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY

NOTABLE LECTURES IN THE WINTER SESSION

The lecture programme of the Royal Aeronautical Society for the second half of the winter session contains some notable lectures upon subjects of international interest, and chief among these will be a paper by Señor de la Cierva upon the latest developments of his Autogiro or Windmill Plane, a paper by Herr M. Wronsky, one of the guiding spirits of German civil aviation, upon the future of air transport, and a paper upon air posts by M. P. Grimault. The programme is as follows:—

JANUARY 23.—Certificates of Airworthiness. Mr. H. B. Howard, B.A.
FEBRUARY 6.—Modern Aerodynamical Research in Germany. Mr. J. W. Maccoll, B.Sc.
FEBRUARY 13.—Recent Work on the Autogiro. Señor J. de la Cierva.
FEBRUARY 19.—Gliding. Dr. Walter Georgii.
FEBRUARY 27.—Latest Developments of Aero Engines. Mr. A. J. Rowledge.
MARCH 6.—Resistance of Air-cooled Engines and the Townend Ring. Major F. M. Green and Mr. M. C. H. Townend.
MARCH 10.—Air Transport. Herr M. Wronsky.
APRIL 3.—Operation of the Aero-Postals Service in Europe. M. P. Grimault.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 19

OPERA

SAVOY THEATRE. All seats bookable.
Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd.
Lessees: The Executors of H. B. Irving.
Lessees: Charles Egerton Killick and Victor Payne-Jennings
RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S Season of
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN OPERAS.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
THE GONDOLIERS.
Thurs., Fri. and Sat., 8.15. Sat., Mat., 2.30.
COX AND BOX and H.M.S. PINAFORE
Jan. 20 to 25: The Mikado.

SCALA THEATRE. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Weber's Opera, "*DER FREISCHÜTZ.*"
Conducted by SIR THOMAS BEECHAM, Bt.

STREATHAM HILL THEATRE. (One week only.)
COVENT GARDEN OPERA CO.
BOX-OFFICE NOW OPEN. (Streatham 9470.)
Mon. next, Jan. 20, First London Performance in English of Puccini's last opera,
Tues., Jan. 21 .. TURANDOT
.. CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI
Wed. Eve., Jan. 22 .. MADAME BUTTERFLY
Thurs., Jan. 23 .. TOSCA
Fri., Jan. 24 .. LA BOHEME
Matinee, Sat., Jan. 25 .. THE MASTERSINGERS
Sat. Eve., Jan. 25 .. TURANDOT
Prices (inc. tax): Boxes, 31s. 6d.; Circle, 5s. 9d.; Stalls, 7s. 6d. and 5s. 9d.; Circle, 5s. 9d. and 4s. 9d.; Matinees: Boxes, 21s.; Stalls, 5s. 9d. and 4s. 9d.; Circle, 3s. 6d.)

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Prop., J. & R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 3522.
EVGS., 8.15. Mats., Mon., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber.
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE. JACK HULBERT.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE (except for Matinees).

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404. LAST WEEKS.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Matinees, Wed. and Fri. 2.30.
"*A CUP OF KINDNESS.*"
MARY BROUGH and RALPH LYNN.

APOLLO. 8.15. Thurs., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 6970.
IVOR NOVELLO
in his two-way Comedy,
SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS.
LILIAN BRAITHWAITE. VIOLA TREE.
Benita Hume. George Relph. Ben Webster.
Returning to NEW Theatre Jan. 20th.

COMEDY. Evgs., at 8.30. Gerrard 8978.
THE GHOST TRAIN.
Matinée, FRIDAY, 2.30.
SYDNEY FAIRBROTHER. LAST 5 PERFS. HENRY KENDALL.

COURT. Evgs., 8.15. Th. & Sat., 2.30. Shaw's
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA.
Jan. 20. THE PHILANDERER. Popular Prices.

CRITERION. Ger. 3844. Twice Daily, 2.30, 8.30.
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.
POPULAR PRICES. (LAST TWO WEEKS.)

DALY'S. (Gerr. 0201.) LAST 2 WEEKS.
CHARLEY'S AUNT.
TWICE DAILY, 2.30 and 8.15. POPULAR PRICES.

DOMINION. Tottenham Court-rd. (Museum 2178.)
TO-DAY, 2.30 and 8.15. All seats bookable.
"*FOLLOW THROUGH.*"
ADA MAY IVY TRESMAND
ELSIE RANDOLPH MARK LESTER
LESLIE HENSON
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 2.30.

DRURY LANE. Temple Bar 7171.
Every Afternoon, at 2. Every Evening, at 7.45.
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
PANTOMIME.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd. (Tem. Bar 5122.) EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
MATHESON LANG
in
"*JEW SÜSS.*"
By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

EMBASSY, Swiss Cottage. (Primrose 2211.
"*THROUGH THE VEIL.*"
NIGHTLY, at 8. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.

EVERYMAN. EVGS., 8.30. Thur., Sat., 2.30.
"*ILLUSION.*"
"EXQUISITELY ACTED."—*Morning Post.*

FORTUNE. Temple Bar 7373.
EVENINGS, at 8.30. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2.30.
TOM WALLS presents
THE LAST ENEMY.
By Frank Harvey.
Athene Seyler, Nicholas Hannen, Marjorie Mars, Frank Lawton, Laurence Olivier, Carl Harbord, O. B. Clarence.

GAIETY. Evgs., 8.15. Mats., Tues., Fri., 2.30.
"*LOVE LIES.*"
LAST 4 DAYS. Final Perf., Sat., Jan. 18.
Wed., 2.30, at 5 p.m. First Performance.
DARLING, I LOVE YOU. A New Musical Play.

GARRICK. Last 4 Days. Mats., 2.30.
PEGGY O'NEIL in
"*PADDY THE NEXT BEST THING.*"
LAST 4 DAYS. EVENINGS ONLY, at 8.30.
AUBREY SMITH and PEGGY O'NEIL in
"*THE BACHELOR FATHER.*"

GLOBE. (Ger. 8724.) 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
"*CANARIES SOMETIMES SING.*"
By FREDERICK LONSDALE.
RONALD SQUIRE. YVONNE ARNAUD.
ATHOLE STEWART. MABEL SEALBY.

HAYMARKET. 2.30, 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. Ph., Gerr. 0648.
EVENINGS, at 8.15. Weds., Thurs., and Sats., 2.30.
"*MR. CINDERS.*"
Musical Comedy. BINNIE HALE, BOBBY HOWES.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE.

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats. TO-DAY and SAT., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S PRODUCTION.
"*BITTER SWEET.*"
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. MATINEES ONLY.
DAILY, 2.15. ITALIA CONTI Production.
WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS.
Box-office (Hol. 5367) and all Libraries.

KINGSWAY. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Hol. 4032.
MATS., WED., THUR., and SAT., 2.30.
"*THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.*"
ANGELA BADDELEY. FRANK CELLIER.

LYCEUM. PANTOMIME.
PUSS IN BOOTS.
Presented in Two Parts and Sixteen Scenes.
TWICE DAILY, 2 and 7.30.
"Laughed until the tears ran down."—*S. Pictorial.*
Seats Bookable, 2s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 9d., 7s. 6d., 12s. inclusive. Temple Bar 7617.

LYRIC. (Ger. 3686.) Licensee, A. C. Belsey.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.30.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS. WED. SAT. 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present
MURDER on the SECOND FLOOR.
A COMEDY by Frank Vosper.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. Riverside 3012.
EVGS. (ex. Mons.), 8.30. Wed., Thurs., and Sat., 2.30.
THE ROSE AND THE RING.
SYLVIA SELIS. FREDERICK RANALOW.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. WED., Jan. 29, at 8.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR and MARIE LOHR in
DANDY DICK.
By ARTHUR PINERO. Box-office now open.

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) At 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
SYBIL THORNDIKE in
MADAME PLAYS NAP.
LEWIS CASSON. LAWRENCE HANRAY.

PALACE. Ger. 6834.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present
DEAR LOVE.
A New Musical Comedy.
TOM BURKE.
Claude Hulbert. ANNIE CROFT. Vera Pearce.
Ena Grossmith. Robert Nainby. Kate Cutler.
SYDNEY HOWARD.

PLAYHOUSE. Dly., 2.30 & 8.30. Ger. 5162.
BROMLEY CHALLENOR in
WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD.
(POPULAR PRICES.) LAST 8 PERFORMANCES.

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7482.
Proprietor: Tuxie Bruce. Lessee: Andre Charlot.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
JOURNEY'S END.
Mats., Thursday and Saturday, at 2.30.
"AN OUT-AND-OUT TRIUMPH."—*Daily Mail.*

THEATRES (continued)

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3633.
A WARM CORNER.
NIGHTLY, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sats., 2.30.
"IRRESISTIBLY COMIC."—*Star.*
HEATHER THATCHER. CONNIE EDISS.
W. H. BERRY.

QUEEN'S. (Ger. 9437.) 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE APPLE CART.
By
BERNARD SHAW.
EDITH EVANS. CEDRIC HARDWICKE.

ROYALTY. Evgs., 8.30. Mats., Tues. & Sat., 2.30
IRENE VANBRUGH & ROBERT LORAINE
in
"*ART AND MRS. BOTTLE.*"
A Comedy by Benn W. Levy. (Gerrard 2600.)

RUDOLF STEINER. Nr. Baker-st. Stn. Pad. 8219.
JEAN STERLING MACKINLAY
DAILY, 2.30. Last Four Children's Matinées.
THE TAILOR OF GLOSTER.
"KING JOHN'S CHRISTMAS," by A. A. Milne.

ST. JAMES'S. G.3905. Lessee & Mgr., Gilbert Miller.
DAILY, at 2. Thurs., Sat., at 8. (Last Week.)
PETER PAN.
By J. M. Barrie.
GERALD DU MAURIER.
MARIE LOHR. JEAN FORBES-ROBERTSON.
Mary Casson. Geoffrey Shelton.

ST. MARTIN'S. At 8.15. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
HUGH WAKEFIELD and MARION LORNE in
SORRY YOU'VE BEEN TROUBLED!
By WALTER HACKETT.

SCALA. Mats. only. Daily, 2.15. Pantomime.
BABES IN THE WOOD.
Mus. 6010. LAST WEEK.

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson. Smoking.
EVENINGS, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"*THE MIDDLE WATCH.*"
By IAN HAY and STEPHEN KING-HALL.

STRAND THEATRE. (Temple Bar 2660.)
Proprietor, Kyrle Bellew. Lessee, Geo. Grossmith.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.15 (Evenings only.)
"*THE SPORT OF KINGS.*"
IAN HAY'S Racing Comedy.
DAILY, at 2.15 (Matinees only),
ROBERT LORAINE in
"*TREASURE ISLAND.*"

THE OLD VIC. (Hop 3424.)
TO-DAY, 2.30. To

Imperial and Foreign News

AFTER SEDAN

FRANCE UNDER THE GERMAN YOKE

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT)

With the publication of the first volume of the first series (1871-1900) of the French diplomatic documents relating to the origins of the War, it is possible to form an accurate idea of the general plan which the Commission appointed in January, 1928, intends to follow.

The Commission has divided the years which separated the signature of the Treaty of Frankfurt and the declaration of war in 1914 into three periods—1871 to 1900, 1901 to November 4, 1911, and November 4, 1911, to August 4, 1914. The examination of the documents belonging to each of these periods is being carried out simultaneously, and the time required for publication has thereby been greatly reduced. The first volume to appear dealt with the period November 4, 1911, to February 7, 1912, and was reviewed in these columns on July 20. The second in order of appearance covers the years 1871-75. The members of the Commission consider that if they had confined their attention to papers directly concerned with the relations of France and her eventual enemies, they would have defeated the main object of their work. They have selected, therefore, from the "reserved" papers of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, from its General Archives, and from the Archives of the Ministries of War, Marine, and the Colonies, documents dealing with all events bearing upon the oppositions and associations of interests among the European Powers.

Nearly all these documents are published in their entirety. They are printed in the chronological order of their dispatch, and not, as are the analogous British and German publications, grouped according to subject. The system is not, at least in the present volume, so confusing as might be expected. Indeed, it keeps continually before the eye of the reader a general picture of the European situation, while any difficulties of rapid reference which it imposes are solved by an admirably classified index.

FRENCH GOOD FAITH

During the years under consideration, France was preoccupied in all foreign affairs by her relations with her conquerors. From the signature of the Treaty of Frankfurt on May 10, 1871, until the last German soldier left Verdun on September 7, 1873, these relations were dependent upon the payment of the French indemnity and the evacuation of the occupied provinces. The present selection of diplomatic documents proves the extraordinary integrity and good faith with which France, under the Government of Thiers, set out to fulfil the obligations which she had undertaken at Versailles and Frankfurt. Nine-tenths of the correspondence between the President of the Republic and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the one hand, and the French Ambassador in Berlin, the plenipotentiaries at Frankfurt, or the High Commissioners in the occupied territories on the other, relate to the punctual and even anticipated execution of every clause of the treaty. Explicit instructions are given, often from the hand of Thiers himself, to every French representative in contact with German authority to explain France's firm intention to remain at peace with all her neighbours, and to reconstruct her internal affairs through order, work, and liberty.

In June, 1871, Herr von Waldersee, the German Chargé d'Affaires in Paris, addressed two Notes to M. Jules Faure, Minister for Foreign Affairs, complaining that the garrison of Paris had not been reduced to the figures sanctioned by the Treaty of Frankfurt, and that certain technical formalities had not been observed in payment of the first milliard of the French indemnity. In putting an end to the delay in the evacuation of the departments of Seine Inférieure, the Somme, and the Eure, the French Government were fortunate in obtaining the good offices of General von Manteuffel, the Commander-in-Chief of the German Army of Occupation. The excellent relations between General von Manteuffel and the French High Commissioners in the occupied territories probably contributed greatly to the avoidance of all but the inevitable minimum of friction during the period of occupation. When the Imperial Chancellor refused to give the order to evacuate, the General consented, at the request of Thiers, to telegraph direct to the Emperor for permission to move his troops. This permission was granted, to the annoyance of Bismarck, who seems persistently to have suspected the General of trying to usurp functions which did not belong to him, and to the entire satisfaction of everybody else concerned.

INSPIRED AGITATION

In dealing with cases of mutual violence which arose between the German troops and the population, the General showed an understanding of the difficulties of the situation which was not shared by the central Government. The acquittal in November, 1871, by a French jury, of two men charged with the murder of a German soldier threatened for a moment to interrupt the satisfactory progress of relations, and served to inflame an already excited public. In the opinion of the French observers whose views are here reported, the German Government did not hesitate to avail itself of this, as of every incident, to maintain opinion in a state of hostility to France. Articles in the Press accusing France of contemplating and preparing an immediate revenge are attributed by the French representatives to the direct inspiration of the Government. Bismarck, to judge from a conversation with M. de Gabriac, Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin, was not far wrong in his estimate of France's capacities, if he was slightly mistaken as to her immediate intentions. In August, 1871, he said:—

> I do not believe that you intend to break the truce now; you will pay us the first two milliards, but when in 1874 the payment of the remaining three falls due you will make war. You must understand that if you intend to reopen hostilities the sooner you do so the better for us. Wait 10 years and then start if you want to, but before that it would be suicide, but that is your look-out. I am not deceiving myself. It is absurd for us to have kept Metz, which is French. I did not wish to keep it for Germany. The General Staff asked me if I could guarantee that France would not take her revenge. I replied that, on the contrary, I was convinced that she would, and that this war was only the first of many which would break out between France and Germany. In that case, they said, Metz is a glacis behind which France can mass 100,000 men. Therefore we had to keep it. I think the same about Alsace and Lorraine. If we want the peace to be durable, we have made a mistake in taking these provinces, which are only an encumbrance to us.

"Another Poland," the French envoy suggested, "with France at her back." To which the Chancellor agreed.

By April, 1872, France was sufficiently sure of her financial future to suggest opening negotiations with the German Government for the anticipated evacuation of the occupied territory in return for a more rapid payment of the balance of the indemnity—which then stood at three milliards—than had been agreed to at Frankfurt. In the light of more recent experience in the matter of war reparations, it seems almost incredible that so clear an offer, carrying such obvious advantages to both parties, could have aroused so much discussion. For 11 months the German Government found one objection after another to accepting the French offer. To each point in turn France produced a convincing answer, and the consistency of her policy was rewarded on March 10, 1873, when Bismarck and the French Ambassador in Berlin signed a convention assuring the total evacuation of France by September 9 of that year. This event preceded by only a few weeks the downfall of Thiers and the accession of MacMahon.

These documents make it clear to what a degree France's relations with Germany during these critical years were personally directed and supervised by Thiers—though he never lost sight of the more general issues of European politics—and they leave little doubt that, had he been forced for internal reasons to resign from the Presidency a few months earlier, they would never have reached so favourable a conclusion.

PARKING OF MOTOR-CARS IN PARIS

NEW POLICE REGULATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 14

New police regulations governing the parking of motor-cars in Paris will come into effect to-morrow. It will be an offence to park a car at any place not set aside for the purpose. The list of parking places is divided into three categories—free, partly free, and paying. Special provision is made in certain parks for cars belonging to workers at neighbouring establishments; otherwise, a time limit is prescribed for each car. It is forbidden to leave a car locked in such a way that it cannot be moved by hand.

The new regulations are an attempt to remove one of the chief causes of the congestion of the Paris streets. Although they are only a supplement to the existing rules they mark the renewal of an effort to improve conditions, and may be expected, for a time at least, to result in the enforcement also of the rules laid down a year ago, which soon fell into disuse. Although even then it was forbidden to park in unauthorized places and, particularly, in one-way streets or within 50 metres of the main boulevards, no attempt was made by the police to enforce or by the public to give obedience. The increase in motor traffic has been so great that a more serious attention to the rules may now be expected. Many thousands of copies of the regulations, with a list of parking places, have been issued, and the authorities declare that ignorance of orders will not be taken as an excuse for offenders.

TREASURE HUNT IN SOVIET RUSSIA

GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGEMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JAN. 14

The Soviet Government has decided to encourage search for treasure, which the officials of the Commissariat of Finance are convinced must exist in great quantities throughout the U.S.S.R., hidden by the owners in the early stages of the Revolution and later.

Kalinin, as president of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R., has issued a "treasure trove decree," promising finders a reward of 25 per cent. of the value of "gems, pearls, pre-revolutionary gold and silver coins, and precious metals, as well as foreign currency, buried in the ground or otherwise concealed by the owners." The decree adds that the Commissariat of Finance will pay the rewards within a week of the receipt of the treasure.

CONGRESS BOYCOTT POLICY

POSITION OF PRESIDENT OF MADRAS COUNCIL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, JAN. 14

In reply to inquiries, the President of the Madras Legislative Council, who is a member of the Congress Party, refused to say whether he would obey the Congress President's summons to resign. He declared: "I am not prepared to speak out my mind so long as I continue to be President."

The boycott of the proposed Round-Table Conference was opposed at the Malabar tenants' conference, which resolved to request the Viceroy to secure adequate separate representation of the Indian peasantry at the conference.

VICEROY IN BOMBAY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JAN. 14

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin arrived at the Victoria Terminus railway station at 8 o'clock this morning. There had been no demonstration or incident of any kind along the route. The arrival was private, and the party motored direct to Government House.

During the day the Viceroy received the members of the Governor's Executive Council, the Ministers, a few leading citizens, including the Chief Justice and the Bishop, and a deputation of the All-India Moslem Federation. Lady Irwin paid a round of visits to educational and charitable institutions. In the evening dinner was served in the State dining room of Government House.

CARDINAL GASPARRI

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JAN. 14

Now that the last visit has been paid to the Pope by the various Royal visitors who came to Rome for the Prince of Piedmont's marriage, there are renewed rumours of the imminent retirement of Cardinal Gasparri from the Cardinal-Secretaryship of State of the Vatican.

It has even been stated that Cardinal Pacelli had taken over the succession last Sunday. This news, however, was obviously untrue. It would have been contrary to the diplomatic usages of the Holy See that Cardinal Gasparri should retire from office without any official communication having been made to the various *chefs de missions* accredited to the Holy See, and it would have seemed no less out of keeping with the dignity of the Cardinal himself and with the feelings of gratitude entertained towards him by the Pope.

There is a rumour that Cardinal Pacelli is not anxious to succeed Cardinal Gasparri, because his acceptance of the Secretaryship might prejudice his chances of attaining an even loftier appointment, as had happened to certain Cardinal-Secretaries in the past. None the less, the general impression remains that Cardinal Pacelli will succeed Cardinal Gasparri in the near future.

An action for libel brought by Herr Adolph Hitler against the *Münchner Telegramm Zeitung* came before the Courts at MUNICH yesterday. The action arises out of an article in which it was alleged that Hitler had threatened to undertake an anti-Monarchist campaign against the former Crown Prince Rupprecht unless the Prince supported his agitation for the referendum against the Young Plan.

PROTECTION ISSUE IN EAST AFRICA

THE GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, JAN. 14

The East African Governors' Conference has reached a provisional agreement on protective tariffs and also as to railway (country produce) rates.

A *communiqué* issued states that both problems are being further considered with accredited representatives of each territory in the light of the discussions with the delegates of the unofficial conference. The Governors considered it desirable to review the whole field of Customs duties. Therefore they have appointed a committee consisting of the Customs Commissioners and the Treasurers of all the territories to examine, first, existing tariffs (excluding protective duties); secondly, specific duties in the light of current prices compared with those of 1923; thirdly, duties imposed on motor-lorries and similar transport units; fourthly, proprietary medicines. The committee is also to consider the alterations suggested by the several Administrations in the last six years, and, finally, it is to examine the possibility of forming a permanent inter-Colonial Customs tariff board and to recommend the scope and *personnel* of such a board.

Although the *communiqué* does not give details of the provisional agreement I understand that the Governors have agreed to retain the principle of protection, also the country-produce railway rates, though those rates are to be strictly confined to protected local articles. The margin of protection will be considerably reduced. Another decision was the application of the "suspense duties" whereby any territory is enabled to suspend a portion of the protective tariff, leaving in operation a common revenue-producing tariff, say, 15 per cent. This gives Uganda and Tanganyika greater freedom to regulate their participation in protective duties.

Chief opposition to the continuation of the present protection came from Uganda which desired a flat 10 per cent. Customs duties or alternatively the right to import the goods concerned direct. I also understand that the Governors sympathetically considered the recommendations of the unofficial conference that low railway distribution rates be applied to local produce.

HOURS OF WORK IN COALMINES

THE BRITISH PROPOSAL

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JAN. 14

The Preparatory Technical Conference on conditions of work in coalmines has held two meetings to-day, at which was discussed the extremely complex problem of translating into practice the agreement reached as to the meaning of the term "time spent in a mine." It agreed to consider any practical method of collective calculation which fixes the duration of hours of work as from the departure from the surface to the return to the surface of the first workers of the shifts, or of a group of workers in a pit, it being laid down that the duration both of the descent and ascent of a shift or other group of workers must be approximately equal.

On the conference being presented with the text which the International Labour Office had prepared for fixing the maximum duration and hours of work, Mr. W. R. Smith, the president, left the chair and made a statement on behalf of the British Government. He explained that before 1926 hours of work in England had been equivalent to 7½ "bank to bank." Since 1926 they had been prolonged by one hour, but the present Government was pledged to bring them back to the 1926 figure. It had always been recognised that hours in mines should be shorter than those in general industry, and for that reason the application of the Washington Convention would not be sufficient. While, therefore, regretting he could not accept the proposal for a seven-hour day made by the workers' group, he proposed that the working time fixed by the Convention should be 7½ hours "bank to bank," as this was the shortest period at present worked in any of the European coalfields. If such a limit were agreed upon internationally, it would put an end to economic disputes arising on account of differences in the working time in mines.

AUSTRALIAN MIGRATION COMMISSION

ABOLITION EXPECTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, JAN. 14

The Federal Cabinet, pending further negotiations with the British Government on the £34,000,000 Migration Agreement, is not announcing its decision as to the future of the Development and Migration Commission. It is understood, however, that the intention is to abolish the Commission and transfer its developmental work to the Ministry of Markets and Transport. The developmental work at present in progress will be continued.

The Cabinet has considered the report which the Commonwealth and State Railways Commissioners prepared at the instance of the Premiers' Conference of last year on plans for a uniform railway gauge. The report recommends that a uniform gauge be constructed within six years, beginning from next year, at a cost of £30,000,000, of which the Commonwealth should pay one-fifth. It is recommended also that as little new railway construction work as possible should be undertaken during the next five years. The Cabinet has accepted these recommendations, which will now go before the Premiers' Conference in February.

CANADIAN STOCKBROKERS' ALLEGED FRAUDS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

VANCOUVER, JAN. 14

Isaac Solloway, a member of the stockbroking firm of Solloway and Mills, which has its headquarters at Toronto and branches throughout Canada, has left here under arrest to face a charge of conspiracy before the Calgary (Alberta) magistrate to-morrow. A similar charge has been preferred against his partner, Harvey Mills, who was arrested in Toronto [as announced in *The Times* on Monday] and is now on his way to Calgary.

The charges were laid by the Attorney-General of Alberta after an investigation into stock-selling operations on the part of Messrs. Solloway and Mills at Calgary. It is alleged that the accused men, "by deceit, falsehood, and fraud," conspired to injure members of the public frequenting the establishments of the firm at Calgary. The arrests have aroused great public interest throughout Canada.

Our Ottawa Correspondent telegraphs:—Harvey Mills has been released on bail to the amount of $50,000 (£10,000). A leading Calgary broker, S. W. Gilfoy, has been arrested.

LORANG REMANDED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 14

Francis Lorang, the former managing director of the Blue Bird Petrol Company, was brought before the Chamber of Prosecutions to-day and remanded for a fortnight.

"WAILING WALL" RIGHTS

LEAGUE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JAN. 14

The outstanding discussions from a British point of view at to-day's meetings of the Council of the League of Nations have been those relating to the proposed amendment of the League Covenant and the settlement of problems associated with the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem.

The Council decided to appoint a committee of 11 members to examine the League Covenant alongside the Peace Pact, and to decide what amendments are necessary in the Covenant to bring these two organs into harmony.

Mr. Henderson said that the Covenant, which, incidentally, by reason of its date of origin (1919), was now incomplete, possessed two Articles, Nos. 12 and 15, which permitted the right of private war in certain circumstances. The Peace Pact, on the other hand, abolished these rights of private war. It was undesirable to leave the members of the League under two different sets of obligations. Great Britain, therefore, wanted the two brought into harmony by the removal from the Covenant of the rights of private war, which were now obsolete. Great Britain had no intention to turn the Covenant upside down. She had not lost faith in the Covenant, neither did she consider that the newer Pact had rendered the League of Nations less important than before. She regarded the Covenant as the fundamental constitution of the organized international society of States, and that was why she wished it to be up to date and complete.

The League, with its various organs, which was an indispensable instrument for the development of international cooperation and the maintenance of world peace, had been built up through 10 years of arduous experience. It had developed an elasticity of method, a series of precedents and traditions, which had been tried in practice and adjusted to the proved necessities of international crises. It would need constant improvement, adjustment, and adaptation, but even as it stood it was incomparably the most effective instrument the world had ever had for the maintenance of peace and the settlement of conflicts. The British Government was determined to exert all its influence to maintain, as between League members, its rights, obligations, and machinery unimpaired, to supplement and strengthen them where necessary, but never to weaken them.

M. Briand, who followed, remarked that he had never seen anything in the Peace Pact which might conflict with the League Covenant. The two were complementary. The Peace Pact, in denouncing war as a crime, had provided a fresh moral weapon. It might be possible to bring into line the League's constitution and the general proclamation embodied in the Peace Pact. He felt that in order that a thorough examination should be made of the question the proposed committee should have the widest possible terms of reference.

M. Briand's suggestion of considerable freedom of action for this committee was warmly supported by Herr von Schubert (Germany).

THE WAILING WALL

This evening, when the Palestine situation came up once more for examination, Mr. Henderson gave his Government's views on the composition and function of the Commission which it had asked for in the declaration distributed among the members of the Council [a summary of which was published in *The Times* yesterday].

Mr. Henderson said that, in the present circumstances and given the strictly limited and localized nature of the issue, the British Government considered that all that was needed was a small body of independent persons. They would propose that not more than three members of unquestioned impartiality should be appointed, none of whom should be of British nationality. Their function would be finally to decide and determine the respective rights and claims of Jews and Moslems at the Wailing Wall, and for the proper discharge of that function it might be desirable that one or more of the members should be of high juridical standing. But he wished to emphasize that his Majesty's Government proposed this special and limited composition of the Commission exclusively for the purpose of this particular matter. They did not wish to prejudge in any way the questions relating to Holy Places in Palestine which might arise in future. Once a decision on the Wailing Wall had been given, the members of the Commission for that purpose would have completed their task, and their membership would terminate.

The Rapporteur on Mandates (M. Procopé, Finnish Foreign Minister) then rose and declared his belief that the Council was now in possession of the fundamentals for a definite result. M. Procopé asked for half an hour in which to prepare a draft resolution. The resolution embodied the British proposal, and leaves to Great Britain the choice of the members of the Commission, subject to their approval by the Council. On the resolution being read by M. Procopé, the Persian delegate, Mirza Mohamed Ali Khan Farrughi, asked that his silence during the vote should not be interpreted as conveying the Persian Government's support. He had not had time to study the new proposals, or to consult his Government upon them; at the same time, he did not wish to stand in the way of an early settlement of this difficulty.

The Council, with the exception of the Persian delegate, having voted in favour of the British proposal, Mr. Henderson expressed his sincere appreciation at the manner in which it had been accepted, and said he wished once more to assure the Council that Great Britain took a most serious view of her responsibility in Palestine and wished to carry out her trusteeship in that country in a way that would promote the interest of all the peoples concerned.

TARIFF TRUCE

The report of the Economic Committee on its last two sessions was passed at the morning sitting. It was shown that the putting into force of the Convention for the abolition of import and export prohibition was only held up by the failure to date of Czechoslovakia and Poland to sign the Convention. Mr. Henderson appealed to those countries to bring the Convention into force as soon as possible, as, without a satisfactory solution of the prohibitions problem, the work of establishing a tariff truce would be hindered.

The Council decided to fix February 17 as the opening date of the conference on a tariff truce. Japan and Lithuania have to-day indicated that they will be represented at this conference. The Council also nominated, on the suggestion of the German delegate, Count Carl Moltke, former Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, as president of the conference.

A decision on the Hungarian Optants question, on which the British delegate is *Rapporteur*, was once more postponed, as the matter is still under discussion at The Hague.

The morning public session closed with anxious inquiries by the British and French Foreign Ministers as to what progress was being made with the new League buildings. In reply, the Secretary-General stated that a considerable amount of preliminary work had been carried out on paper and on the site. It should be possible for the actual work of construction to begin in the autumn. M. Briand appealed for a speeding up of the work.

Mr. Henderson left Geneva for London at 10.30 this evening.

DANISH MINISTER'S VISIT

Dr. P. R. Munch, the Danish Foreign Minister, accompanied by his wife, who is also a member of the Danish Parliament, arrived in London last night. They were met at Liverpool-street Station by Mr. J. B. Monck, of the Foreign Office, Count Ahlefeldt, the Danish Minister, and other officials.

PARIS CHAMBER'S METHODS

A SOCIALIST CRITIC

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 14

The Chamber reassembled this afternoon. In accordance with custom, the senior Deputy presided pending the election of a President, and he nominated the youngest six Deputies to act as officers in the place of those automatically retiring. The re-election of M. Ferdinand Bouisson as President was a foregone conclusion. The technical excellence of his conduct of the Chamber's business and the control he exercises over the Chamber by force of character in moments of emergency have won universal respect. None of the groups nominated a candidate to oppose him.

The senior Deputy, the Socialist M. Sibille, has already performed the office of stopgap on former occasions. The vigorous address delivered by him to mark the opening of the new session showed that he defied the advancing years as well as the conventions. He seized the occasion to remind the Chamber that this is the centenary year of the Parliamentary régime in France as at present understood, and that if it were to be preserved as one of the heritages of the Republic the Deputies must reform their methods.

He pointed out that there were already 154 Bills which had reached some stage of Committee or Report, and expressed the opinion that there was very slight probability that all of them would become law. There were besides numerous amendments and interpellations. There were 13 separate party groups in the Chamber (apart from a certain number of individuals who constituted each a group for himself). Each group could nominate a speaker on every occasion and each speaker had the right to occupy the tribune for an hour. He advised the Chamber to vote itself the right to move the closure at any moment in a general debate, the more so since the greater part of the Deputies' orations, though doubtless eloquent, were of questionable value. Thirteen groups making interpellations could easily produce a whole sequence of Ministerial crises.

M. Sibille gave it as his experience through long years of Parliamentary life that Ministries seldom fell as the result of a direct adverse vote; generally they came down at moments when they appeared to run no danger. Most of them might have survived had Ministers not committed the imprudence of departing from that reserve which was really imposed on them by the Constitution. He contended that the question of confidence should only be resorted to at the end of a debate on the general policy of a Government. In conclusion he condemned a Parliamentary system which required the Prime Minister to spend long hours in the Chamber or Senate when he would be much better employed in studying the grave questions he was called upon to resolve.

This address was a lively departure from the stereotyped speech in which the Deputies are usually informed of the work done in the last Session, the work to do in the next, and the excellence of the Parliamentary system as interpreted by their labours. It aroused much laughter by the satires on opponents, and murmurs from Deputies who thought their prerogatives of speaking at length were being assailed. However, it was clear from the cheers which greeted M. Sibille that the homily was appreciated. Whether it will have any influence in the direction of stemming the torrents of oratory to which the Chamber has grown grimly accustomed is another matter.

The Senate also reassembled to-day. It was welcomed by an address delivered by M. Fleury, the oldest Senator, who briefly summarized the chief Parliamentary events of the past year. The election for President and officers was then held, the result of which will be announced later.

Our PARIS Correspondent states that the light aeroplane in which Man Mohan Singh, the Indian airman, is attempting a flight to India from Croydon, was badly damaged by a storm early on Monday and has been taken to Le Bourget for repairs.

FRENCH REVENUE RETURNS

A LARGE INCREASE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 14

Official returns for 1929 show that the total revenue collected in the year was 47,780,000,000 francs [£382,240,000], plus 7,812,000,000 francs [£62,496,000] allotted to the Sinking Fund, making a total of 55,592,000,000 francs [£444,736,000]. Estimates were exceeded by 6,605,678,600 francs [£52,845,428], and revenue in 1928 was exceeded by 4,210,624,700 francs [£33,684,997]. This large increase in revenue is accounted for to a great extent by a general increase in prices. Most of the French taxes are imposed *ad valorem*, and revenue, therefore, varies in close proportion to price variations.

Excluding such items as taxes on war profits and revenue from the sale of war stocks, normal and permanent receipts in 1929 amounted to 47,101,293,900f., composed as follows:—

Direct taxes, 10,890,130,300f.; indirect taxes and monopolies, 35,970,622,000f.; income from State property, 440,541,600f.

Except in June, monthly receipts in every case exceeded those of 1928. The Budget surplus for 1929 amounts to 6,605,000,000f. [£52,540,000]. Of this surplus 5,882,000,000f. have already been taken for supplementary estimates, or will be required to finance recent measures. The cost of extending the last financial year until March 31, under the provisions of the recent Government Bill, will also be chargeable to revenue.

At the same time the Budget surplus has enabled the Government to cover the first section of its programme of tax reduction and to provide 1,000,000,000f. for frontier defence, 1,500,000,000f. for national equipment, 687,000,000f. to increase State salaries, 300,000,000f. for the relief of accidental distress, 33,000,000f. for old-age pensions, 156,000,000f. for ex-soldiers and disabled war pensioners, and 118,000,000f. to raise the pay of the fighting services. As regards the operation of the Sinking Fund, French rentes to the capital value of 5,000,000f. were extinguished in 1929. Rentes at 3 per cent. rose in value beyond 89f., and the Four per Cent. Rentes, 1918, attained par for the first time.

In general, the above figures indicate the highly satisfactory condition of French finances at the present time, but the Government continues to urge strict economy on the public services in view of the large reductions in taxation which are to be made this year.

A COLLEGE SYSTEM FOR YALE

MR. HARKNESS'S GIFT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 13

Mr. Edward S. Harkness, who a year ago gave Harvard University $12,000,000 (£2,400,000) to establish several "houses" there, after the type of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, has now given Yale University, of which he is an alumnus, a sum said to be between $15,000,000 (£3,000,000) and $25,000,000 (£5,000,000) for a somewhat similar project. The funds will be spent to build five new quadrangles and to recondition the three existing groups of buildings, and to establish a tutorial system.

The new quadrangles will be close to the present centre of the University. Each will house from 200 to 250 students. They will contain lounges, dining halls, and quarters for Faculty members, who will be the heads of quadrangles, and for resident Fellows. The quadrangles will be open to all undergraduates except Freshmen, who will be accommodated in the present University dormitories.

The President of Yale, Dr. James Angell, explained the project yesterday as intended "to restore *esprit de corps* to the social side of college life, at the same time bringing undergraduates in small groups into intimate contact with stimulating personalities among the Faculty . . . and to revive amid the intellectual advantages of the great modern university the social advantage of the small Yale College of earlier generations.

Telegrams in Brief

Twelve large shops were destroyed by fire at St. Stephen, NEW BRUNSWICK, on Monday. The loss is estimated at £50,000.

A Reuter telegram from NEW YORK announces the death of George Gardner Symons, the American landscape painter. He was a member of the Royal Society of British Artists.

King Alfonso, accompanied by the Marquis de Estella, has arrived in BARCELONA to attend the ceremony to-day that is to mark the transformation of the Exhibition from international to national.

A detachment of 120 soldiers arrived in BOULOGNE yesterday to clear away the part of the Sainte-Beuve cliffs which collapsed in the December gale. No further landslide has occurred since protective steps were taken.

Cherviakoff, head of the Soviet Administration of WHITE RUSSIA and one of the six presidents of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union since 1922, who was found guilty on Saturday of Right-wing tendencies, has made a public declaration of repentance and submission.

There has been a recrudescence of murders among the Macedonians, our SOFIA Correspondent telegraphs. A fight in a tavern last week ended in the death of one of the assailants, and on Monday night a Protogueroffist named Maxime Strezoff was murdered in another tavern by agents of the Mihailofist faction, who afterwards escaped.

A concession has been granted for the supply of electricity within a radius of 14 miles of JERUSALEM. According to the agreement between the Palestine Government and the Power Securities Corporation, which has acquired the rights from the Greek pre-War concessionnaire, the concession will be tenable for 44 years, and will give the company the sole right to supply electricity in the Jerusalem district, while allowing suppliers outside the Jerusalem area to erect transmission poles.

MOSCOW'S PART IN INDIAN CONSPIRACY

MAGISTRATE'S COMMENTS IN THE MEERUT CASE

MEERUT, Jan. 14.—The committal order in the conspiracy case was read *in extenso* by Mr. Milner White, special magistrate, to-day.

Summing up the case against all the defendants except Dharamvir Singh, who has been discharged, the Magistrate said it had been definitely proved that the Communist International had formed a conspiracy with persons and bodies in Europe and India and elsewhere to excite Indian workers and peasants to revolution. In pursuance of its aims, the Communist Party in India and the four Workers' and Peasants' Parties in Bombay, Bengal, the Punjab, and the United Provinces were formed and given financial aid from Moscow. Their policy was dictated from Moscow through communications conducted in a secret and conspiratorial manner, and several persons, such as Allison, Pratt, and Bradley (three of the defendants), were sent out to India for the express purpose of organizing the work and fomenting revolution.

The Magistrate acknowledged the assistance received from Mr. Horton, Deputy Inspector of Police, the investigating officer, whose patience and skill in working up and marshalling the mass of evidence were equalled only by his ingenuity in the solving of ciphers. Referring to occasional charges made of the wholesale forgery or tampering with documents, the Magistrate said:—"After seven months' close companionship with the documents Mr. Horton has produced, I can only say I have not had any reason to suspect tampering or any kind of unlawful activity in a single instance. I am convinced none has taken place."—*Reuter.*

SAMOAN UNREST

THE MAU PROCLAIMED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, JAN. 14

A message from Apia to the New Zealand Press Association states that the Mau (a League of Samoans) has been proclaimed a seditious organization. The cruiser Dunedin has arrived there and landed parties to reinforce the police posts, and also to proceed inland, where the majority of the Mau are believed to be.

Other Foreign News on following page

Interlude

"What a lot of tobacco you do smoke, James."

"My dear, this is still the first pipe I've smoked since dinner." "Oh, James!" "Honour bright! You see, this Three Nuns, thanks to its curious cut, burns much slower than ordinary tobaccos. So the home isn't going to be ruined yet awhile!"

* * *

The rest is silence—and

THREE NUNS

the tobacco of curious cut — 1s. 2d. an ounce

or FREE SAMPLE *send a postcard to Dept. A, Stephen Mitchell & Son, 36 St. Andrew Sq., Glasgow*

Issued by The Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain & Ireland), Ltd.

THE HAGUE

BANK INCIDENT CLOSED

GERMAN CABINET'S DECISION

CAPITULATION OF DR. SCHACHT

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

THE HAGUE, JAN. 14

Whatever German political or international financial considerations may lie behind his challenge of yesterday, Dr. Schacht, the President of the Reichsbank, would already seem to have lost his bout at The Hague with the Governments represented at the Conference.

In response to Dr. Schacht's threat that the Reichsbank would not contribute its share of the capital of the International Bank unless the Young Plan was accepted as signed in Paris, without addition, the Anglo-German Property Agreement cancelled, and the French claims in regard to sanctions withdrawn, the German Government has decided on a policy before which he has capitulated, or, more strictly speaking, of which he has admitted capitulation to be the logical consequence. The German delegation has announced that at to-morrow's meeting of the Conference it will take the necessary steps to secure by legislation the participation of the Reichsbank in the Bank for International Settlements and the cooperation of the Reichsbank in the new bank's task. The delegation announces, further, that in a conversation with Herr Moldenhauer, the Minister of Finance, Dr. Schacht declared that in such an event he would, as a matter of course, not evade the obligations arising in consequence. The cooperation of the Reichsbank, the announcement concludes, is thus assured.

The Conference can now, therefore, proceed with the completion of the Protocol without negotiations over other German banks—namely, those semi-State institutions, the Reichskredit Gesellschaft and the Prussian State Bank, representatives of which were summoned yesterday. The general financial view is, indeed, that only the Reichsbank could effectively represent Germany in the International Bank and a letter to this effect is understood to have been drafted by the French delegation for presentation to M. Jaspar when the German announcement overtook it. If, as is to be expected, all the delegations agree to the German proposal, it will be necessary to alter the draft modifications of the Reichsbank Law, before its inclusion in the Protocol, so as to render the full participation of the Reichsbank obligatory. The obligations would thus become German law with the ratification of The Hague Agreement. The firmness of the German delegation is understood to have been due in some measure to encouragement from Berlin, whence came strong Socialist demands for the curtailment of the Reichsbank President's independence.

DR. SCHACHT'S VIEWS

Dr. Schacht, who was left in a sort of splendid isolation by the German delegation most of the day, is understood to have remarked humorously in a private conversation that if this provision became German law he, as a German citizen, could only recognize it or emigrate. This attitude received confirmation this evening, when an opportunity was provided for the views of the Reichsbank and its chief to be explained.

It turned out that the letter read out to the Organization Committee for the Bank for International Settlements (generally known as the "B.I.S.") yesterday was signed by the Vice-President of the Reichsbank as well as by Dr. Schacht, and that it had the full approval of the German Board of Directors, as distinct from the General Council, which, under the Dawes Plan, is international in composition. The letter was addressed to the European representative of Mr. Jackson Reynolds, the Chairman of the Organization Committee, some 10 days ago, and the contents were telegraphed to Mr. Reynolds as he was on the point of leaving for Europe. The contents were known to the German Government.

Strictly speaking, the Reichsbank did not refuse to contribute unless the measures of which it disapproved were cancelled; it reserved its decision as to contribution until the outcome of the Conference was clear, pointing out its misgivings on the matters in question. This was, nevertheless, tantamount to a conditional refusal.

Dr. Schacht and the Reichsbank, it seems, place even more importance on the elimination of liquidation and sanction agreements than upon the financial changes in the Young Plan which were made at the first session of this Conference in August. They regard these political agreements as of supreme "moral importance." By an ingenious, not to say ingenuous, process of thought they argue that a purely business institution like the Reichsbank, with no thought of politics, could not enter into a partnership like the "B.I.S.," because they must feel that it would not be a straightforward partnership based on the ordinary business principle of good faith, with one partner just despoiled of property in defiance of that principle and suspected from the first of not being able to fulfil its commitments. Here the argument is particularly weak, as the theoretical sanctions discussion arises merely over the possibility of a political refusal to fulfil commitments. What these matters have to do with the purely financial position of the Reichsbank in an international banking partnership is not clearly explained.

By his defiance Dr. Schacht has done his best to wash his hands of all responsibility for the development of which he complains, and has no doubt strengthened his support among the parties of the Right in Germany.

NON-GERMAN REPARATIONS

The direct discussions between the Hungarian delegates and those of the Little Entente countries, although not immediately productive, seem to have increased the prospects of the signature of a contingent agreement laying down a method of procedure for the settlement of the Optants problem, as well as the industrial, commercial, Hapsburg, and Church claims. The signature of such an agreement might spare the big Powers the unpleasant and juridically awkward task of separating the non-German from the German reparation settlements, and insisting on the application of the Young Plan with or without the signatures of the Little Entente.

A serious effort is being made to detach the agrarian claims of the Hungarian Optants from the other claims and settle them separately, because it was on these claims that the Rumanians withdrew their Judges and impeded the work of the Mixed Tribunals. Figures have been mentioned and are being examined in a more promising spirit than in Paris, though still with a wary vagueness. The Hungarian estimate for the settlement of the 350 Optants disputes with Rumania has been reduced from some 600,000,000 gold crowns [£24,000,000] to 130,000,000 [£5,200,000]. The Rumanians are alleged to have mentioned the figure of 100,000,000 gold crowns [£4,000,000] before, though they now seem unwilling to admit anything quite so definite. At any rate, there seems to remain a difference of something not far removed from 30,000,000 gold crowns [£1,200,000] between the two estimates. The Hungarian figure for the agrarian claims altogether has come down to about 300,000,000 gold crowns, so that compensation to the amount of 170,000,000 gold crowns is under discussion with the Czechoslovaks and Yugoslavs.

GERMAN CABINET AND DR. SCHACHT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JAN. 14

The Cabinet met to-day to consider the situation at The Hague, as it stood after yesterday's move by Dr. Schacht. Herr Schaeffer, the Secretary of State at the Finance Ministry, arrived from The Hague this morning and informed the Cabinet of developments.

A *communiqué* issued afterwards said the Cabinet had considered the course of the negotiations and approved the attitude of the delegation. "In agreement with the Reichsbank President," the Government had requested the Reichskredit Gesellschaft and the Prussian State Bank to act as co-founders of the Bank for International Settlements "until further notice."

Dr. Schacht's action was received here with noticeably less approval than similar action by him on earlier occasions has been. Enthusiasm was shown only in those newspapers which would have welcomed the breakdown of the Conference. The Socialist *Vorwärts*, the organ of the largest Coalition party, renewed its demand, with which the Democratic *Berliner Tageblatt* and *Vossische Zeitung* allied themselves, for the curtailment of the Reichsbank President's powers. It was urged that the main reason for the independent position and powers of the Bank and its President was to ensure dissociation from politics, but that Dr. Schacht was using the position to make political capital. It was confidently predicted that the Cabinet would instruct the German delegation to propose a further alteration in the Reichsbank's statutes in the sense that its President could be removed by the Government.

This has not happened. It is held here that Dr. Schacht's international prestige and authority are too great for him to be exposed to such an affront, and the Cabinet *communiqué* carefully speaks of "agreement" with him. A further consideration may, possibly, have been the attitude of the Finance Minister, Herr Moldenhauer, who is quoted from The Hague as saying that he would resign if any such attempt were made.

FRENCH OPTIMISM

M. TARDIEU'S REPORT ON THE CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 14

M. Tardieu, who had travelled from Holland during the night, attended a Ministerial Council held at the Elysée this morning in order to report on the progress made by The Hague Conference. The statement he delivered, a brief summary of which was afterwards issued for publication, was optimistic both as to the results achieved and as to the prospect of ultimate success. He declared that throughout the proceedings the creditor Powers had preserved complete unity, while their relations with the German delegation had been good and correct. This unity of views had been maintained throughout the incident which had been provoked by Dr. Schacht.

Describing the progress of the conversations touching the principal questions on German Reparations placed on the agenda at The Hague, M. Tardieu informed the Cabinet that the greater part had already been settled, or were on the verge of being settled, on satisfactory conditions. In this category he cited :—

(1) The complete and definitive character of the Young Plan settlement.
(2) The nature of the unconditional annuities.
(3) The clause relating to the payment of annuities subjected to a moratorium.
(4) The date of the German payments.
(5) The new juridical situation that would be brought about if at some future date a German Government showed a desire to upset the new Plan and refuse to carry it out.
(6) The measures necessary to be taken so that nothing should prejudice the flotation of the first instalment of bonds under the Plan.

M. Loucheur reported on the latest phase of the negotiations in connexion with Non-German Reparations. The Cabinet adopted the reports of the Ministers unanimously, congratulated the French delegation on the results obtained, and reaffirmed its earlier decisions with regard to the questions still outstanding at The Hague.

M. Tardieu afterwards expressed the view that, in his opinion, all the important questions remaining would be settled by Saturday. After taking part in this afternoon's proceedings in the Chamber, he arranged to return to The Hague by the night train. He will remain there until Saturday, and will then cross from Holland, arriving in London on Sunday morning, so as to keep the appointments for conversations with Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Stimson on Sunday afternoon. M. Loucheur returns to The Hague. Should the proceedings extend beyond Saturday, he and M. Chéron will sign the final Protocol on behalf of France.

The apparently satisfactory termination of the incident provoked by Dr. Schacht has diminished the value of much of the criticism passed upon it here. It seemed at first as though it might be followed by serious consequences, but M. Tardieu's declaration, together with his optimistic views as to the outcome of the Conference, has had the effect of reassuring both financial and political circles. At the same time French opinion is disturbed at the mere possibility of dictatorial action of this kind. The view is expressed in many quarters that, although a struggle between Dr. Schacht and the Müller Cabinet is a German domestic question, other interests will certainly be served by its early solution.

LORD WILLINGDON'S TOUR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JAN. 14

Lord Willingdon, the Governor-General of Canada, and Lady Willingdon arrived to-day at St. John, New Brunswick, from a six weeks' tour in the West Indies. Lord Willingdon, in an interview, spoke enthusiastically of what he called the "Sun room of the Empire," and said that Canada's lead in developing trade in these regions was working out successfully.

U.S. MOTOR-CARS

EUROPEAN FIRMS' ACTION

IMPORT QUOTA PLAN IN GERMANY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JAN. 14

The Federation of German Motor Manufacturing Industries announces that an agreement has been concluded between itself and similar organizations in France, Italy, Belgium, Austria, and Czechoslovakia for joint action by the Continental motor-manufacturing industries against increasing American penetration in their markets. It is not stated what measures are proposed in the other countries concerned, but for Germany the introduction of import quotas is contemplated. This would, of course, need legislative action, but the Press states that the scheme has the approval of the Finance Minister, the Reichsrat, and the Reich Economic Council, and that a Bill will be duly introduced.

The president of the federation, in making this announcement, said that Germany was the only motor manufacturing country with low import duties, and the pressure of foreign imports, therefore, concentrated itself on the German market. The system of digressive duties, which had reduced the rate from 250 marks to 75 marks per 100 kilos in a few years, on the assumption that the native industry would in this period have gained competitive strength, had failed. German exports before the War had accounted for 45 per cent. of the total production of motor-vehicles, and to-day had fallen to 5 per cent. Of 59 motor-car factories which existed in 1913 only 17 remained. In view of trade treaties duties could not be raised, and there remained only the device of import quotas. It was proposed that the number of vehicles to be imported should be fixed at from 25,000 to 30,000 and that the countries adhering to the agreement should be given a quota within this limit. Imports within the quota should be admitted at the current duty of 75 marks, but excess imports should become subject to the "autonomous" duty of 300 marks. Those countries enjoying most-favoured-nation rights would automatically obtain the highest quota.

On the basis of the present imports from European countries, this would, in fact, mean a large reduction in the imports of American cars. The president of the federation, in discussing this point, said he did not admit that the United States should have an unlimited right to export motor-cars to Germany without regard for the conditions of the home industry. It might be suggested that they ought to consider the Americans, but did the Americans consider them? American duties were immediately raised when a particular branch of imports threatened to become inconvenient.

THE LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE

SPEAKERS AT OPENING CEREMONY

The list of speakers at the opening of the Naval Conference next Tuesday is announced. As already known, this first meeting will be held in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords and the speeches will be broadcast by the B.B.C.

On the delegates having assembled, the Conference will be opened with a speech by the King, who will be followed by the Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald. The representatives of foreign Powers and of the various parts of the British Empire who will afterwards speak are as follows :—

Mr. Stimson (U.S.A.), M. Tardieu (France), Signor Grandi (Italy), Mr. R. Wakatsuki (Japan), Mr. J. L. Ralston (Canada), Mr. J. E. Fenton (Australia), Mr. T. M. Wilford (New Zealand), Mr. C. T. Te Water (Union of South Africa), and Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee (India).

The meeting will begin at 11 o'clock and is expected to end by 1 o'clock.

In a statement which has been signed by 77 Labour members of Parliament the Prime Minister and the other British delegates to the Naval Conference are urged to make the abolition of battleships and warships over 10,000 tons "one of the principal aims of their deliberations." In the event of a minority of the Great Powers not agreeing to this proposal, it is suggested that the British delegates should consider "whether, in view of the advance of science and the fact that our danger lies in the possibility of an attack by air rather than an attack by sea, Great Britain cannot take the lead and announce that she will not in future lay down any warships over 10,000 tons."

AUSTRALIAN ANXIETY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, JAN. 14

The *Argus*, in a leading article on a statement which Mr. Fenton, the Australian delegate to the Naval Conference, made on his arrival in London, says :—

Mr. Fenton inadequately expressed Australia's opinion of the Naval Conference when he said that Australia regarded it as important. In view of world peace being the underlying motive, that is the least Australia can say.

The declaration that Great Britain is prepared to reduce her cruiser strength to 50 vessels, whereas two years ago the Government's naval advisers fixed 70 as the Empire's minimum requirement, coupled with the determination to cease constructional work at Singapore, impels Australia to look upon the Conference with feelings of the gravest apprehension. Australia's remoteness, vast coastline, sparse population, and economic dependence upon the outside world are vital considerations. The fact that Australia and New Zealand are the only Dominions making any but a negligible contribution to the naval defence of the Empire is a reminder that their geographical position demands special treatment. Unless Great Britain retains sufficient cruisers to maintain the Empire's lines of communications, Australia and New Zealand are in danger of becoming helpless pawns.

EARLIER ARRIVAL OF U.S. DELEGATES

In a wireless message to the London office of the United States Line yesterday Captain Randall, master of the George Washington, said that, in view of the urgent desire of various members of the United States Delegation to the Naval Conference to be in London early on Friday morning, the Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson, had requested that the George Washington should use her reserve speed in order to arrive at Plymouth to-morrow night.

Arrangements are accordingly being made for Mr. Stimson, Mr. Adams, Secretary of the Navy, and a number of others to disembark at midnight to-morrow. They will come direct to London by special train. Other members of the delegation will not disembark until 7.30 on Friday morning.

ON BOARD THE GEORGE WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Arrangements have been made by wireless and are now virtually completed for Mr. Stimson's week-end conferences with Mr. MacDonald, M. Tardieu, Signor Grandi, and, possibly, Mr. Wakatsuki.—*Reuter.*

ORDER IN URUGUAY

The Uruguayan Legation in London says it is authorized to state that there has been no alteration whatever of the public order in Uruguay. The measures adopted by the Government, as reported in yesterday's newspapers, are usual when enthusiastic political party gatherings are held in the interior of the country, and no importance is attached to the meeting held at Blanquillo on Saturday.

LEADERSHIP OF THE LIBERALS

LORD GREY'S VIEWS

"NO CONFIDENCE" IN MR. LL. GEORGE

Viscount Grey of Fallodon, in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Liberal Council, held at the Hotel Metropole yesterday, made important references to domestic and foreign politics. He spoke at some length on the Lloyd George Fund, and declared that, even if Liberal headquarters could make themselves absolutely free of any personal fund, the Liberal Council would still have no confidence in the present leadership of the party.

The following are the chief points from his speech :—

The Liberal Council . . . was founded originally by people who had had great trust and confidence in Lord Oxford, who felt that they could not give that confidence to Mr. Lloyd George, and who felt very strongly the invidious and impossible position in which the party was put by its headquarters finance being dependent on a personal and not a party fund.

On the eve of the election a policy was launched by Mr. Lloyd George which became to a great extent the issue of the election. We separated ourselves very distinctly from any responsibility for a pledge as to how much could be done to relieve unemployment in any particular year.

The things that were said during the election would have given the public to understand that we in the Liberal Council no longer felt want of confidence in Mr. Lloyd George's leadership, and that our objections to the party being dependent on his fund had evaporated. Our feeling on these two points remains just as decided as it was when the Liberal Council was formed.

Any party, to stand well before the country, ought to be in the position to say it is not dependent upon a personal fund for the replenishment of its party fund.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE

But there still remains for us the question of confidence in the leadership. When the next election comes, if things are as they are to-day with regard to the leadership, the Liberal Council must fight not under that leadership but under its own organization and its own fund. We have no confidence in the leadership.

As regards the Labour Government's foreign and Imperial policy, I feel that so far as they have defined it themselves their action has been what we can cordially support.

From my point of view joining the Conservative Party is out of the question. They are Protectionist.

Parties are outbidding each other in the race for expenditure and each Government comes in pledged to add to the public expenditure. We ought to realize that great change in our politics and the danger of it.

The party with which I feel I could cordially serve would be one which was sound on Free Trade and which would undertake the unpopular task of trying to induce the country to face the facts about expenditure.

The point I feel doubtful about in the foreign policy of the Government is its resumption of relations with the Soviet Government of Russia.

The situation in India seems extraordinarily difficult and grave, requiring the highest gifts of statesmanship this country has ever shown.

I think it would show a great want of statesmanship before the Government have had time to consider the situation after the meeting of the Congress at Lahore, before they have had time to make their statement of policy, to make any attacks upon them or to attempt to hurry them into a precipitate decision.

After Lord Grey's speech the meeting sat in private. Later it was announced that in the discussion many of the speakers emphasized the need for the council to continue to uphold the cause of free trade, "particularly in view of the formidable Press campaign in favour of protection which had been undertaken by Lords Beaverbrook and Rothermere." It was added that Lord Grey pointed out that the council had already initiated a campaign against the Empire Free Trade Crusade. The officers of the council were re-elected.

*** The speech is reported at length on page 8.

Mr. Lloyd George stated last night that he expected to reply next Monday, at the National Liberal Club, to Lord Grey's speech.

N.S.W. COAL DISPUTE

SAFETY MEN CALLED OUT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, JAN. 14

Safety men in the closed mines were "persuaded" to abandon work by massed picketing this morning. In retaliation the Engine-drivers' Union, to which the safety men belong, has called out the engine-drivers from those collieries which are still working in the northern fields employing men who help to support their fellow-unionists not at work. The shutting out of the safety men is tantamount to sabotage in some mines.

Returned soldier miners to-day drilled some 2,000 men enrolled in what is termed the "labour defence corps." This was carried out quietly, a few police looking on. The State Government is generally expected to enrol special constables immediately the need arises.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

MORE FINANCIAL "CUTS" PROPOSED

The Lord Mayor presided yesterday at the quarterly meeting of the City of London Territorial Association which was held at the Mansion House.

Colonel Evelyn Wood, the secretary, mentioned that the proposals of the War Office with regard to possible "cuts" in the Territorial Army would result in a saving of £200,000 in clothing alone. The reduction of 4s. per man in grants for the upkeep of clothing would effect a saving of £25,000 among the various associations.

On the motion of the LORD MAYOR, Brigadier-General Lord Lucan was re-elected chairman and Colonel Sir Charles Wakefield vice-chairman of the Association. The Association received with much regret the intimation of the retirement through ill-health of Surgeon-Colonel Sir Warren Crooke-Lawless, County Controller and Director of the City of London branch of the British Red Cross Society. A resolution recording Sir Warren Crooke-Lawless's long and devoted service in these capacities was carried unanimously.

THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARRIAGE

The King and Queen of Italy have telegraphed the following to the Italian Ambassador in London :—

"We have deeply appreciated the congratulations and wishes kindly forwarded to us on behalf of the Lord Mayor. I shall be grateful if you will convey to Sir William Waterlow the expression of the most sincere thanks of myself and the Queen.

"VITTORIO EMANUELE."

THE INVALIDS

Owing to a chill, the Home Secretary was unable to be present at the Cabinet held yesterday morning, and he will be unable to attend to his duties for a few days.

Lord Strachie underwent an operation in a nursing home yesterday. His condition is so far satisfactory.

The following bulletin was issued yesterday :—"Lady Cavan had a good night and the improvement is well maintained." Last night it was stated that the improvement was being maintained.

The Lady Mayoress was reported to be a little better last night.

THE LOST TUG

GALLANT RESCUE OF SURVIVORS

SISTER SHIP'S PLIGHT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 14

The full account of the rescue of the survivors of the naval tug St. Genny, which foundered in the gale on Sunday evening when about 40 miles off Ushant with the loss of 23 lives, reveals the heroism exhibited by the captain and crew of the sister tug St. Cyrus, who rescued five men in seemingly impossible conditions.

The St. Genny was steaming to Gibraltar in company with the sloop Snapdragon and the tug St. Cyrus, and was sunk by mountainous seas at a quarter to 8 on Sunday. The story of what happened was told by Lieutenant Henry Melville, the captain of the St. Cyrus.

The St. Cyrus herself, it appears, had a very narrow escape from disaster. About 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, soon after the gale sprang up in the Channel, the tug had her steam steering gear put out of action. This put the vessel in great danger, as if she had got broadside on the heavy seas she would have stood little chance. The captain ordered the rigging of the temporary hand-steering gear, and while taking part in this dangerous work received a blow from the uncontrolled rudder which broke his little finger and shattered two other bones in his right hand. By the time the temporary gear was fixed the St. Cyrus had fallen a long way behind the other boats.

The tug struggled against the gale at a speed of about four knots, when at 7.45 an S.O.S. signal was observed. The signal seen must have been the last flash before the lamp went out, as the next thing noticed was the burning of calcium flares in the water, showing that men were in the sea. These flares are set off automatically when life-belts are immersed in water. The captain, thinking that he was still many miles behind the St. Genny, thought at first that a merchant vessel was sinking. The St. Cyrus, lame herself, with huge seas washing her gunwales, proceeded to the scene as quickly as possible. Her searchlight could not be brought to bear upon the figures struggling in the water, but they could be seen in the light of the flares, and some of the men shouted that they were members of the crew of the St. Genny.

FINE SEAMANSHIP

An amazing scene followed, and according to the crew only the coolness and expert seamanship of the captain made it possible to save lives with the ship almost half sinking herself. The gunwales of the tug were under water, and the crew, fighting to keep their own washboards free, began flinging lines and lifebuoys to their comrades, who were being pitched hither and thither like corks. About eight or nine members of the St. Genny's crew were all who were seen by the rescuers. The others, it is assumed, had been carried out of reach, or, as empty lifebelts betokened, given up the struggle with the intense cold and the fury of the storm. Two men were seen on the weather side of the St. Cyrus, where they could not be reached without turning the ship. The captain shouted to them "All right, We will get you in a minute," but they were never seen again. The crew of the St. Cyrus, including the officers and stewards, helped in the rescue work, standing in water reaching at times to their armpits. Mr. A. E. Harding, the bos'n, was stunned by a big wave almost as soon as he came on deck.

After the rescue work had lasted about half an hour it became evident that no others on that side of the tug could be saved. In trying to turn to pick up the two men who had been seen on the other side the St. Cyrus very nearly capsized, and the attempt had to be abandoned. The St. Cyrus, lame and waterlogged, with every man on board wet to the skin, beat her way at four knots for nearly 11 hours. The five survivors were transferred to the Snapdragon, which was several miles away when the tug sank.

The Snapdragon brought the men into Devonport this morning, and during the afternoon an official court of inquiry was held on board. The survivors were sent later to the Royal Naval Barracks before proceeding on leave. Lieutenant Melville had only just joined the St. Cyrus, and was making his first trip in her.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT SEA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WEYMOUTH, JAN. 14

When the ships of the Atlantic Fleet, which left Portland to-day on their spring cruise to the Mediterranean, reach the point off Ushant where the St. Genny sank, their engines will be silenced and on the big vessels there will be a short memorial service for the officers and men who lost their lives.

SIR GORDON GUGGISBERG RESIGNS

NEW GOVERNOR OF BRITISH GUIANA

The Colonial Office announces that the King has approved the appointment of Sir Edward Brandis Denham, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gambia, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana, in succession to Brigadier-General Sir Frederick Gordon Guggisberg, whose resignation on grounds of ill-health has been accepted.

*** Sir Gordon Guggisberg has been in poor health since last July, when he was compelled to leave British Guiana. The new Governor, Sir Edward Denham, served in Ceylon for 20 years, was later Colonial Secretary in Mauritius and in Kenya, and was appointed Governor of the Gambia in 1928.

GENERAL SMUTS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—General Smuts went to White House to-day and was most cordially welcomed by President Hoover. The two old friends chatted together for some time. Earlier in the day the General had laid a wreath on the grave of President Wilson.—*Reuter.*

NEW MADRAS JUDGE

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. Henry Dauncey Cornish, barrister-at-law, to be a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras in the vacancy to be created by the retirement of Mr. Justice Odgers on January 16.

COTTON TRADE DEPRESSION

The State of Trade Committee of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation met in Manchester yesterday and considered the situation as left by the general meeting of members held just before Christmas, when it was decided to make no recommendation in favour of general short-time working, but to stop the mills for the whole of Christmas week. In view of the continued depression the committee decided to call another general meeting of members to be held on Friday.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR

CHANGE OF PLANS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, JAN. 14

I learn authoritatively that the Prince of Wales has changed the plans for his safari. He now intends to go by sea to East Africa, joining the British India Company's steamer Modasa at Beira, and arriving at Mombasa on February 15. Thereafter he will come to Nairobi, where his safari will await him.

As originally planned, the Prince was to have gone from the Cape overland through Rhodesia to Dodoma, Central Tanganyika, where he was to meet his safari on February 20. Last week great floods were reported from Dodoma eastward. While they did not affect the communication from the West to Dodoma—the route the Prince was to follow—the probability is that part of the country in which he intended to hunt is flooded, and that difficulties have presented themselves in getting his safari south from Nairobi, at which place it has been collected by Captain Finch-Hal'on. Our Correspondent at Dar-es-Salaam, telegraphing yesterday, said that while the floods were slowly subsiding, several places were still cut off, and mails to those places were being sent *via* Kenya and Victoria Nyanza.

The Kenilworth Castle with the Prince on board is due at Table Bay on Monday. The change announced will not affect the arrangements that he should spend a fortnight in the Union.

THE PRINCE'S VOYAGE

ON BOARD THE KENILWORTH CASTLE, Jan. 13.—The Prince of Wales played a leading part in the celebrations attending the crossing of the Line this afternoon. Neptune was impersonated by Rear-Admiral Ellison and his "Queen" was a passenger, Miss Rees. The part of the barber was taken by the Prince of Wales, who had as barber's mate a third-class passenger. About 50 passengers were initiated, and finally the Prince himself and King Neptune and his Queen were ducked.—*Reuter.*

THE TUNIS AIR CRASH

CAUSE OF DISASTER

(From Our Aeronautical Correspondent)

The cause of the crash of the Fairey long-distance monoplane in which Squadron-Leader A. G. Jones-Williams and Flight-Lieutenant N. H. Jenkins were killed on the hills behind Tunis in an attempt to fly non-stop to South Africa, has been discovered by an additional fact now reported from Tunis. The machine was found on the reverse side of the high range of hills, a fact the significance of which was not realized locally at the time, but which makes clear the whole disaster.

What must have happened was that the pilots were practically level with, or just above, the top of the range, were lifted upward by an up current on the approach side and then were immediately caught in the corresponding down current on the other side of the hill. This must have swept them downward, and, as they undoubtedly approached the range in cloud, they would have had no knowledge that at all costs they must attempt instantly to overcome the down current and climb to avoid being swept down into contact with the broken ground beyond.

These up and down currents around hills are well known to airmen, and two such experienced pilots would not be ignorant of the risks of skirting hill tops closely in a still heavily laden machine; but, as was suggested at the time of the disaster, if they had been forced to fly in cloud for some time they would have had no means of checking their speed over the ground or their drift. Therefore their exact position must have been to some extent guesswork, and this, combined with possible barometric changes affecting the reading of their altimeter, evidently led to their being within a danger area which could not be known to them until they were involved in the treacherous air currents circulating around the hill tops.

UNEMPLOYMENT

DECREASE OF 31,431 LAST WEEK

The Secretary of the Ministry of Labour announces that on January 6 the number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,058,900 wholly unemployed, 344,500 temporarily stopped and 75,400 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,478,800. This was 31,431 less than a week before, but 26,181 more than a year before. The total on January 6 last, comprised 1,115,200 men, 42,200 boys, 281,800 women and 39,600 girls. The details are :—

Date	Persons normally in regular employment		Persons normally in casual employment	Total
	Wholly unemployed	Temporarily stopped		
Jan. 6, 1930 :				
Men	829,300	212,300	73,600	1,115,200
Boys	36,700	5,400	100	42,200
Women	160,600	119,500	1,700	281,800
Girls	32,300	7,300	—	39,600
Total	1,058,900	344,500	75,400	1,478,800
Dec. 30, 1929 :				
Men	806,761	261,185	74,654	1,142,600
Boys	32,992	6,752	109	39,853
Women	151,687	138,850	1,185	291,722
Girls	27,286	8,775	15	36,076
Total	1,018,726	415,542	75,963	1,510,231
Jan. 7, 1929 :				
Men	851,927	209,072	72,932	1,133,931
Boys	38,214	5,197	88	43,499
Women	131,069	104,762	1,016	236,727
Girls	32,354	6,095	13	38,462
Total	1,053,564	325,066	74,049	1,452,619

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THE HATRY TRIAL

In his charge to the Grand Jury at the opening of the January session of the Central Criminal Court yesterday the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) referred to the long and complicated charges against Hatry, Daniels, Tabor, and Dixon, which covered two pages of the calendar. The charges comprised conspiracy, forging and uttering scrip certificates, and obtaining money and valuable securities by false pretences. The Grand Jury returned a true bill.

A report of the proceedings appears on page 11.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LICENSING

The Royal Commission on Licensing (England and Wales) will hold its 14th and 15th public meetings at Broadway Buildings to-morrow and on Friday. Evidence will be heard to-morrow from Mr. Norman Kendal, Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, accompanied by Superintendent John Concahanon, St. James's ("C" Division), and Superintendent Charles Clark, Brixton ("W" Division); and on Friday from Mr. Bertram Charles Brough, Stipendiary Magistrate for the District of North Staffordshire, and Colonel Frederick George Langham, Clerk to the Justices for Hastings, on behalf of the Incorporated Justices' Clerks' Society.

POLITICAL NOTES

CABINET AND THE SESSION

COAL MINES BILL

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The first meeting of the Cabinet since Parliament adjourned for the Christmas recess was held yesterday. Three of the principal Ministers were absent—Mr. Henderson at Geneva, and Mr. Snowden and Mr. Graham at The Hague. The proceedings lasted for about two hours, and were adjourned until to-day. It is possible that there may be a further meeting to-morrow.

It is understood that Ministers were chiefly concerned in the discussion of the programme of business which it is hoped to bring before the House of Commons during the remaining months of the Session. The fact that it may be necessary for the Cabinet to meet on three consecutive days may be attributed to the arrears of work which have accumulated recently, but there is no doubt the original Government time-table has been seriously deranged by the time taken in the Commons over the Widows' Pensions Bill and the Unemployment Insurance Bill. There are several other important measures still waiting to be considered, chief among them being a Bill dealing with slum clearance and town-planning, the Factories Bill, the measure to ratify the Washington Hours Convention, and the Bill to amend the Trade Disputes and Trade Union Act.

The progress of business in the next few weeks must, of course, depend very largely on the time needed for consideration of the Coal Mines Bill. Until Mr. Graham returns and is able once more to give his full attention to the matter, it will be difficult to form even an approximate estimate of the days that may be required for the Committee stage. It is understood, however, that is is unlikely that the proceedings in Committee will be begun until towards the end of the week after next at the earliest. To-morrow fortnight has been mentioned as being probably the first day in Committee, but it may eventually be found advisable to wait until the following week.

LIBERALS AND COAL BILL

The Parliamentary draughtsmen have completed the amendments which the Government propose to make in the Coal Mines Bill to meet the views of the Liberal Party, and it is understood that a copy of these amendments has been sent to Mr. Graham. For the time being the final decision of the Liberals as to their own amendments is being delayed in order to see the exact nature of the Government's new proposals, and to what extent they coincide with the Liberal point of view.

The business in the Commons for next week was announced some days before the Christmas adjournment, but it is understood that the Government desire, if necessary, to give ample time for the consideration of any amendments which the Lords may make to the Unemployment Insurance Bill. It is hoped that this measure may come down to the Commons again by the end of next week. The Lords will begin the Committee stage when they reassemble on Tuesday.

It is understood that the Prime Minister yesterday was able to put before his colleagues the present position of the conversations preliminary to the Five-Power Naval Conference, and to deal with the policy which the Government will pursue.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present :—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Lord Thomson, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Mr. Buxton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Savoy	THE GONDOLIERS	2.30 & 8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Aldwych	A CUP OF KINDNESS	2.30 & 8.15
Apollo	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	8.15
Comedy	THE GHOST TRAIN	8.30
Court	THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA	8.15
Criterion	THE PRIVATE SECRETARY	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	CHARLEY'S AUNT	2.30 & 8.15
Dominion	FOLLOW THROUGH	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	2 & 7.45
Duke of York's	JEW SUSS	2.30 & 8.30
Embassy	THROUGH THE VEIL	8
Everyman	ILLUSION	8.30
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	8.30
Gaiety	LOVE LIES	8.15
Garrick	PADDY THE NEXT BEST THING / THE BACHELOR FATHER	2.30 / 8.30
Globe	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Holborn Empire	WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS	2.15
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	TH

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind south, moderate or fresh, becoming light and variable or west to north-west ; cloudy, some rain ; mild at first, becoming colder.

FURTHER OUTLOOK FOR THE BRITISH ISLES.—Unsettled. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Our Plymouth Correspondent gives an account of the gallant rescue of the survivors of the crew of the naval tug St. Genny by those on board her sister ship the St. Cyrus after she herself had been partly disabled in the gale. (p. 14)

William Henry Podmore appeared before the Southampton Magistrates again yesterday on the charge of murdering Mr. Vivian Messiter in a garage in October, 1928, and among the witnesses was Sir Bernard Spilsbury. (p. 11)

A letter was addressed yesterday by the Home Office to Registration Officers instructing them to deliver forms to householders and occupiers requiring particulars for the new Parliamentary register. (p. 11)

By invitation of the Lord Mayor of London, the quarterly meeting of the Council of the Federation of Master Printers was held yesterday at the Mansion House. After the business proceedings the members were the guests of Sir William Waterlow at luncheon. (p. 19)

The London section of the British Industries Fair will be held in the New Empire Hall, Olympia, from February 17 to 28. (p. 8)

Lists are issued to-day of those to whom school certificates have been awarded as the result of the December examination of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. (p. 8)

Plans are being made for the office of the High Commissioner for India to be transferred in the second week of March to the new India House in Aldwych. (p. 17)

Two series of Mr. Laurence Housman's "Little Plays of St. Francis" will be presented at University College, London, by the College Dramatic Society from January 20 to 25. (p. 12)

An electricity scheme for South-west England and South Wales has been prepared by the Electricity Commissioners and forwarded to the Central Electricity Board. (p. 11)

Shipbuilding returns for the December quarter of last year are issued by Lloyd's Register, and enable an approximate estimate to be made of the output of British and foreign tonnage for 1929. (p. 16)

At the 103rd Islington Clerical Conference yesterday, the Bishop in Fukien discussed the future organization of the Anglican Communion, emphasized the dangers inherent in the present autonomy of Provinces, suggested regional conferences as a preparation for each Lambeth Conference, and expressed the opinion that some members of the Anglican family of Churches would be compelled to join reunion schemes or resign themselves to a decline in influence and power. (p. 8)

POLITICS

Lord Grey of Fallodon, addressing the Liberal Council yesterday, said that the Council's want of confidence in Mr. Lloyd George's leadership and their objections to the party being dependent on his personal fund remained just as decided as when the Council was formed. (pp. 8 and 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

It was announced at The Hague yesterday that the German Government had decided to take the necessary steps to ensure the cooperation of the Reichsbank in the International Bank. In face of this decision Dr. Schacht capitulated, and he let it be known that he would not evade the obligations arising in consequence. (p. 14)

The Council of the League yesterday decided to appoint a committee to examine the Covenant and the Paris Pact, and to decide what amendments are necessary to bring the two instruments into harmony. The British proposal for the appointment of a commission which is finally to decide and determine the respective rights and claims of Jews and Moslems at the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem was agreed to. (p. 13)

After the speech by the King at the opening of the Naval Conference next Tuesday, speeches will be made by the Prime Minister and by the chief delegates of the United States, France, Italy, and Japan, and also by representatives of the Dominions. (p. 14)

The French revenue returns for 1929 show increases in excess of estimates amounting to over £50,000,000. (p. 14)

An agreement has been concluded between the Federation of German motor manufacturing industries and similar organizations in France, Italy, Belgium, Austria, and Czechoslovakia for joint action against the increasing competition of American cars. (p. 14)

The Soviet Government has decided to encourage the people to search for treasure, which officials of the Commissariat of Finance believe must have been hidden in large quantities during the Revolution. (p. 14)

Owing to continued ill-health, Sir Gordon Guggisberg has resigned the Governorship of British Guiana and Sir Edward Denham has been appointed to succeed him. (p. 14)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on p. 5

SPORT

A race meeting was concluded at Derby yesterday. (p. 6)

Brighton and Hove Albion beat Grimsby in a replayed tie in the third round of the Football Association Cup Competition at Grimsby yesterday by one goal to none. (p. 6)

The South Lancashire Coursing Club began a meeting at Southport yesterday. (p. 6)

At the close of play in the billiard match between Davis and Lindrum at the Holborn Hall yesterday, Lindrum was leading by 2,538 points. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Martins Bank Balance-Sheet ; the Ceylon Loan ; Further Reduction of Floating Debt ; Union Discount's Profits ; Imperial Bank of India's Figures ; Nizam's Railway Expropriation ; the Fall in Rubber ; and Disappointing Reinsurance Results. (p. 20)

In Lombard-street loan rates again advanced and discount rates were also higher. Of the £900,000 of gold available France took £398,000 and the Bank of England £342,000, the price of gold being 84s. 11½d. per oz. Silver declined 5-16d. to 21½d. The New York exchange was slightly lower and the Berlin rate moved against sterling. Spanish pesetas depreciated, but Italian currency was in demand. The Argentine and Brazilian exchanges were lower. (p. 20)

A dull tone prevailed on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and business showed further contraction. Lower prices prevailed for British Funds. Stocks of the London Railway companies advanced, together with Great Western. Swedish Industrial shares were firm. (p. 20)

THE LIBERAL TRADITION

LORD GREY'S political appearances are all the more effective in these days for their infrequency, and his speech to the Liberal Council yesterday constituted an important pronouncement both upon the organization of his own party and upon the course of national policy at home and abroad. He has special qualifications to speak on both topics. His long record of public service entitles his opinions upon matters of foreign policy to the respect which is earned by experience and detachment. His position as a member of the House of Lords, his well-known physical disabilities, and his manifest personal inclinations are proof in themselves that his attitude towards the policy and the personalities of the Liberal Party comes of a disinterested desire to keep alive those Liberal traditions to which he has always been faithful, and never more faithful than yesterday. He and his friends have had an extremely difficult task to perform in recent years. It has appeared to them that their party has been in constant danger of degenerating into the personal following of a leader in whom they had no confidence and that its finances have been mainly furnished from a source of which they could not approve. At the same time they have had to keep in mind the fortunes of the party to which they are attached and to declare their attitude towards the policy designed for it in such terms as to avoid weakening its electoral chances. No one will blame them for trying to reconcile the maintenance of their principles with a measure of support for the efforts that have been made to increase the strength of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons. The significance of LORD GREY'S speech yesterday is that this pardonable attempt at compromise appears to have failed. In the long run he and his friends have found it impossible to tolerate the dependence of the Liberal Party on a single source either for tactics or for funds. He expresses the convictions of that section of the party—be it small or large, and it probably stands for principles rather than for numbers—who do not think it right that Liberalism should owe anything to the Lloyd George Fund, and who are very doubtful whether it owes anything to MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S policy. LORD GREY'S attitude on this subject renders wholly and properly negligible the controversy in which certain of our correspondents are now engaging—namely, whether MR. LLOYD GEORGE has made a proper or an improper use of his resources. He solves the problem by stating roundly that the Liberal Party should not be dependent on resources of this character at all.

LORD GREY'S reasons for rejecting MR. LLOYD GEORGE as well as the Lloyd George Fund are equally implicit in his own version of the true Liberal policy. Underlying the whole of his speech yesterday was the general principle that the present Government ought not, from the Liberal point of view, to be kept perpetually on the rack. He therefore advocated a wise restraint, especially in foreign affairs. This, he pointed out, involves abstention, for example, from precipitate attack upon the Government's Indian policy before they have declared it, for which the moment is not yet ripe, and from assumptions that they do not intend to be firm and wise. Anything else—and there have been some glaring examples of mischief-making—would show "a great want of statesmanship." When applied to the proposed Treaty with Egypt, the general principle of restraint involves recognition of the fact that the proposals of to-day do not differ very materially from the draft Treaty of 1927 ; and, when applied to the resumption of relations with Soviet Russia, it means, in LORD GREY'S view, that the wisdom of this step should be measured by the degree to which the Soviet Government honour their promise to abstain from propaganda against the British Empire. His remarks on this last point were doubtless directed to other than a Liberal address, and in the light of the recent activities of the Soviet they must be regarded as a little sanguine. But his cogent appeal in domestic affairs for a policy of economy, which may prevent the necessity of depleting future resources by the present taxation of capital, was a direct reminder to Liberals of the danger of dropping retrenchment from their time-honoured programme of "peace, retrenchment, "and reform." His advice came still nearer home when he urged that a halt should be called in the process by which each party tries to outbid the others in promising how much it will spend. This part of his argument appeared to be directly related to his earlier reminder that he had disclaimed responsibility for the showy trappings of the Lloyd George election policy.

LORD GREY'S disinterment of retrenchment as the proper policy for a party genuinely seeking the national interest confirms the evidence given by his whole speech of the importance of perpetuating the Liberal traditions as against an opportunism, however brilliant. Those traditions include a determination to balance the virtues of reform against the vices of public expenditure, and a lively sense that reform may be frustrated by the very means designed to achieve it. No doubt the preservation of this belief has now fallen mainly to the lot of the Conservative Party, whose social policy is indistinguishable from traditional Liberalism, and MR. BALDWIN leads the largest section of its exponents. But the support given to it by LORD GREY has a real value in the present confusion of parties, whatever the actual number of Liberals who share it. It does not, of course, mean that LORD GREY is trying to incline his party to a coalition with the Conservatives. He himself rules out any such development on the ground of a conflict of fiscal opinions in the two parties ; and, though there is no room in the modern world for a revival of that obsolete antithesis, and the virtues of free trade are recognized almost everywhere as a matter of circumstances and not of principles, it would be wise to accept the fact that this change in the character of the fiscal question is not yet apparent to Liberals of LORD GREY'S complexion. But it is nevertheless a great and, it may be, a saving advantage to the nation that new strength has been added to the brake upon expensive experiments—from the effect of which, as MR. BALDWIN has pointed out, British industry, now working upon so narrow a margin of safety, might never recover. The importance of LORD GREY'S speech is not therefore to be measured only by its possible reaction, which may be small, upon political alignments. A voice which is still powerful has spoken in favour of principle in politics and of sanity in finance.

All Quiet at The Hague

DR. SCHACHT'S nicely miscalculated bombshell seems likely after all to prove only a damp squib. The threat to refuse the participation of the Reichsbank in the capital of the Bank for International World Settlements has been quietly ignored by the Conference, which has decided quite rightly to carry on with the Young Plan as if nothing had occurred. The German delegation has lost no time in announcing that the necessary steps will be taken to ensure the participation of the Reichsbank in the work of the International Bank. The incident may therefore be dismissed as an unfortunately characteristic but not very significant blunder. Happily DR. SCHACHT'S indiscretion was perpetrated too late to disturb the otherwise satisfactory course of the discussions. It appears that most, if not all, of the outstanding questions at issue between Germany and the creditor Powers have virtually been settled, and complete agreement on all points of major importance should be reached before the end of the week. This should enable the Young Plan to be put into operation immediately—at any rate so far as concerns Germany and the principal creditor Powers. The problem of non-German reparations is much more complicated, and the prospects of a definitive settlement being reached in the next few days are therefore more doubtful ; but even here it is not too much to hope that the Conference will succeed in laying down an agreed framework for subsequent negotiations.

The chief obstacle to a settlement of non-German reparations is still the question of Hungarian reparations, which is bound up with the long-standing dispute concerning the optants. Over Austria and Bulgaria a general agreement appears to have been reached in principle ; but the Powers comprising the Little Entente are still reluctant to commit themselves to any definite proposals until the Hungarian question has been settled. If this thorny problem could be settled satisfactorily, the smaller creditor Powers would almost certainly be willing to relinquish their reparation claims on Austria altogether and to agree on the annuity figure of 11,000,000 gold francs for Bulgaria, which the Bulgarians are understood to have agreed to pay. Moreover undeniable progress has also been made in the Hungarian negotiations. The conciliatory and statesmanlike tone of COUNT BETHLEN'S statements to the Press has much improved the prospect of a settlement. Though refusing to surrender Hungary's rights under Article 250 of the Treaty of Trianon in connexion with the mixed Arbitral Courts, or to accept any obligation for reparation payments after 1943, COUNT BETHLEN has offered to pay annuities of an unspecified amount, after 1943, "for the liquidation of financial obligations "other than Reparations." He has also proposed the negotiation of a *modus procedendi* for the liquidation by mutual understanding of agrarian cases under Article 250, and has undertaken when possible to encourage the settlement of these disputes out of court. This offer, though couched in somewhat vague terms, certainly constitutes a great advance on the proposals made by the Hungarian Government in the previous discussions in Paris, and taken at its face value seems to present the chance of a permanent and equitable settlement of all disputes outstanding between Hungary and the Little Entente, which have been a constant source of international disturbance for the past ten years. Provided, therefore, that the figure offered by the Hungarians is adequate the Little Entente would be well advised to accept it, and there can be little doubt that the greater Powers will be prepared to use their whole influence to mediate a satisfactory agreement on these lines. But, even if it should prove impossible to negotiate a fresh settlement during the course of the next few days, there is no reason whatever for delaying the definitive solution of the Austrian and Bulgarian questions or the putting into force of the Young Plan.

A Million and a Half

The figures 1,500,000 appear pleasantly more than once in the analysis of British shipbuilding which is made in our columns this morning. In a few days Lloyd's Register will be issuing its Annual Summary of Shipbuilding. In the meantime it is practicable, by combining the figures for the December quarter now published with the returns for the three previous quarters, to arrive at the approximate amount of mercantile construction for the whole of last year. The total production of the British yards in 1929 was about 1,525,000 tons, an increase on the year of about 82,000 tons. This output, in fact, is one of the best achieved for many years and it compares with productions of between 1,750,000 and 2,000,000 tons in the three years immediately preceding the War. The British output last year exceeded that of all foreign countries by 273,000 tons, whereas, on the basis of similar figures, the surplus in 1928 was 225,000 tons.

The shipping on which work was started in the British yards last year also exceeded 1,500,000 tons, thanks largely to the placing of many orders for oil tank vessels during the last quarter. The total for the year was 1,649,000 tons, an increase on 1928 of 352,000 tons. Again the work under construction in Great Britain and Ireland on December 31 last was 1,560,000 tons, which exceeded the corresponding amount a year ago by 317,000 tons ; while the shipping under construction abroad on December 31 last was 1,551,000 tons, an increase on the corresponding figure for the end of 1928 of 175,000 tons. It is encouraging, moreover, that the total shipping being built in this country for abroad or for sale is 648,000 tons, representing about 40 per cent. of the work now in hand in the British yards. A good deal of the building lately undertaken for foreign owners is of the oil tanker class, and the result of this contracting should enable the amount of building for foreign countries to compare for the first time not unfavourably with the figures customary before the violent disturbance to industry caused by the War. Some of this recent business is known to have been secured by the grant of credit. There are now being built in this country fifty-two oil tank vessels of 397,000 tons out of eighty-five such vessels of 627,000 tons under construction throughout the world. The building in British yards represents the high proportion of 63 per cent. of the total tonnage of this kind under construction.

A less favourable feature of the situation is that the completion of these oil tank vessels, which indicates the growing consumption of oil and spirit, will not provide the same amount of work as the passenger liners and ordinary cargo vessels that formed the greater part of the new shipping ordered towards the end of 1928 and was in hand a year ago. Whether much of the contracting of last year will be remunerative to builders is at least open to grave doubt. The shipbuilding establishments have certainly benefited by the derating scheme of the Conservative Government ; but the firms maintain that the advantages they have secured from derating have been offset by the higher wages to shipyard workers which take effect this year and by a rise in the prices of steel. The outlook for British shipbuilding, especially in view of the limitation of naval work, is far from unclouded, but there are grounds for encouragement in the present returns, and builders have at any rate reasons for hoping that the worst period of depression is passed.

Syon and Sewage

The DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND sends an obviously important contribution this morning to the correspondence on the suggested conversion of part of Syon Park into large-scale works for the disposal of sewage. Included in a list of those who have written already to protest against the scheme are the President of the Royal Academy, the President of the Linnean Society, the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, the President of the Royal Horticultural Society, and the Secretaries of the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, the National Playing Fields Association, and the Richmond Athenæum. In their several capacities they are one and all strongly opposed to a proposal which would have the effect of destroying the beauty of the finest unspoilt stretch of riverside scenery that is still to be found in the lower reaches of the Thames. Before it could be carried out it would be necessary for the Middlesex County Council to obtain the sanction of Parliament to acquire the land—a plan of which is given on page 10—required for the sewage tanks. The DUKE makes it plain that he is resolutely opposed to the proposal to take away his property, which has been in the possession of his family for thirteen generations, for such a purpose. He will use, he says, every means in his power to defeat it, and is confident that he will have a great weight of public opinion behind him. Of that there can be no possible doubt. The plan proposed for the Rivers Committee of the Council omits to show that, besides the land for the tanks, a large area of the pleasure grounds of Syon House adjoining the river would have to be taken in order to provide access for the barges in which the sewage sludge would be carried out to sea. But, irrespective of this particular damage to the property, the scheme would destroy the charm of the footpath through the Park from Brentwood to Isleworth now used by the public, the lake would disappear, many of the valuable trees would be cut down, and there would be left in their stead an ugly and unpleasant waste of sewage beds.

MR. MONTAGU SHARPE, the Chairman of the Rivers Committee, has written to say that the Middlesex County Council are concerned as much as anyone in the preservation of the beauty of the River Thames along their borders ; that no definite decision has been reached ; and that it is absurd to suppose them capable of any action which would interfere with its amenities. At the same time his attempt to justify the scheme, by stating that it would involve no unsightly buildings or chimney shafts, shows that it is at all events still under consideration by the Committee, though it has not yet been placed before the whole County Council. In the summer of 1928, when it was known that Chiswick House and its grounds would shortly become vacant, the General Purposes Committee of the Council jumped at the opportunity of "prevent-"ing one of London's most historic estates from "falling into the hands of the builders," and the Council decided on their recommendation to contribute £61,000, or 75 per cent. of the purchase money, towards the cost of its acquisition. Bearing in mind the enlightened public spirit which they showed on that occasion, it is difficult to believe that if ever the present proposal comes before them they will elect to take it to Parliament. The two cases are not quite analogous. The DUKE of DEVONSHIRE was willing to sell Chiswick House. The DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND is "resolutely opposed" to the scheme for acquiring his property and converting it into a dump for sewage. If the Middlesex County Council are true to the ideals which they had in 1928 they can do no less than instruct the Rivers Committee that the proposal must be dropped.

FISHING IN NORWAY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Since the question has been raised and referred to in the very interesting letters of Lord Swansea and Mr. W. H. Barrett appearing in your issues of the 7th and 10th inst. respectively, it would be of interest to many fishermen to know whether the 20lb. sea trout referred to by Lord Swansea is, in fact, a record. I am well aware that Mr. Barrett has killed sea trout substantially heavier than 20lb., but I know of no recorded instance of a sea trout exceeding 20lb. being killed on a dry-fly.

I think the fish to which Lord Swansea refers must be one which I was so fortunate as to kill last August, and the following further particulars may be of interest :—A beautifully shaped and coloured fish ; killed on August 21 ; weight, 20lb. ; length, 36in. ; girth, 20in ; rod, 9ft. 6in. ; fly, Red Palmer.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. ROOPE REEVE.

Kyrewood House, Tenbury, Worcester.

THE MALE SERVANT TAX

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Ex-Army batmen might make good cooks or house servants, but one is allowed only 21 days' trial before taking out a licence. To exceed this period means that the prospective employer renders himself liable to a penalty of £20. Thus the male servant tax tends to restrict employment. It is an anachronism, and its abolition would be a piece of practical politics for the present Government.

Yours faithfully,
A. E. DENT.

Bank-chambers, 329, High Holborn, W.C.1.

INDIAN ASPIRATIONS

THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

TIME NEEDED FOR STUDY OF SIMON REPORT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Most of us who have had long experience of India have plenty of sympathy with the reasonable aspirations of educated Indians, and had hoped that the methods introduced by the Montagu Reforms would have been as well received by the educated portion of the Indian public as they have been by the people in general, or as their success in modernizing the administration has justified.

We are all anxious that India should take as much responsibility in managing her own affairs under Imperial safeguard as her people are yet ready for. We are therefore awaiting with intense interest the report of the Simon Commission, and we have all welcomed the proposal of Government that the Commission's report should be followed by a Round-Table Conference in which people of good will shall endeavour to solve the problem.

But now comes a very determined attempt to draw a red herring across the trail of that wise procedure. The so-called Moderate Party of India are at least those who are willing to proceed along civilized and recognized methods. They are also determined fishers in troubled waters. With some success they have affected to misinterpret the intention of his Majesty's Government and the statement of the Viceroy into a dialectical dilemma, being far cleverer in such methods than the average Briton.

They have now, either by chance or by design, embarked on another attempt to fog the issues. It is absolutely imperative that the public of the Empire and Parliament should be able thoroughly to study the comprehensive recommendations which we expect from the Simon Commission at some leisure before the Round-Table Conference can possibly assemble. The proposal to summon that conference prematurely is perhaps the most dangerous that could have been launched. It would be perfectly impossible for the Round-Table Conference to have any justification, in view of the magnitude of the problem, unless it meets not only after the Simon Commission has reported, but after that report has been thoroughly considered.

The fact that a somewhat bogus threat of disturbance and rebellion has been made to what is really an efficient and strong Government should not allow us to be stampeded by the proposal made in India to expedite the assembly of the conference.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE MACMUNN,
Lieutenant-General.

Sackville College, East Grinstead, Sussex, Jan. 10.

THE TWO-POWER STANDARD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The First Lord of the Admiralty is reported to have said that

our estimate of the defence requirements of the British Empire had been summed up in the policy of successive Governments . . . namely, a one-Power naval standard.

May I venture to question whether that is a sound policy in view of the facts ? Our political object is security for Great Britain herself and for her seaborne trade and oversea territories. For several generations this has been held to depend upon a balance of power in Europe resting upon a British Navy strong enough to preserve the balance of European armies by controlling seaborne supplies and a British Army to strengthen the weaker side. This was our policy up to the conclusion of the late War, and was based upon a two-Power naval standard. The United States was not in the picture, because she was not in Europe and was not interested in its security.

After the War a one-Power standard was introduced, seemingly because during the late War the United States began to build a navy. Was that an adequate reason for changing our naval policy ? No fundamental change had occurred in our position. The United States was still outside Europe. Her Navy was not a menace to our security as was that of Germany, because it is based on the other side of the Atlantic and the American nation does not threaten us. Our security still depends upon a balance of power in Europe.

I venture to suggest that the simplest solution of the present problem is to return to the two-Power standard, leaving the United States Navy outside the picture.

I am, &c.,
January 13. REGINALD CUSTANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the return "Fleets of the World" (Cmd. 3464), published in your issue of January 11, there are some figures to which we think attention should be called.

The number of cruisers "building" for the British Empire is given as eight. But there is a footnote which reads, "Includes two not laid down and on which work has been suspended, and two not ordered." In other categories the following are also included in the figures for "building," which have "not been ordered"—namely, one flotilla leader, eight destroyers, six submarines, and four sloops.

To include these ships in the return as "building" is likely to lead to much misapprehension among the public. Readers who have not time to study the footnotes would think we had, for instance, eight cruisers building, whereas we have actually only four cruisers being completed, and none at all building on the stocks. We are so glad to see that you published the footnotes, as well as the figures they refer to ; some papers have omitted the footnotes, and thereby given a false impression of the facts to their readers.

Yours faithfully,
CYRIL S. COBB, Chairman.
H. M. DENNY, Commander, R.N., General Secretary.

The Navy League, 13, Victoria-street, S.W.1, Jan. 14.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Gray could be formally insincere on occasion, as when he wrote in 1768 to the Duke of Grafton to thank him for the Professorship of Modern History at Cambridge, and signed himself "My Lord, your Grace's most obliged and devoted servant." Horace Walpole, who had written to the Duke in the previous year to ask, not to thank, for a favour, assures him, "as there is nobody I can esteem more than your Grace, I am not ashamed, my Lord, though you are a minister, of professing myself Your Grace's Most obedient and devoted humble Servant." But it was when addressing Royalty that he really let himself go. To the King of Poland, who had asked for a copy of his "Anecdotes of Painting," and had thereby caused him great trouble and expense, the work being out of print, he wrote :—

The less claim I, as an inconsiderable stranger, can possibly have to your gracious patronage, the more I am bound to be with every sentiment of humble reverence,

Sire,
your Majesty's
most highly honoured
and most respectfully devoted
Servant,
HOR. WALPOLE.

After which I feel almost ashamed only to sign myself
Your obedient servant,
PAGET TOYNBEE.

Fiveways, Burnham, Bucks, Jan. 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your illustrations of a properly deferential style have strangely neglected that part of the Empire where metaphor and variety find most favour in formal correspondence. It is not very long since a prelate in India was addressed by one of his flock as "Almighty and Spanking Sir," in a letter which was subscribed "Your Damnable Worm ——."

I am, &c.,
ANGLO-INDIAN.

THE DIARY OF MARY DREW

III.—RUSKIN AND LORD ACTON

"ST. CRUMPET"

The third of the series of abstracts from the diary and letters of Mrs. Drew (Mary Gladstone) appears below. A volume of selections is to be published shortly by Messrs. Methuen and Co.

1872.—Belton House, Grantham, Apr. 5.— . . . Carlyle arrived, rather an event in my life. Sat by him, but didn't speak.

Ap. 6.— . . . A long dreary walk with Carlyle, at a funereal pace, and a gentle uninterrupted flow of his low, measured tones. Disappointed in his poetical tastes, but he is a striking old man, inside and out. . . . Brookfield calls Carlyle's laugh "a glorious convulsion."

1878.—Hawarden, Fri. Jan. 11 to Mon. 14.— . . . At 6 arrived Mr. [Scott] Holland and Mr. Ruskin. We were all unspeakably shy and I soon vanished. Dinner was very interesting ; I was between the two, and Ruskin spoke just as he writes. Every word might be profitably written down. He has the most gentle and chivalrous manner and reminded me a good deal of Carlyle—the slow and soft stream of beautiful yet unaffected words, the sudden lighting up and splendid laugh. He talked about sins and ugly things in the world all as mistakes or misprints, and utterly condemned the way in wh. they are dwelt upon and collected. "You can see the beauty of a rose without a nasty dripping fungus near it," when the need of contrast was urged as an argument. Said there shd. be newspapers "wh. only talked about nice people." "I never trouble myself about a thing till it is settled," wh. sounds a sort of feather bed of life. But heaps of what he says is purely visionary and unpractical, and it is the ideal beauty of it wh. is so entrancing. Sunday morn. at breakfast they wd. go off on some dull technical point about the Colenso trial, wh. was a horrid waste. Walked up to Church with him ; conversation is often baffling as he presupposes you well up in Scott, Dante, &c. Katie [Wickham] was much taken with him and went and stood confidingly leaning ag. him. Agnes gave her some violets to give him, and 'twas very pretty to see him kneel on one knee to take them from her. She suddenly repented and said, "It's Mama's!" He didn't walk with us, tho' it went off pleasantly enough. . . . Dinner also went off admirably. He has a delightful way of realizing you, and always listens to the meanest thing you say.

A BREAKFAST TALK

Monday morn. at breakfast much enjoyed talking of Tennyson and F. Myers—he [Ruskin] admires the latter enormously, and thinks the former, after Homer, the greatest painter of Nature. He says Poetry is *the* living art of modern days. Admires Morris, but thinks he has overwritten himself. He didn't go out at all because of cold, so we cd. show him nought. . . . He showed us his copies of the Carpaccio St. Ursula, beautifully explaining all their refined detail and telling her holy story. Played to him a good deal, wh. seemed to please him. After dinner Alfred [Lyttelton] and I got all the plums, as he sat at the P.F. with us, talking in the most solemn and pure and pathetic manner of young men and maidens, love and marriage, quoting from Pope "by submitting sway," all the time with such reverence and perfect beauty of tone and language that he almost made one believe the ideal might become the real. Went off to bed in a glow.

Next morn. Church, in much rain. Pleasant breakfast. Every now and then he says, "I am a strong Conservative," and chuckled with delight when Papa said he was an "inequalitarian." Carlyle he calls by turns his king, his master, his father, and gave Alfred a letter to him (Carlyle) beginning "Dearest Papa." Called Rubens a "magnificent beast of a painter," read us some lovely verses of Myers, and finally as he drove off—"What a lovely Gainsborough you wd. make," as we all, including Katie, stood in the doorway, leaving us in a "golden mist." Looking back upon it now as enrolled among the glories of the Past, I think nothing could have been more entrancing and even ennobling. More than any one else he seems to give one a glimpse of "the King in His beauty," always revealing the loveliness of things, choosing the good, refusing the evil. Though often unpractical and inconsistent, there is a consistency of its own about all he says, and you feel throughout that he is a raising influence in your lives.

"RATHER PAINFUL"

Oct. 13.— . . . Mr. Ruskin delightful at coffee on standing armies, etc. "But you are arguing for a Utopia," said the Duke [of Argyll]. "Yea verily, a new heaven and new earth." At dinner the talk on Homer, Dante, Shakespeare very delightful. Played happily to him. . . . At dinner the talk on taxation and mercantile morality rather painful, for the experienced Ch. of the Ex. and visionary idealist came into conflict. All ended with a lovely prayer for forgiveness at goodnight.

Oct. 15.— . . . Felt oppressed and strained by this great honour of being *tête-à-tête* with Mr. Ruskin. Drove him all round the woods talking much. Tea at the Rectory and much delightful talk. Walked home in dusk and he sat in library gloating over [Thibant's] *Purity in Musical Art* wh. he perfectly delights in. I showed him some of the Warwick Brooks drawings. He thought them worthy of Correggio and said he was a great big genius. . . . As I wrote all that he sat with me, every now and then laughing delightfully with content over Thibant and reading a passage aloud. Dinner and evening went well with int. talk of music, happiness and all kinds of things.

1882.—London, July 4.— . . . Drove down to Herne Hill w. Frances to see Mr. Ruskin. We found him all alone and giving us the most loving welcome. A beautiful nursery tea, with strawberries and raspberries and a great Froude-Carlyle talk in wh. F. and I propounded our views to his unfeigned delight. He had evidently read the book [Froude's "Thomas Carlyle." 1882] with tight shut eyes and found it "entirely uninteresting" and expected us to say the usual things. He showed us pic[ture]s and I played and it was altogether a real success. . . .

July 5.— . . . Ruskin, Sidgwicks and Mr. Holland came to breakfast. St. C. ["St. Crumpet," *i.e.* Ruskin] in great force and most Ruskin-esque. Argued in favour of vicarious punishment, in favour of slavery, of war, said that it was silly to care about the inside of jails, that only the outside matters (this apropos of Quaker work), said Quakers' broad brims were specially made for taking hats off to people, that punishment of crimes shd. be absolute, that the wrong man shd. be executed rather than none, that the idle rich were the worst burden on the nation. This last resulted in a plan for imprisoning every idler who had over £5,000 a year.

1884.—Oxford, Dec. 3.— . . . At 4 came Mr. Ruskin, dear old blessed man, he was wonderfully appreciative of the "Mad Lady" [by Laura Tennant] and his talk was extraordinarily lively, graceful and sensible. A Palace of Truth, unit of Believers in God ag. atheism. Then I played, and this led to much talk on music in the abstract and its objects and melody in particular and what made it wholesome or the reverse.

LORD ACTON

1879.—Tegernsee, Sept. 19.—A long talk with Ld. Acton in the garden, an hour and ½, mostly about various people and rather amusing. He has a shrewd eye for character, and yet charitable. Rowed with Herbert to other end of lake where met the others and we drank milk. Papa and Dr. D[öllinger] and Ld. Acton and I walked home at leisurely pace. Ld. A. and I in front, lightning came on and storm threatened and we hurried. He talked to me of Papa and the results of his retirement in '76. He has proved a true prophet. It was deeply interesting. I always sit by him at meals and we have high tea at 8, wh. is delicious, and a long eve. I played for an hour, and from 11 to ½ p. 12, when all had gone to bed, talked to Ld. Acton, at least he talked to me, with occasional questions or comments. It went like ½ an hour and

I was very grateful to him. He told me what he thought of Papa, morally, spiritually, intellectually, of what the judgment of posterity wd. be, of his relations with his colleagues and with his party, of his effect upon them, also on the scepticism of the age, of his recollections of Ld. Macaulay and other great men. He said Burke was the only man to whom one cd. compare Papa. Crept up to bed.

Venice, Oct., 7.—After dinner went out foreign fashion and Ld. A. came and talked to me the whole evening, wh. specially gratified me in being chosen. Enjoyed it immensely. He thinks me a mystery!

Oct. 8.—He gave Herbert and me the History of Liberty, a sketch of it, most interesting. It is extraordinary the way he tingles with it to his fingers' ends and yet can sit patient and quiet over wife and children and wait and wait another year before he writes it. What an extraordinary man. He told me I had a mask of a face without ever showing any emotion upon it.

1880.—10, Downing-street, May 20.—After breakfast talked to Ld. Acton till 1.45, alas he goes away to-day again for ever—to Tegernsee too—how I wish it was me. He frightens me rather, he talks as if there was such a lot I could do here, but he is a good friend and gave me many kind hints and is going to write most freely. We talked politics the whole time—he looks much older—was very ill at Mentone. . . .

1883.—Cannes, Jan. 22.—Isn't it like life, that now I have unlimited opportunity of talking to Lord A[cton] I do not *quite* appreciate it enough. I think I wait a third person to prevent my feeling responsibility. The ladies dribble out to bed, one by one all the evening, and by 9 o'clock I generally find myself and Ld. A. sole occupants of the drawing room. Last night we had a real good go and did not go to bed till 10.30. Isn't it funny that that should be late? But with an evening starting at 6.30 by the time you reach 8.30 it feels like Dead of Night. Well yesterday we talked about scepticism and its future, and how to prepare children for it. He has thought so deeply about it all, especially on account of his 12 year old son, who will go bang out of the bosom of his family into the Oxford Vortex.

Jan. 26.—A deal of talk from Ld. Acton after dinner on Macaulay, Canning, Pitt. The second he thinks overrated, the latter under. Felt a first-class fool. . . .

Oxford, Feb. 18.—Actually came off at 12.30 with Lord Acton to Oxford. The most radiant of days. Dr. Liddon met us and whipped him off for a long walk. Liddon came in with Ld. A. Stubbs and Jowett dined, it went well, but specially the last part which was uncommonly lively, the Vice-Chancellor arousing op[positio]n from Ld. A. and Stubbs as to the 6 first historians in the world, Livy and Macaulay the bones of contention, Herodotus, Tacitus, Thucydides and Gibbon being undisputed, Jowett very sharp and keen and quick. After J. was gone, we went bang through Ld. A.'s list of the hundred most epoch-making books. Stubbs guessed well and seemed well satisfied with the descriptions.

Feb. 19.—Tea at 4.30 with Mr. I[llingworth] and Mr. Holland and further lively talk on last night's crux, Ld. A. describing five of the historians as rolled up into a pedestal to put Macaulay on, and more talk as to his character on which Ld. A. is certainly severe. . . . Back at 9 and sat with Ld. A. till bedtime, he having dined with the old ghost Mark Pattison.

1893.—London, Feb. 16.—Lord Acton came at 11.30. He told me he had so justly brought up his son that he went to Oxford a Tory, and that he left it after his 1st term a Liberal. . . .

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(To be concluded.)

THE ENGINEERING UNION

MR. BROWNLIE'S RETIREMENT

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

Mr. J. T. Brownlie, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, will retire from office this year at the age of 65 through the operation of the union's age-limit rule, but will not retire from public life. Instead of serving the union in the industrial sphere, he will undertake political activities as one of its three Parliamentary candidates.

The rules of the union require that "a re-election of members to be Parliamentary candidates, including those who are already elected as members of Parliament, shall take place within three months after a General Election." Notice was therefore given to the members that nominations must be received by last August 17, and it was intimated that the three A.E.U. members of Parliament were eligible for re-election. They are Mr. R. Young, Chairman of Committees, Mr. Kirkwood, and Mr. F. A. Broad, who sits for Edmonton.

Twenty-two candidates were nominated, and in the first ballot Mr. Brownlie was placed first, with 13,139 votes; Mr. Kirkwood second, with 12,638 votes; and Mr. Young third, with 9,307 votes. These three and three others, including Mr. Broad, who had received 3,233 votes, went to a second ballot. The final result was the selection of Mr. Brownlie, Mr. Kirkwood, and Mr. Young. The vote for Mr. Kirkwood must be taken particularly as a vote of confidence, so far, at least, as his union is concerned, inasmuch as the final vote was taken in the period when his criticism of the Government was most pronounced.

The result of the vote for the election of the new president will not be known before next week.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT

RECORDER'S TRIBUTE TO SIR CHARLES WAKEFIELD

The January session of the Central Criminal Court was opened by the LORD MAYOR (Sir William Waterlow) at the Sessions House, Old Bailey, yesterday. The Lord Mayor, who was attended by the Sword Bearer, the Mace Bearer, and the City Marshal, was accompanied on the Bench by Alderman Sir Charles Wakefield, the Recorder of London (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.), Mr. Alderman and Sheriff W. Phené Neal, Major and Sheriff F. H. Bowater, Mr. Under-Sheriff T. Howard Deighton, and Mr. Under-Sheriff W. H. Champness.

The RECORDER, addressing the Grand Jury, said that before beginning the business of the session he had a very pleasant duty to perform, with the full concurrence of the Lord Mayor, who was Chief Commissioner of the Court, and who regretted that his own duties prevented him from being present and taking his part in the tribute that he (the Recorder), as representing the Commissioners of the Court, desired to pay to Alderman Sir Charles Wakefield. They were all delighted to know that Sir Charles Wakefield's distinguished name appeared in the New Year's Honours List, and he (the Recorder) desired, on behalf of the Commissioners—and he was perfectly certain that the Grand Jury, too, would desire—to offer him their sincere congratulations. "He is a great citizen," continued the Recorder. "His Mayoralty, in 1915, was memorable as was his Shrievalty in 1907, and his civic duties are still performed with scrupulous attention and disregard of personal convenience. Negation of self is the keynote of his life. His philanthropy is phenomenal. His business success is remarkable. But he has ever placed his duty to his God and his correlative duty to his neighbour before self-interest. He is universally beloved by poor and great alike. I venture respectfully to hope that the name which he has honoured as a commoner may not be submerged now that he is a Peer."

SIR CHARLES WAKEFIELD.—Mr. Recorder, I wish to thank you for the generous way in which you have alluded to the honour conferred upon me by his Majesty the King. The congratulations I have received will remain for all time very fragrant.

The RECORDER, in charging the Grand Jury, said the calendar contained the names of 114 persons. Although there had been an interval of five weeks between the beginning of the last session and the beginning of this, there was no denying that it was a heavy and substantial calendar, one which, he thought, would take the Judges a considerable time to dispose of. There were in the calendar one charge of murder, two charges of manslaughter, three of attempted murder, one of arson, eight of bigamy, and three of what was colloquially called "blackmail," and, in addition, there were a number of serious and heavy cases.

Mr. Justice Avory will attend the Court to-morrow to begin the trial of cases in the Judge's list.

MISHAP TO EXPRESS

The L.M.S. Railway Scottish express train had a narrow escape at Sutton Weaver Junction, near Warrington, at 5 o'clock last evening. The train, which left Euston for Glasgow, was passing the junction when two of the driving wheels of the engine left the metals, and ploughed up the permanent way for more than half a mile before it came to a standstill. The engine fortunately remained erect, and the passenger coaches did not leave the rails. No one was reported to have been injured.

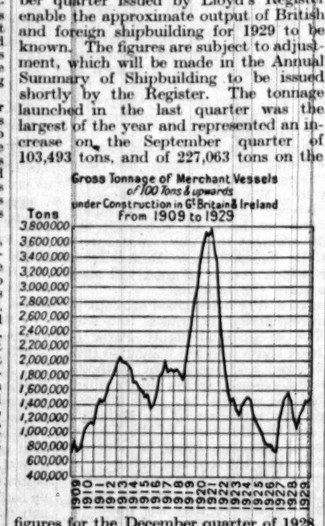
At Cork Circuit Court last evening Denis Coughlan, an elderly man, was fined £50, and ordered to be imprisoned for 12 months, with hard labour, for being unlawfully in possession of 29 revolvers, two automatic pistols, 632 rounds of ammunition, and one Mills bomb.

WORK IN BRITISH SHIPYARDS

LAST YEAR'S OUTPUT

INCREASED ORDERS FOR OIL TANKERS

Returns of shipbuilding for the December quarter issued by Lloyd's Register enable the approximate output of British and foreign shipbuilding for 1929 to be known. The figures are subject to adjustment, which will be made in the Annual Summary of Shipbuilding to be issued shortly by the Register. The tonnage launched in the last quarter was the largest of the year and represented an increase on the September quarter of 103,493 tons, and of 227,063 tons on the



figures for the December quarter of 1928. The output for the whole of 1928 was better than that for 1927, and the production for last year showed a further increase and exceeded 1,500,000 tons. During the three years before the War the output of Great Britain and Ireland ranged between 1,750,000 and 2,000,000 tons.

The shipping launched during each of the four quarters of 1929 and 1928 was as follows:—

Quarter	1929 No.	1929 Tonnage	1928 No.	1928 Tonnage
March	94	289,834	104	406,726
June	142	392,888	128	403,108
September	121	369,445	108	387,372
December	134	472,938	86	245,873
Totals	491	1,525,105	426	1,443,341

The numbers of vessels and tonnage launched throughout the world during the past two years are recorded below. Whereas the figures for the last quarter of 1928 were the lowest of that year the last quarter of 1929 was the best for shipbuilding:—

Quarter	1929 No.	1929 Tonnage	1928 No.	1928 Tonnage
March	182	504,434	188	659,948
June	272	714,765	229	662,083
September	237	715,372	228	831,499
December	297	843,118	185	507,875
Totals	988	2,777,689	830	2,661,405

The tonnage launched in Great Britain and Ireland exceeded that for oversea countries, as shown by the following table:—

Output for	1929 No.	1929 Tonnage	1928 No.	1928 Tonnage
World	988	2,777,689	830	2,661,405
Great Britain and Ireland	491	1,525,105	426	1,443,341
Other countries	497	1,252,584	404	1,218,064

Shipping under construction in Great Britain and Ireland on December 31 last was represented by 356 vessels, of 1,560,254 tons. There were 150 more vessels under construction than at the end of September, and the tonnage was greater by 111,899; while, compared with the figures for a year ago, the numbers of vessels were greater by 85 and the tonnage by 317,460. The improvement in the amount under construction is encouraging, but it is known that there are not the same number of orders in hand to provide for work in the immediate future that were available a year ago. The improvement in the shipbuilding industry, which was apparent during the past quarter, was due, in large measure, to contracting for oil tank vessels, and these may not provide so much work as the passenger liners and cargo vessels which formed the greater part of the contracts placed during the last quarter of 1928. The way in which the tank tonnage under construction increased at the end of each quarter of last year is shown in the following table:—

Quarter	1929	1928
March	331,000	637,000
June	398,000	540,000
September	401,000	417,000
December	628,000	362,000

About 161,000 tons of shipping now under construction in this country are intended for the British Dominions; about 234,000 tons are for Norway, and about 253,000 tons are for other foreign shipowners or for sale. The increase in the work undertaken for foreign shipowners during the last 18 months is a favourable development.

The shipping under construction abroad at 1,550,626 tons is slightly below that being built in this country, but it is greater by 181,642 tons than that under construction at the end of September. In five countries abroad there are more than 150,000 tons under construction, i.e., Germany with 253,256 tons; Holland with 231,934 tons; Japan with 183,570 tons; the United States with 170,062 tons; and France with 167,177 tons. The total shipping under construction throughout the world amounts to 3,110,880 tons, of which 50.2 per cent. is being built in Great Britain and Ireland and 49.8 per cent. abroad. The average percentages in the last 12 months before the War were 57.2 for Great Britain and Ireland and 42.8 abroad.

NEW WORK STARTED

Work was started on 499,020 tons in Great Britain and Ireland during the December quarter, an increase of about 139,000 tons on the figures for the September quarter, while 472,938 tons were launched, an increase of 103,000 tons. The relationship between tonnage launched and work started was thus favourable. Abroad 370,180 tons were launched, and work was started on 477,484 tons.

A large increase is recorded in the oil tanker tonnage under construction. The present figures are 85 vessels of 627,756 tons, of which 52, of 397,559 tons, are being built in Great Britain and Ireland and eight, of 74,445 tons, in Germany. Of the 85 tankers under construction, 73 are motorships. The tanker tonnage now under construction represents 20 per cent. of the total steam and motor tonnage being built in the world.

The tonnage of motorships under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at 765,912 represents more than 97 per cent. of the steam tonnage being built, while the motorship tonnage under construction abroad exceeds by nearly 73 per cent. that of the steam tonnage. The shipping actually under construction throughout the world under the inspection of Lloyd's Register amounts to 1,911,841 tons, of which 1,222,934 tons are being built in Great Britain and Ireland.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

SMITHSON RESEARCH FUND

CAMBRIDGE, JAN. 14

The Vice-Chancellor announces that the Royal Society, in virtue of its reversionary interest in the residue of the estate of the late Mr. E. W. Smithson, holds a sum yielding about £1,200 a year, and that the regulations now published have been adopted by the Royal Society after consultation with the Council of the Senate in order to give effect to the terms of the bequest. Accordingly at the Congregation on Friday, January 24, the Regent House will be asked to pass a Grace to the effect that Professor Seward, Master of Downing; Mr. W. H. Mills, of Jesus College; and Mr. R. H. Fowler, of Trinity College, be appointed members of the committee for the administration of the Smithson Research Fund. The Royal Society will appoint four members of the committee.

According to regulation 4 the committee shall devote the income of the fund, or such part of it as may be necessary, to the establishment and support of a Fellowship for Research in Natural Science with a view to the discovery of new laws and principles. It is to be called the Smithson Research Fellowship.

LAUNCHING WAYS FROZEN

The Irish Bound, a cargo steamer of 5,000 tons, built for Messrs. Andrew Weir and Co., was being launched at Messrs. Workman Clark's, Belfast, yesterday, when, after moving three or four yards, she stuck owing to the ways being frozen.

MARRIED WOMEN'S NATIONALITY

HOME SECRETARY AND EMPIRE LAWS

The Home Secretary received on Monday a deputation organized by the National Council of Women of Great Britain on the subject of the nationality of married women.

The deputation was introduced by Mrs. KEYNES, and the speakers included Lady Emmot, Miss Chrystal Macmillan, Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, Miss Chave Collison, and Mrs. Corbett Ashby.

The deputation referred to Bills which had been introduced into Parliament to establish the principles that a British woman on marriage to an alien should not thereby lose her British nationality without her consent, and that a foreign woman should not, by reason of marriage with a British subject, thereby acquire British nationality without her consent. They urged the importance of adopting these principles in the law of nationality which was in force in the United Kingdom and throughout the Empire, and that the British Government should take the lead in obtaining the concurrence of the Dominion Governments in this matter and in persuading foreign Governments to adopt the same principles. They also urged that at the International Conference for the codification of international law to be held next March at The Hague the British Government should not support any proposal on nationality which would prevent any State from incorporating those principles in its own legislation.

The HOME SECRETARY explained that he was receiving the deputation on behalf of the Prime Minister, and that, as the claims made raised issues of fundamental importance from the domestic, international, and constitutional points of view and were not questions affecting his Department alone, he was unable to make any definite pronouncement. Everyone must sympathize with the position of a British-born woman who, having married a foreigner, found herself an alien in her own country and subject to all the disabilities of an alien. If that were the only difficulty, he thought that a remedy might easily be found without disturbing the existing principle of the British nationality law—namely, that the nationality of a woman was determined by that of her husband. The proposals of the deputation, however, were not confined to the removal of existing disabilities, but aimed at establishing the principle that a woman should not be deprived of her nationality or acquire a new nationality without her consent.

The existing British law dated from Acts of 1844 and 1870, and the Government must move with caution when considering a proposal to reverse a principle which had been in existence for so long and was Empire-wide in its application. That principle could not, so far as British law was concerned, be abandoned without the full concurrence of the Dominion Governments, and he was glad to hear that the deputation recognized the importance of uniform legislation throughout the Empire on nationality.

Proposals for the alteration of the law in this matter had been under discussion, in consultation with the Dominion Governments, for several years. Discussions at Imperial Conferences had disclosed considerable divergences of view within the Empire and, as was well known, at the last Imperial Conference in 1926 it was decided, in view of these divergences, to postpone consideration pending the report of the Conference of Experts (known as the Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation) appointed to consider certain constitutional questions arising out of that Imperial Conference.

DOUBLE NATIONALITY

The matter was further complicated by the fact that the whole question of nationality, in its international aspect, would be discussed at the forthcoming International Conference at The Hague. It was open to doubt whether the advantages which women hoped to derive from the proposed change in the law would be capable of realization in the absence of a general international agreement. The laws of different countries differed widely. The majority of States still adhered to the principle that the nationality of a wife automatically followed that of her husband, and only a comparatively small number of States had modified that principle. In those circumstances, if British law were altered so as to enable a British woman to retain her British nationality on marriage to an alien, she would, in most cases, acquire her husband's foreign nationality, and she would, therefore, if she exercised her option, possess after marriage two nationalities. If she took up her residence in her husband's country, as would happen in the majority of cases, her retention of British nationality would not be of any advantage to her. She would not be able to look to, or receive, the protection of the British diplomatic or consular authorities in that country, and that in itself would tend to defeat one of the objects of the proposed alteration of the law.

In the experience of those responsible, the existence of double nationality was one of the most fruitful causes of international friction, and it had been the wise policy of all countries to endeavour, as far as possible, to reduce the number of cases of double nationality.

In his view, there was an appreciable risk that the interests of the family might be affected if a system were introduced under which the nationality of the spouses might be different. It was difficult to foresee all the ultimate social consequences, but it was desirable that the subject should be carefully considered from that point of view by those who supported the proposed change in the law for reasons of principle. His statement of the difficulties did not imply that the Government did not appreciate the woman's point of view.

WAGES IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

NEGOTIATIONS TO BE RESUMED

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

Wage negotiations in the building industry are to be resumed. The National Joint Council of employers and operatives will probably meet again next week. There is no danger of a stoppage of work or of any conflict of opinion likely to produce a crisis.

The trade unions last Friday brought before the Joint Council an application for the stabilization of wages for craftsmen at the present level and for an improvement of the rates for the unskilled men. Wage movements have been regulated since the War by a sliding scale in accordance with variations in the cost of living. A reduction of wages by a halfpenny an hour is due to take effect next month. The application of the unions was, therefore, in effect, for the sliding scale to be abolished. The employers objected. They argued that a fundamental alteration of the wages agreement should not be made in this way, but that the normal procedure should be followed. A deadlock having been reached, the Joint Council adjourned.

Yesterday the executive committees of the unions met in London to consider the next step. It was decided to ask for a meeting of the Joint Council as soon as possible, which means that the unions will raise the question of the stabilization of wages again, but in a manner which does not infringe the standing orders of the Council.

SYON PARK SCHEME

HAMPTON DISTRICT COUNCIL'S PROTEST

The Hampton District Council last night decided to oppose the scheme for acquiring a site in Syon Park for a sewage depôt for south-west Middlesex, and to send a letter of protest to the Middlesex County Council.

The district council's delegates to the conference convened by Middlesex County Council to discuss the scheme stated that they were not given an opportunity of expressing their opinions and that they were not allowed to vote. The Richmond Town Council also has protested against the scheme.

BROADCASTING HOUSE

The British Broadcasting Corporation announces that the contract was signed yesterday between the syndicate erecting Broadcasting House on behalf of the B.B.C. and Messrs. Ford and Walton, Limited, for the erection of the superstructure. Work will begin as soon as the retaining walls and foundations are complete. The preliminary work, which formed the subject of a contract with Messrs. Holland, Hannen, and Cubitts, Limited, included the encasing of a large brick sewer over a century old, at a depth of 50ft. below the ground level. It is expected that the preliminary work will be completed early in February. The syndicate's architect is Lieutenant-Colonel G. Val Myer, F.R.I.B.A., with whom is associated Mr. M. T. Tudsbery, A.M.I.C.E., the Civil Engineer to the British Broadcasting Corporation.

STREET ACCIDENTS

MR. H. MORRISON ON LONDON TRAFFIC

AUTHORITIES AND DRIVING TESTS

A conference, convened by Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport, of local authorities in the London traffic area, and of organizations representing all classes of users of the highway, was held yesterday at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George-street, Westminster, to consider what steps could be taken to reduce the number of street accidents in London. Attention was given to the two latest reports of the London and Home Counties Traffic Advisory Committee relating to street accidents in Greater London, including accidents to children. Mr. Morrison presided, and was supported by Mr. Ponsonby, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, Sir Henry Maybury (chairman), and members of the Traffic Advisory Committee. The Home Office, Ministry of Health, and Board of Education were also represented, the delegates numbering over 300.

Mr. MORRISON said that street accidents were the subject of much public anxiety, and nobody could ignore the fact that they had reached an alarming number. He emphasized the importance of children being educated in regard to traffic. They had, he said, to try to impress on users of the highway in advance the dangers that existed, and thus, if possible, avoid experience being gained by collisions and smashes. They were gradually getting more scientific knowledge as to the causes of accidents and the remedies. Considering the character of London, its narrow streets, tortuous ways, huge population, and congested traffic, London traffic was one of the most wonderful things that the world had to show.

Referring to the Road Traffic Bill, Mr. Morrison said that he hoped it would become law this Session. Existing legislation on road traffic was very much out of date. The Bill had many safety aspects and would do much to enable them to take further steps for the prevention of street accidents. He attached great importance to the provision enabling the Minister of Transport to publish a code of road conduct.

Mr. C. H. CROXFORD, on behalf of the Wood Green Urban District Council, proposed that some definite test of skill and capacity, in addition to any mere declaration of physical fitness, should be made a qualification for obtaining a driver's licence.

Mr. INGLEBY ODDIE, of the London County Coroners' Association, seconded the motion. He said experience showed that trained drivers had the fewest number of accidents. The object in view might be achieved if it were made compulsory for people who applied for driving licences to produce evidence, probably in the nature of a certificate, that they had had some kind of training in driving.

DR. D. A. CÖLE, of the National Safety First Association, said that there was strong feeling in the medical profession that there should be something more than a mere declaration. It had been suggested that there should be a definite test to show that a man was not blind or deaf, and, so far as was known, was not an epileptic or a person suffering from acute heart disease and liable to be a great danger to the community. Each driver should pass a medical test before obtaining a licence.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S VIEW

SIR HENRY MAYBURY said that this was one of the most difficult questions with which the Traffic Advisory Committee had had to deal. After hearing all points of view they came to the conclusion that any test which they could impose as a condition precedent to a person getting a licence would not be worth the trouble and irritation which such a test would cause. Over 2,000,000 people in this country held driving licences. How could they tell, unless a test were carried out under ordinary traffic conditions, and under extreme traffic conditions, whether a person would be fit to be entrusted with a vehicle in ordinary traffic conditions? The committee had considered the question of a medical test, and decided that that was also impracticable. They recommended that there should be a declaration as a condition precedent to a person getting a licence. If, in practice, that declaration was found to be wrong, then a person making it should be guilty of an offence, and provision to deal with that was made in the Road Bill.

The motion was lost.

A number of proposals were submitted relating to specified crossing places for pedestrians. The London County Coroners' Association proposed that crossing places should be defined on roads with tramcar tracks and refuges at such places as might be agreed on by the Ministry of Transport in conjunction with the Commissioner of Police. The Westminster City Council submitted a series of recommendations which advocated an extension of the system of specified crossing places; that such places should be indicated by double white lines; that these lines and any other lateral white lines on roads should be deemed to be traffic stop lines, beyond which vehicles should not be driven if the traffic was held up, so as to permit of pedestrians crossing at the specified crossing place; and that where pedestrian crossing places were appointed and indicated promiscuous and careless crossing should be forbidden.

The recommendations were agreed to.

A motion, submitted by the Wood Green Council, urging that subways should be constructed at dangerous road junctions and when important new traffic roads were laid out was carried.

A proposal that pedestrians should be compelled to use subways was defeated. It was pointed out that there was a disinclination on the part of pedestrians to use subways because of their association with public lavatories.

On the motion of Mr. EVANS, seconded by SIR HENRY MAYBURY, a resolution calling for improved and more uniform systems of street lighting was carried.

Mr. G. MARLOW REED (Middlesex County Council) introduced the subject of the education of road users. He appealed to local authorities to subscribe to the National Safety First Association, so as to enable the association to carry out the work.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. A. A. PICKARD (National Safety First Association) asked the local authorities to cooperate in the national safety week to be held next May. He proposed that, in view of the cost of carrying out an educative campaign, which was urgently recommended by the London Traffic Advisory Committee, the Minister of Transport should request the Committee to consider and recommend how and by whom the necessary funds should be provided. This was agreed to.

POLICE AND TRAFFIC DUTY

The subject of police officers on traffic control duty was considered. It was suggested, on behalf of the Wood Green Urban District Council, that further consideration should be given to the need for augmenting the regular police force by some kind of auxiliary force trained in traffic control.

Mr. A. L. DIXON, on behalf of the Home Office, said that the cost of maintaining a constable on duty throughout the 24 hours was from £1,000 to £1,200 a year. There was room for difference of opinion as to where policemen were most needed, and how many of them they should have. The object of the Home Office was to meet all the varying requirements to the best of their ability, subject to conditions of finance. They had had occasion to consider the question of auxiliary traffic police in regard to the country at large, because a number of local police authorities outside London had made a suggestion to this effect. A conference had been called on the matter, but the proposal met with singularly little support from anyone. It was a fact that "controllers" were employed in a number of towns in different parts of the country, but only to a limited extent. "Generally speaking," Mr. Dixon added, "while we should be extremely interested in any views this conference may express, our reactions are not at all favourable. We should have regarded London as one of the least promising places for an experiment of this kind."

Mr. A. D. COWBURN, on behalf of the London County Coroners' Association, proposed that the practice of passing stationary tramcars on the near side should be forbidden.

Mr. F. L. D. ELLIOT, an Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, said that the police looked with peculiar seriousness on any case where a driver tried to cut in between the kerb and a stationary tramcar when it was loading or unloading passengers. There were, however, objections to a regulation such as that proposed by the resolution.

The motion was lost by 51 votes to 38.

The conference will be continued to-day.

The War Office acknowledges the receipt of £2 sent anonymously from Belfast as conscience money.

OBITUARY

MR. CHARLES H. MALAN

The Indian Civil Service has lost a valuable member with a distinguished career still before him in Mr. Charles Huntingford Malan, O.B.E., Postmaster-General, Madras Presidency, who died from pneumonia in India on Monday at the age of 46.

Educated at Winchester and Lincoln College, Oxford, where he was a scholar and took classical honours, he passed the Indian Civil Service examination of 1907, and went out at the end of the following year to the Punjab. Showing an aptitude for work among the tribesmen of Baluchistan, he was made a Political Assistant, and commanded a section of the Border Military Police from April, 1913, to July, 1915. He was then recalled to the Punjab on special duty in the Secretariat connected with the purchase of fodder for war purposes. When the Punjab disturbances of the spring of 1919 broke out he was made postal censor at Lahore, and his services were rewarded by his being made O.B.E. Some nine years ago he was selected to be Postmaster-General of the United Provinces, and later went to Madras in the same capacity, but returned to the United Provinces for a spell in 1924, going back to Madras two years ago.

THE BISHOPS OF IOWA AND LOUISIANA

We learn from the Press Bureau of the Church of England that the Bishop of Iowa (Dr. T. N. Morrison) was struck by an automobile and killed on December 27 as he was crossing the street in front of his house. He was nearly 80 years of age.

Theodore Nevin Morrison was born at Ottawa, Illinois, on February 18, 1850, the son of a clergyman who came from the North of Ireland. Educated at Illinois College and the General Theological Seminary, New York, he was ordained in 1873 to the charge of St. Paul's, Pekin, Illinois, and in 1876 became rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Chicago, where he remained till his consecration as Bishop of Iowa in 1899. Both in Chicago, where he ministered for 23 years, and in his diocese the Bishop was greatly beloved.

The Bureau also states that the Bishop of Louisiana, Dr. Davis Sessums, died suddenly on December 24.

Davis Sessums was born at Houston, Texas, on July 7, 1858, and graduated at the University of the South. He was ordained in 1882 to Grace Church, Galveston, and later became rector of Calvary Church, Memphis, Tennessee, and then rector of Christ Church, New Orleans. In 1891 he was elected Assistant Bishop of Louisiana, and succeeded to the bishopric in the same year. He married in 1890 Alice, daughter of his predecessor, Bishop Galleher.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHNSTONE

Lieutenant-Colonel Beresford Assheton Johnstone died suddenly from heart failure at his home at Stace House, Tenterden, Kent, on Sunday.

The eldest son of General George Nassau Johnstone, and the grandson of General Assheton Duke, he was gazetted to The Hampshire Regiment in 1881. He eventually transferred into the Indian Army, and served in the Chin Hills campaigns, and later in the China war, when he took part in the relief of Peking. On his return to India he was on the staff as D.A.A.G. for musketry. At the Delhi Durbar he was A.D.C. to General Wolfe Murray, but, contracting malaria on service, to his great sorrow was invalided out of the Army. In retirement he took an active interest in the Scout movement, and later was president of his Conservative Association and Justice of the Peace. On the outbreak of the Great War he was appointed second in command of the 9th The Duke of Wellington's Regiment, which he eventually commanded in the Ypres salient, being twice mentioned in dispatches. He was invalided home with a strained heart, but without resting continued to train troops. Applying for India, he was given command of the Depôt at Kirkee, Poona, for whose model organization he was highly commended. On his demobilization in 1920 he was made O.B.E. (Military Division). He leaves by his first marriage one daughter, the wife of Mr. Ronald Colquhoun Cowan, of Penicuik, Mid Lothian. His second wife survives him with three sons and a daughter.

CAPTAIN C. A. WARD, R.N.

Captain the Hon. Cyril Augustus Ward, R.N., M.V.O., died on January 11 at Nakuru, Kenya Colony, at the age of 53.

Born on January 31, 1876, the fifth son of the late Earl of Dudley, he was a brother of the present Earl and of Major the Hon. Sir John Hubert Ward, Captain the Hon. R. A. Ward, and Lady Wolverton. He served in the Royal Navy from 1889 to 1904, when he was placed on the Emergency List, and in 1910 he took over the command of the Bristol Division of the R.N.V.R. He was recalled in 1914, and commanded a division with the Grand Fleet till 1917. Captain Ward was A.D.C. to the King from 1919 to 1921. He had been made M.V.O. in 1903. He married in 1904 Baroness Irene de Brienen, daughter of the late Baron de Brienen, of The Hague, and had three daughters, one of whom married Mr. Michael Hornby, eldest son of Mr. C. H. St. J. Hornby.

MR. W. C. SCOTT

Mr. William Charles Scott, of Thorpe House, Chertsey, died on Tuesday, the anniversary of his golden wedding. His father, General William Henry Scott, of Thorpe House, who as a lieutenant in the Guards fought in the Peninsular War and was wounded and taken prisoner, and served also in the Battle of Waterloo, was presented with the Colours of the Scots Guards, which still hang in Thorpe House. Mr. Scott's grandfather took part in the American War of Independence, fighting on the British side. Mr. Scott spent all his life at Thorpe, and for some years was chairman of the parish council. He was one of the oldest of the Surrey magistrates, having qualified in 1864. He married, in 1880, Ursula Katherine, daughter of General Pitt-Rivers, of Rushmore; she survives him with two daughters, one of whom is the wife of Colonel Hambro, of Coldham Hall, Bury St. Edmunds. Another daughter, Lady Holt, wife of Sir Henry Holt, died last year.

The Consul-General for Finland, Captain L. Norrgren, died on Monday morning at Bybridge, Molesworth-lane, West Horsley, Surrey. The funeral will take place at West Horsley to-morrow at 2.30 p.m.

Mrs. Newall, wife of Professor H. F. Newall, F.R.S., of Cambridge, died suddenly in London on Friday. She was a daughter of the late Rev. C. T. Arnold, and was married to Professor Newall in 1881.

Brenda Lady Wilton, who died on Sunday in a nursing home after an operation, was the daughter of the late Sir William Petersen, K.B.E. She married in 1917 the sixth Earl of Wilton, who was in the Royal Navy and served in the War, and who died in 1927. She leaves a son, the present earl, and a daughter, Lady Alexandra Egerton. A memorial service will be held at Farm-street Church to-day at 11 o'clock.

FOREIGN WINTER RESORTS

The following reports of weather in Switzerland and Austria, compiled on the spot by members of the Ski Club of Great Britain, were received last evening (temperatures are Fahrenheit):—

ADELBODEN.—Sun, thawing.
CHATEAUX D'OEX.—Light frost.
DAVOS.—Snow conditions very difficult; 9deg. of frost during the day.
ENGELBERG.—Cloudy and warm; snow on the slow side.
GRINDELWALD.—Thawing; snow conditions rather difficult.
HOSPENTHAL.—Sun, thawing; foehn wind; 14deg. of thaw.
KITZBÜHEL.—South slopes bare below 2,500ft.
KLOSTERS.—Thawing; snow very slow and heavy; cloudless sky.
LENK.—Snow rather slow; 11deg. of thaw.
LENZERHEIDE.—Heavy thaw; clouding up.
LEUKERBAD.—Sun, thawing; 2½ft. of snow.
MALOJA.—Sun and frost; 4ft. of snow—on the slow side.
MORGINS.—Sun, thawing; snow rather slow.
MOUNT GURNIGEL.—Sun, thawing; snow conditions rather difficult, patchy, and thin below 4,000ft.
MÜRREN.—Sunny, thawing; snow (2½ft. deep) on the slow side.
RHI SCHEIDEGG.—Heavy thaw; snow conditions very difficult.
SAANENMÖSER.—Thawing; clouding up.
ST. CERGUE.—Cloudy and cold; snow (1ft.) on the slow side.
SPLÜGEN.—Sunny, thawing.
VILLARS.—Bright intervals; snow very slow and heavy; foehn wind.
WENGEN.—Heavy thaw; snow very slow and heavy.

The official inquiry into the collision at Stapleton-road, Bristol, on January 8, between a Shrewsbury-Penzance express and a mineral train, was opened yesterday. Colonel Mount, Minister of Transport Inspector, and Mr. Pole, G.W.R. Divisional Superintendent, with representatives of the workmen, inspected the line.

THE WEATHER

CLOUDY, SOME RAIN

Meteorological Office, Jan. 14

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A trough of low pressure will move slowly eastward over England accompanied by rain. Over Scotland and Ireland weather will be calm with local fog and frost at night. A vigorous depression north of the Azores may affect south-west districts before night.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E.—Wind south, moderate or fresh, becoming light and variable or west to north-west; cloudy, some rain; mild at first; becoming colder.

ENGLAND, N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, N., W.—Wind north-west or variable, light; rain early, improving later; mist locally; rather low temperature.

ENGLAND, S.W., WALES, S.—Wind north-west to variable, light, perhaps freshening from east or south-east later; improving, with bright periods; perhaps rain before night, moderate temperature.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind south, moderate or fresh, veering and falling light later; cloudy, some rain; visibility moderate; sea rather rough, moderating.

IRISH SEA.—Wind variable, light; mainly fair; local coastal fog; sea slight.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Winds south-westerly at first, becoming variable to north-westerly, 15-25 m.p.h. at first on the surface, 2-10 m.p.h. later; 35-45 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. at first, 15-25 m.p.h. later. Rain and low cloud at first; improving later. Visibility 4-8 miles, but less than 500 yards over high ground early.

Sun rises, 8.2 a.m.; sets, 4.17 p.m.
Moon sets, 8.59 a.m.; rises, 4.51 p.m.
Last Quarter, January 21.
Lighting-up time, 4.47 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 1.49 a.m. and 2.16 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, JAN. 14, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1,005.4mb. (29.69in.), falling slowly; temp., 52deg.; humidity, 86 per cent.; wind, S.W., light; weather, fine.

Monday, 6 p.m., to Tuesday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 49deg.; rainfall, 0.8mm.

Tuesday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 55deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 2.6 hours.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for yesterday

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON W1

SALE
Now Proceeding

SILK WEEK
£50,000
of
High Grade Silks

The production of the most famous British and Lyons Manufacturers

SILK BARGAINS

6,000 yards rich quality FANCY VELVETS in multi and self colourings, in beautiful designs and colourings, from exclusive manufacturers of Lyons and Paris, will be offered at very exceptional reductions. All in wide widths. Usual Prices from 18/9 to 35/6 per yard.
SALE PRICE, per yard 9/11 to 18/9

£12,000 worth of rich quality BROCADES, with gold and silver metal effects in exclusive designs and colourings on georgette crêpe satin, poult de soie grounds, self and in multi effects. All in wide widths. Usual Prices 29/6 to 79/6 per yard. No Patterns cut.
SALE PRICE, per yard 14/9 to 35/6

9,000 yards hand block printed GEORGETTE MOUSSELINE DE SOIE AND CREPE DE CHINE in small and bold effects. All in double width. A very special offer. Usual Prices 10/9 to 18/9 per yard.
SALE PRICE, per yard 5/11 to 11/9

A large selection of printed LINGERIE SATINS AND CREPES DE CHINE in dainty washing colourings and designs. Usual Prices 15/9 and 16/9 per yard.
SALE PRICE, per yard 13/6 and 14/6

3,000 yards of FACONNE SATINS AND CREPES DE CHINE in beautiful lingerie shades, also suitable for Evening and Rest Gowns. Usual Price 15/9 per yard.
SALE PRICE, per yard 12/9 and 13/9

3,000 yards of our well-known all silk BRITISH WASHING CREPES in a large range of plain colourings; also stripes and checks. All in fast colourings. 32ins. wide. Usual Price 12/9 per yard.
SALE PRICE, per yard 9/11 to 11/9

A choice Rodier production in SILK METAL BROCADES on Chine tolle de soie grounds. Usual Price 27/6 per yard. Specially adapted for Dressing Gowns, Draperies, and Cushions.
SALE PRICE, per yard 7/11 to 10/9

A Number of EVENING WRAPS in various materials, of which sketch is moire chiffon velvet, is an example. Usual Prices from 18½ Guineas.
SALE PRICE 8½ Gns

BECOMING TWO-PIECE; sleeveless dress, lined crêpe de Chine. In black, beige, blue, red, and rosada.
SALE PRICE 8½ Gns

BACKLESS CAMI-KNICKER, for Evening Wear in lace and crêpe de Chine, with laces or tight knee. In all colours.
SALE PRICE 35/9

KNITTED THREE-PIECE SUIT in Rayon mixture yarn and all wool. Jumper in two colourings. In all colours. Usual Price 6 Guineas.
SALE PRICE 73/6

REMNANT DAY TO-MORROW
Goods cannot be sent on approval
SALE CATALOGUE POST FREE
MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Court News

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, will leave Kensington Palace on January 28, to stay with the Duke of Connaught in the South of France.

Owing to a chill, Susan Duchess of Somerset will be prevented from fulfilling her engagements this week.

The Latvian Minister and Mme. Vesmans have returned to London from the Continent and have taken up their residence again at 87, Eaton-place, S.W.1.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Anglesey returned on January 13 to London, where they will remain for some time.

The Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne returned to 65, Brook-street on Monday from a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire at Chatsworth.

The Earl and Countess of Airlie will arrive from Scotland on Friday at 48, Bryanston-square, which they have taken from Lord and Lady Lovat.

The Earl and Countess of Haddo returned to 16, Cambridge-square on Monday from Haddo House, Aberdeen.

Viscount Gort, V.C., will return to London from St. Moritz on January 20.

Viscount and Viscountess Cecil of Chelwood returned yesterday to 16, South Eaton-place from Gale, Chelwood Gate, East Grinstead.

The Bishop of Norwich and Mrs. Pollock have returned from Palestine.

Lord and Lady Wraxall will return to London from Tyntesfield, Wraxall, on January 22 for a few days.

Lord and Lady Luke of Pavenham, with the Hon. Ian Lawson-Johnston, will take up residence at 29, Portman-square about the end of this month.

Lord and Lady Templemore will return to London from Upton House, Hampshire, at the end of this month.

Lady St. Audries returned yesterday to 26, Warwick-square from Fairfield, Bridgwater.

Lord Justice Greer and Lady Greer returned to London from the South of France on Sunday.

The Hon. Henry and Mrs. Tufton will arrive next week at the Ritz Hotel.

Sir Daniel Stevenson is leaving by the Almeda Star to-morrow for South America. He expects to return about the end of March.

Sir Howard Frank is progressing favourably and hopes to be able to leave his bed this week. Bobby Frank, the younger son of Sir Howard and Lady Frank, was operated upon for appendicitis last Thursday, but is going on well.

Sir Hugh and Lady Bell have returned to 95, Sloane-street from Mount Grace Priory, Northallerton.

Sir Henry Graham is 88 to-day.

Major-General Sir Cecil and Lady Lowther returned from Switzerland last Monday.

Sir John and Lady Bland-Sutton will return to 47, Brook-street from Italy on January 22.

Sir Seymour King will return from Madeira on January 27 to London, where he will remain for about six weeks.

Lady Alexander much regrets that she must postpone her little party from Thursday, January 16, until Thursday, January 23, as she is laid up with a severe cold.

Colonel and Mrs. Charles Butter have arrived from Pitlochry at 59, Portland-place, where they will be until the end of March.

Mr. Derek Studley-Herbert, whose engagement to the Countess of Seafield was announced on Friday, is the son of the late Mr. John Tatchell Studley, of Seaborough Court, Dorsetshire, and of Mrs. Geoffrey White, 20, St. James's-place, S.W.

Mme. Régis de Oliveira has returned to London from the Continent.

Mrs. Piers Debenham gave birth to a daughter at 22, Victoria-square, S.W.1, on January 9.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick F. A. Pearson left Claridge's yesterday for Craven Lodge, Melton Mowbray, for the hunting.

H.E. the Italian Ambassador is presiding at the second of the series of lectures on Italian art arranged in aid of the Y.W.C.A. The lecturers are Dr. Tancred Borenius, Mr. Eric Maclagan, C.B.E., the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., P.S.A., on January 22, 29, and February 5 respectively at 5.30 p.m. Serial tickets, one guinea, and full particulars may be obtained from Miss Fraser, 16, Chester-terrace, Eaton-square, S.W.1.

Lady Bertha Dawkins announces that she cannot consider any further applications for tickets for the "When We Were Very Young" ball, which takes place to-night, and the few remaining tickets can be obtained at the Cashier's Office at the Savoy Hotel to-day.

Mr. H. H. Baber, chairman of the British Home and Hospital for Incurables, of which the Prince of Wales is patron, has completed 50 years' service on the board of management, and his colleagues marked the occasion yesterday by a presentation of plate.

A performance of *The Last of Mrs. Cheyney* will be given at the New Scala on Monday, February 3, in aid of the Oxford and Bermondsey Club.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

CAPTAIN GROSVENOR

A memorial service for Captain the Hon. Hugh Raufe Grosvenor will be held at the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street, W.1, to-day, at 12.30 p.m.

DINNERS

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR

The Japanese Ambassador gave a dinner-party at the Japanese Embassy last night in honour of the Peruvian Minister and Mme. de Freyre y Santander. The guests were:—

The Chinese Minister and Mme. Sze, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Atherton, Admiral the Hon. Sir Stanley and Lady Adelaide Colville, Mary Lady Lawrence and Miss Lawrence, Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley, Lady Cory, and Count Katsuyama

MR. D. M. MASON

Mr. D. M. Mason gave a dinner party last night at the Reform Club. His guests were:—

Sir Herbert Samuel, Sir Charles Hobhouse, Mr. George Lambert, M.P., Mr. J. E. Allen, Sir Ernest Benn, Mr. Cecil Braithwaite, Mr. E. G. Brunker, Mr. Harold Cox, Mr. A. W. Dickinson, Mr. Leonard B. Franklin, Mr. F. C. Goodall, Mr. E. G. Hawke, Mr. Hope Johnstone, Mr. Thomas Kemp, the Rev. Dr. Parkinson, Major Nathan, M.P., Sir Otto Niemeyer, Sir Frank Newnes, Sir A. Richardson, Mr. C. D. Seligman, Mr. T. M. Stephen, and Mr. Ernest Sykes.

OLD KING'S SCHOLARS (CANTERBURY)

The annual dinner of the Old King's Scholars (Canterbury) was held at the Hotel Cecil last Friday. Mr. Justice Luxmoore was in the chair, and among those present were:—

Mr. N. P. Birley (Headmaster), Major-General H. Isacke, the Rev. Dr. Field, Mr. A. Latter, Mr. B. T. B. Boothby, Mr. P. C. Bowesscheer, Mr. A. B. Emden, Mr. A. Stratton, Captain H. C. Ashenden, Mr. C. H. Barber, Mr. C. W. Barber, Mr. E. K. Barber, Mr. P. S. Barber, Mr. G. L. Braidwood, Dr. C. H. Budd, Mr. F. W. Collard, Mr. H. P. Dawbarn, Dr. K. B. Dickson, Dr. C. E. Elberlee, Mr. F. F. Finn, Mr. F. M. Furley, Mr. G. E. J. Gent, Mr. W. V. Heale, Mr. J. F. Heming, the Rev. E. L. A. Hertslet, Colonel E. Hughes, Mr. G. H. Hussey, Mr. J. Justice, Mr. B. H. Juckes, Mr. A. L. Mason, Mr. R. Morton, Mr. A. K. Mowll, Mr. W. R. Mowll, Mr. G. V. Ormsby, Mr. E. H. Osborne, Mr. R. Parry Jones, Dr. E. L. Payne, Mr. P. H. Plummer, Mr. J. A. S. Sassi, Mr. A. Seymour, Dr. A. H. Shelswell, Mr. J. G. Varley, Mr. N. H. Wightwick, and Mr. R. A. Finn.

OLD GRESHAMIANS

The annual dinner of the Old Boys' Club of Gresham's School, Holt, was held last night at the Criterion Restaurant, when nearly 80 were present. The Headmaster (Mr. J. H. Eccles) presided, and the guest of the evening was the Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge (Professor Arthur Hutchinson), one of the governors of the school. The company also included:—

Mr. A. H. Spiers, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Foster, Mr. G. R. Thompson, Mr. A. B. Douglas, Major F. B. B. Skrimshire, Major W. J. Spurrell, Mr. B. A. Fletcher, Mr. F. McEachran, Mr. E. Dyson, Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, Mr. G. H. Locket, Mr. C. H. C. Osborne, Mr. G. V. Hotblack, Mr. R. D. M. Time, Mr. B. F. Armitage, Mr. K. M. Moir, Mr. G. A. Thesiger, and Mr. R. R. Lavington.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

DR. G. BENTLIF AND MISS NETTLETON

The marriage arranged between Graeme, son of Dr. P. B. Bentlif, of Jersey, and Cynthia, daughter of Sir Sydney Nettleton, Chief Justice of Gibraltar, will take place on Shrove Tuesday, March 4, at St. George's Royal Memorial Church, Cannes.

COMMANDER P. U. TOWNSHEND, R.N. (RETD.), AND MRS. GILBERT BODDINGTON

The engagement is announced of Commander Philip Uniacke Townshend, Royal Navy (Retired), and Hilda Cumming Boddington, *née* Backhouse, of 29, Park-mansions, widow of the late Gilbert Boddington.

CAPTAIN C. E. G. HOPE AND MISS DALY

A marriage has been arranged and will take place in March between Captain Charles Evelyn Graham Hope, P.A.V.O. Cavalry (11th Frontier Force), elder son of Captain G. A. Hope and Mrs. Hope, 2, Redcliffe-square, London, and Beryl, elder daughter of Captain Bernard Daly and Mrs. Daly, Templeogue House, Co. Dublin.

MR. T. C. J. DICKSON AND MISS G. EARLEY

An engagement is announced between Thomas C. J. Dickson, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, only son of the late Mr. Leonard W. Dickson and of Mrs. Dickson, Edinburgh, and Gladys, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Earley, Hythe, Kent.

MR. A. N. CARRITT AND MISS GADSBY

The engagement is announced, and a marriage will shortly take place, between Alfred Newson Carritt, 4th/7th Dragoon Guards, only son of the late Ernest Carritt and Mrs. E. B. Carritt, and Frances Ann Gadsby, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gadsby, of Waverley House, Leicester.

MR. T. D. BARNES AND MRS. ARNOLD

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place at the Church of St. Ethelburga the Virgin, Bishopsgate, E.C., between Mr. T. Durell Barnes, barrister-at-law, and Mrs. Léonie Arnold, late of Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.

M. J. BOURIN AND MISS NEILSON

The engagement is announced between M. Jean Bourin, of Tours, Indre-et-Loire, France, and Irene Alexina Neilson, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Neilson, of Craigend, North Berwick, and granddaughter of the late William Neilson, of Arnewood, Kelvinside, Glasgow.

MR. E. J. CASTELLO AND MISS E. M. COHEN

The engagement is announced between Ellis James Castello, of 23, Oxford-square, W.2, and Elizabeth Marjorie (Betty), youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Cohen, of 71, Portland-place, W.1.

MR. J. P. EVANS AND MISS WILKINSON

The engagement is announced between James Price, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Evans, of Rusholme-gardens, Manchester, and Dorothy Beryl, elder daughter of Geoffrey A. Wilkinson and the late Mrs. Wilkinson, of Canfield, Surbiton.

MR. E. J. W. KARSLAKE AND MISS K. WELDON

The marriage between Edward John Withington, only son of the Rev. and Mrs. H. J. W. Karslake, of Herstmonceux, Sussex, and Kathleen, second daughter of the late Mr. F. C. Weldon, of Cooline, Charleville, Co. Cork, and Mrs. Weldon, of 4, Prideaux-road, Eastbourne, will take place at Holy Trinity, Eastbourne, on February 12, at 2.15 p.m.

MR. J. W. C. HANSLEY AND MISS HARRISON

The engagement is announced between John William Charles, only son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hansley, of Sanderstead, Surrey, and Kate Isabel Staunton (Kitty), only child of Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Harrison, of Reigate, Surrey.

MR. C. G. KENT AND MISS I. SMULIAN

The engagement is announced of Cyril George, only son of the late Mr. Joseph Kent and Mrs. Kent, and Iris, younger daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Smulian, of Belmont, Seven Sisters-road, N.4.

The marriage arranged between Mr. D. A. Stockton and Miss M. R. Coote will not take place.

FUNERALS

LADY BANBURY

The ashes of Lady Banbury, wife of Lord Banbury, were buried in the churchyard at Sevenhampton, Wilts, on Monday. Canon E. F. Hill (vicar of Shrivenham), the Rev. A. C. Clark-Kennedy (vicar of Highworth), and the Rev. J. Hudson officiated. The chief mourners were Lord Banbury, the Hon. Evelyn Banbury, Mr. Edward Banbury, Miss Rosemary Banbury, Major the Hon. Rupert and Mrs. Craven, Miss Mary Banbury, Master Charles Banbury, the Hon. Mrs. D. Pleydell-Bouverie, Miss M. and Miss K. Pleydell-Bouverie, Mr. J. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Major-General Calley, Mr. H. Reixach, the Hon. Mrs. Agar, Mrs. Chomeley, and Mr. J. Thornton, and Dr. J. J. Powell, representing the V.W.H. (Cricklade) Hunt.

MR. E. A. COLQUHOUN

The funeral service of Mr. E. A. Colquhoun, F.I.A., took place yesterday at St. James Church, Sussex-gardens, W. Archdeacon E. N. Sharpe officiated. The chief mourners were:—Mr. Gideon Colquhoun, Captain E. E. Colquhoun, M.B.E. (sons), Mrs. Barry Martyn and Miss Colquhoun (daughters), Mrs. Colquhoun (daughter-in-law), Lieutenant-Colonel R. Barry Martyn, M.C. (son-in-law), Lieutenant J. A. S. Colquhoun, R.N., and Mrs. Astley (cousins), Miss Simkin (sister-in-law), Mr. C. E. Diaper (secretary), and the household staff.

Among others present were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Schweder, Mr. T. E. Young, M.A., F.I.A., Dr. and Mrs. Bousfield, Mr. A. Farrer and Mr. T. L. Kostoven (directors, Legal and General Assurance Society, Limited), Mr. E. W. Wykes, Mr. W. A. Workman, F.I.A. (general manager, Legal and General), Mr. Robinson, F.I.A., Mr. Raynes, F.I.A., Mr. Lafford, F.I.A., Mr. G. R. Martin, Mr. Downes, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkin, Mr. E. R. B. Graham, Mr. A. H. Pargeter, Mr. A. T. Knight, Major Avers, Mrs. Ekin, Mrs. Bristow, Mrs. Pyke, Mr. A. J. Hicks (Phœnix Assurance Company, Limited), Mrs. Arthur Pyke, Mr. Coke, Mr. G. W. Reynolds, F.C.I.S. (general manager, Guardian Assurance), Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Felly, Mr. and Mrs. Curry, and Miss Curry.

COMMEMORATION SERVICE

SIR LAWRENCE WEAVER

A commemoration service for Sir Lawrence Weaver was held at the Catholic Apostolic Church, Gordon-square, yesterday morning. The Chief Minister officiated. The Lord Mayor was represented by the City Remembrancer, Mr. John B. Aspinall, and the Swedish Minister was present. Others in the congregation were:—

Lady Weaver, Mr. Purcell and Mr. Tobias Weaver, Mrs. Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Purcell, Mr. H. B. Copinger, Miss Weaver, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Pulley, Mrs. Arthur Laye, Mrs. K. Dewar, Dr. Algernon Aspinall, Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard L. Hooper (representing the Federation of Master Printers), Mrs. Cloudsley Brereton, Lord Waring, Major Richard Rigg, Mr. A. Shuttleworth (secretary, representing the National Society of Art Masters), Sir Ernest Palmer, Viscount and Viscountess Lee of Fareham, Mrs. Frank D'Arcy, Lieutenant-General Sir Terry Cleeve, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Molyneux, Lord Francis Hill, Mr. and Mrs. L. Bennett, Miss Bennett, Mr. E. Duncan (representing the Architecture Club), Mrs. Wyndham, Mr. H. H. Peach (representing the D.I.A.), Captain H. D. Bentley (representing the Douglas Haig Memorial Homes), Sir William Lawrence (representing the Horticultural Society and Ashtead Potteries), Lady Lascelles, Sir Edgar Jones, Mr. R. M. Barrington-Ward, Mrs. M. J. Barrington-Ward, Miss Barrington-Ward, Prebendary Percival, Mr. Percy Watson, Mr. F. Gooding, Sir Frank and Lady Newnes, Mrs. Cecil Harmsworth, Mr. R. C. Blyth (representing the Trinidad Lake Asphalt Companies), Colonel Truscot, Mr. J. C. Akerman, Sir Francis Floud, Sir D'Arcy Power (representing the Samuel Pepys Club), Count and Countess F. Vanden Heuvel, Mr. S. Tallents (secretary, the Empire Marketing Board), Mr. A. T. Dodson (representing the Ministry of Agriculture and the Housing Association for Officers' Families), Major H. Corlett, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hewets (representing the Old Cliftonians Society), Dr. E. S. Beaven (representing the National Institute of Agricultural Botany), Captain P. Whitfield, R.N., Mr. G. A. Whitfield, Miss Capel Davies, Major and Mrs. Belcher, Mr. H. Martyn Gresh, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cascoyen Maurice, Mr. T. Lewdall Hampson, Mr. Harold B. Bompas, Mr. and Mrs. P. Morley Horder, Mr. Gerald M. Horder, Mr. Omar Ramsden, Mr. F. E. Yorke (secretary, the Architectural Association), Mr. and Mrs. Grey Wornum, Dr. Redcliffe N. Salaman, Mr. E. G. Ashwin and Mr. A. T. Isaac (the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths' Company), Captain W. H. Livens, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Parry, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Heath, Mr. A. R. Scott, Mr. Ulric B. Walmesley, Mrs. Freer Thouzer, Mr. Colin Johnson, Mrs. Thouzer, Miss Crouch, Mrs. Nash, Dr. Powell, Mr. Reginald Sykes, Miss Grey, Mr. H. V. Taylor (Ministry of Agriculture), Miss King-Crouch, Miss Leacock, Miss Bompas, Miss Jobson, Mr. S. J. Fay, Mr. W. L. Wilding, Mrs. Hardington Bartlett, Miss Bedford, Miss Mary Orr, Miss Phenyo, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hawken, Mr. J. M. Blanch, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. Richard Coit, Mr. B. Drake, Mrs. Copinger, Mr. F. W. Burrows (Board of Education), Mrs. Oswald Barron, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Keeble (Ministry of Agriculture), Mr. W. Cuthbertson, Mr. Philip M. Johnston.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Cole (representing the Department of Overseas Trade), Mr. and Mrs. Percy Buxton, Mr. L. Nash, Mr. G. R. Hughes, Mr. Ambrose Heal, Mrs. Maude, Mr. D'Arcy Braddell, Mr. A. T. Bolton, Mr. Percy Hemp, Mr. and Mrs. Heseltine Owen, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. J. W. Stocks, Mr. H. H. Capon, Mr. F. W. Isard, Dr. and Mrs. K. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. H. Tarbet, Mrs. Wallis, Mrs. Wallace Stocks, Mr. Sidney Scott, Mrs. Hume, Mr. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Flake, Mr. H. Pratt, Mr. G. M. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. F. Burton, Mrs. Butterfield, Miss Shortreed, Mrs. Hanson-Hunt, Mrs. Image, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Sasse, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Cottingham, Mrs. Stanton, Miss Stanton, and men from Ashtead Pottery.

Mr. Holford Knight, M.P., was unavoidably prevented from attending the service.

Lady Riddell was present at the funeral of Sir Lawrence Weaver, which took place at Highgate Cemetery on Monday.

HUNT BALLS

THE BERKELEY AND THE LEDBURY

The annual combined ball of the Berkeley Hunt and the Ledbury Hunt took place at the Guildhall, Gloucester, on Monday. There were about 450 guests, and the 1st Clifford Essex band played.

The arrangements were made by a committee consisting of Major C. P. Ackers, Mr. G. S. Albright, the Earl of Berkeley, Captain Berkeley, M.F.H., and the Hon. Mrs. Berkeley, Lady Biddulph, Colonel and Mrs. Spence-Colby, Captain and Mrs. Graham Clarke, Mr. H. A. Clive, the Earl and Countess of Ducie, Sir Lionel and Lady Darell, the Misses Darell, Sir Anselm Guise, Commander Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Stamford Hulton, Colonel and Mrs. Russell Kerr, Sir Percival Marling, V.C., and Lady Marling, Lieutenant-Colonel Reed, Colonel and Mrs. Timmis, Colonel C. E. Turner, Mr. V. W. Yorke, M.F.H., and the Hon. Mrs. Vincent Yorke, Captain J. Turner, and Captain and Lady Mary Strickland, the last-named with Miss Nancy Darell sharing the duties of hon. secretaries.

Among others present were:—

Lord Dormer, the Hon. Rosamund Dormer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Yorke, Miss Clive, Mr. Throckmorton, Mr. Gerald Yorke, Miss L. Spence-Colby, Miss E. Manningham-Buller, Miss H. Best, Mr. E. Cattley, Mr. Bobby Foley, Mr. D. Evans, Mr. J. Gascoigne, Mr. R. Hawstorne, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Turner, M.F.H., and Mrs. Turner, the Hon. Mrs. Mundy, Miss D. Turner, Miss Pope, Miss J. Looker, Miss P. Bainbridge, Miss Beauchamp, Miss E. Taylor, Miss G. Turner, Mr. D. Turner, Mr. B. Turner, Mr. M. Harford, the Hon. Greville Howard, Mr. J. Beauchamp, Captain C. Turner, Mr. J. Turner, Mr. R. Leigh, Captain P. Butler, Mr. E. Holland Martin, the Hon. Imogen Grenfell, the Hon. Nancy Pearson, Miss E. Allington.

The Hon. Mrs. Lloyd-Baker, Miss P. Lloyd-Baker, Miss Murray-Browne, Mr. D. Stephens, Mr. Murray-Browne, Miss Anstice Bennett, Miss Sylvia Gibbs, Mr. A. Bennett, the Hon. Gavin Campbell, Captain and Mrs. L. Green, Captain and Mrs. N. Beaumont, Mrs. Noel Wills, Miss Fraser, Miss C. Fraser, Miss B. Whitaker, Colonel H. Fraser, Sir John Hanham, Viscount Fincastle, Mr. M. Whitaker, the Misses E. F. and R. Bazley, Miss Victoria Fuller, Miss M. Campbell, Mr. A. Bazley, Mr. C. Campbell, Mr. J. Talbot-Ponsonby, Mr. F. Lennox Boyd, Mr. C. Wood, Captain D. W. Gunston, M.P., and Mrs. Gunston, Miss St. George, Mr. St. George, Mr. G. Mitchell.

Commander and Mrs. Crohan, Miss M. Byng, Miss R. Pope, Miss Stanley Clarke, Miss Holford, Miss Crohan, Mr. Howard, Mr. Stanley Clarke, Mr. Pitman, Mr. Morris, Mr. Bainbridge-Culls, Colonel and Mrs. Mache, Miss P. Schrieber, Mr. M. Smiley, the Hon. John Leslie, Mrs. Clifford, Miss E. Clay, Mr. P. Clay, Mr. C. Clay, Mr. H. Parmer, the Hon. Jean Loch, Miss R. Farquhar, Captain J. Payne, Mr. Humphrey-Guinness, Mr. Hartman, Mr. C. Farquhar, Mr. G. Gordon Lennox, Mr. J. Roberts, Major Sir John and Lady Birchall, the Hon. Catherine Hotham, Miss P. Lubbock, Miss M. Birchall, the Hon. William Bathurst, the Hon. Peter Hotham, Mr. T. Jones-Mortimer, Lord and Lady Apsley, Sir Paul and Lady Makins, Mr. and Mrs. R. Twining, the Hon. Diana Russell, Miss E., Miss M., and Miss M. Makins, Lord de Clifford, Major Sir Lovelace and Lady Stamer, Miss I. Stamer, Miss N. Stamer, Captain D. Stamer, Captain Heywood-Lonsdale, Sir Stanley and Lady Tubbs, Miss A. Parker, Miss P. Church, Mr. Parker, Mr. W. G. Perkins, Mr. Foster, Lady Davies, Miss G. Davies, Miss Eyres-Monsell, Miss D. Eyres-Monsell, Miss J. Eyres-Monsell, Miss Brocklebank, Mr. Dickson, and Mr. King.

THE CRAVEN

The Craven Hunt ball took place last night at Newbury Corn Exchange. Mrs. Wilfred Royds was the honorary secretary and was responsible for the arrangements, with the following committee:—Mr. O. W. Rayner, Mr. C. R. de la Salle, Major Sir Frederick Carden, General Rennie, Colonel Walmesley, Colonel Elkington, Major Archer Houblon, Mr. A. S. B. Tull, and Mr. R. S. Corbett. The Lady Patroness was Miss Archer Houblon, of Welford Park. The company numbered nearly 450, and Pilbeam's band played. Among those who took tickets, many of whom brought parties, were the Joint Masters (Mr. Walter Woolland and Miss Mary Woolland), Mrs. Woolland, Mrs. Walter Woolland, Major and Miss Archer Houblon, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ernest Baker, Captain and Mrs. Borgnis, Mr. and Mrs. Eliot Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. de la Salle, Colonel and Mrs. Elkington, Mr. David Elkington, Mr. W. Fox, Colonel and Mrs. Hayter, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Hollebone, Mrs. Jobson, Colonel A. de P. Kingsmill, Miss Leigh Bennett, Sir William Mount, Mr. Eustace Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Pilkington, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Rayner, Miss Rayner, General and Mrs. Rennie, the Misses Rennie, Mr. Saunderson, Mr. H. S. Savill, Mr. A. S. B. Tull, Mr. H. B. Turner, Colonel Walmesley, the Hon. Sir John and Lady Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Pinckney, Mrs. Hudson, Mr. Garratt, Colonel and Mrs. des Voeux, Major Misa, Mrs. Puxley, Mrs. and the Misses Burges, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Waldron, Colonel and Mrs. Oppenheim, Sir Peter Farquhar, Mrs. Huth, Major Lloyd, Mr. O'Rorke, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Gilroy, Major and Mrs. Vivian Nickalls, Major and Mrs. Tilney, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Dickson, the Hon. Mrs. John Saunderson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Clifford Phillips, Mr. Whatton, Mr. P. Ainsworth, the Misses MacDougall, Mrs. Tritton, Mr. J. W. Douglas, Mrs. P. V. Luke, and Mrs. Eyston.

THE BROCKLESBY

The Earl of Yarborough lent Brocklesby Park last night for the annual ball of the Brocklesby Hunt. A company of between 200 and 300 was present. Conri Tait's band played. Mrs. Sutton-Nelthorpe was secretary. Among those present, many of whom brought parties, were:—

Mr. Edmund Addison, Captain the Hon. Gerald and Mrs. Portman, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Portman, Mr. G. H. C. Haigh, the Earl of Yarborough, Lord Conyers, Captain Oscar Dixon, Mrs. Hope-Barton, the Misses Hope-Barton, Mr. Longstaff, Mr. Blackett, Mrs. Allington, Mr. H. Green, Mr. R. M. Cottingham, Mrs. Hoult, Mrs. Wilson, Miss J. Brewster, Mrs. Alfred Addison, Mr. W. B. Bramley, Mr. O. E. Rotherham, Mr. G. Tickler, Mr. W. W. Butt, Mr. W. F. Sergeant, the Mayor of Grimsby and Mrs. Abrahams, Mr. J. R. Taylor, Mr. W. M. Wright, Mr. S. D. Freshney, Mr. H. Fowler, Miss R. Wright, Mr. L. K. Osmond, Mr. F. Brookes, Mrs. H. Spilman, Mr. W. Burrows, Captain H. A. Jaffray, M.F.H., Colonel O. Sutton-Nelthorpe, the Hon. Camilla Gurdon, Miss W. Curtis, Miss and Mr. Hope-Barton, Mr. W. Cooper, Mr. Curtis, Dr. McCullagh, Mr. Barnes, Mr. J. W. Robinson, Mr. A. A. Borrill, Mr. G. Mudd, Mrs. R. Davy, Colonel E. L. Grange, Mr. J. W. Bascomb, Mrs. Brackenbury, Major J. St. Vigor Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker, the Hon. Mrs. Wyndham-Quin, Mrs. Heneage, Mr. W. H. Foster, Major J. Bainbridge, Captain J. Man, Mr. J. W. G. Hewitt, Mr. D. J. Hoare, Mrs. C. H. Strange, Mr. J. W. Swaby, Major Stewart, Mr. Stewart, Miss Jessop, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Perryman, Miss Pretyman, Lady Worsley, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. E. Addison, Mr. W. H. Dixon, and Mrs. Mountain.

THE LUDLOW

The annual ball of the Ludlow Hunt took place at Croft Castle last night by permission of Lady Croft. Newman's band played, and among those present, many of whom brought parties, were:—

Mr. J. R. Allcroft, Captain E. H. Rouse-Boughton, Mr. Van Bergen, Captain and Mrs. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Calvert, Mr. J. E. Charleton, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. G. Windsor-Clive, Mr. Coldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, Mr. R. Evans, Captain and Mrs. J. W. D. Evans, Mrs. Gurney, Major and Mrs. Holford, Mr. and Mrs. Harley, Mr. and Mrs. Heathcote, Mr. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Leese, Captain and Mrs. Hill-Lowe, Major and Mrs. Meredith, Captain and Mrs. Ockleston, Captain Mostyn Owen, Major and Mrs. Pardoe, the Rev. J. S. D. Rider, Captain Sir Henry and Lady Ripley, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Rotton, Mr. and Mrs. Salwey, Major and Mrs. Molyneux-Seel, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. H. E. and Mrs. Whitaker, Mr. and Mrs. Wrigley, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wyatt, Mrs. Garnett, Mr. and Mrs. Hilton Price, Major and Mrs. Payne, Miss Wood, Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Worrall, Captain and Mrs. Hazlehurst, Mrs. Dugdale, Miss Slater, Mrs. Powell, Major and Mrs. Allfrey, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mrs. Shackleton, Major and Mrs. Prichard, Mrs. Green Wilkinson, Mrs. Thesiger, Miss Gwyer, Mr. and Mrs. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Levick, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Green, Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, and Mr. Wilson.

THE HIGH PEAK HARRIERS

There were over 300 guests at the annual ball of the High Peak Harriers, which was held at the Buxton Hydro Hotel, Buxton, last night. Among those who brought parties were:—

Captain the Hon. Evan Baillie and Lady Maud Baillie (Joint Masters), the Hon. Lady Barlow, Colonel H. K. Stephenson, Colonel W. E. Loyd, Colonel H. Bowler, Mrs. Davis, Mr. H. Wragg, Mrs. Lawder, Mrs. Houghton Jackson, Mr. C. L. B. Grover, Miss M. May, Mr. J. S. Nuttall, Captain Douglas Reid and Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Outterside, Captain Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Turner, Miss Kirkland, Mrs. Wingate, Mr. J. Frangopoulo, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Ramsden-Jodrell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Henriques, Mrs. Beaumont Robinson, Mrs. Barnes, Miss Joan Turner, Captain and Mrs. F. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Oram, Mr. Bertram Bowen, Mr. C. H. Armitage and Mrs. Armitage, Miss Smalley, Miss P. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. U. Roland Burke, Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Cooke.

Others present included:—

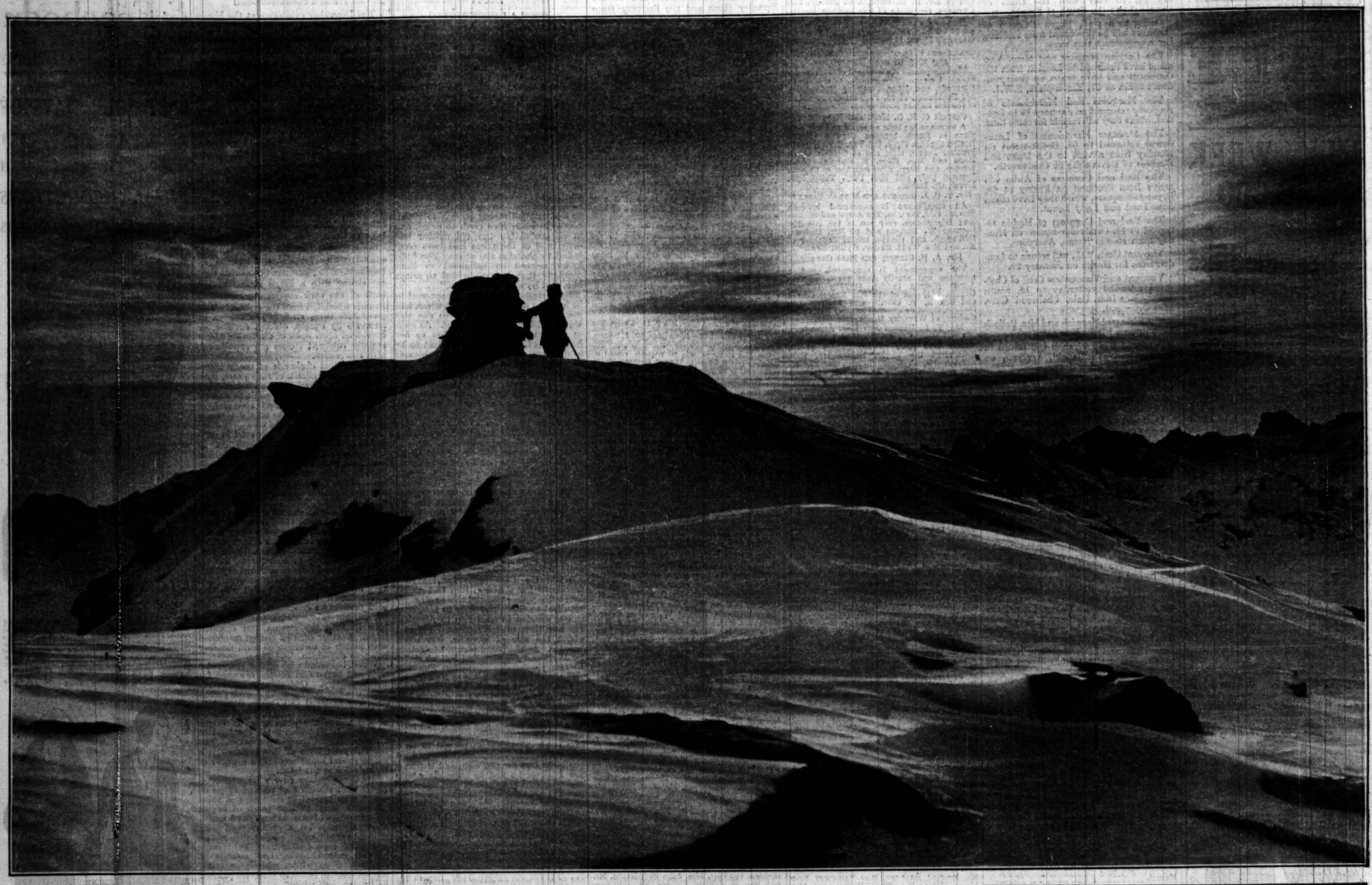
Captain and Mrs. M. Hunter, Mr. F. C. Fairholme, Mr. G. C. Hartopp, Miss Gwen Hartopp, Mr. H. Davie, Miss E. Barlow, Mr. C. E. K. Stephenson, Miss M. Stephenson, Miss C. Stephenson, Miss H. Cawley, Mr. and Mrs. Dugdale, Mr. A. Hamilton, Miss K. Swanwick, Miss Dorothy Manners, Mr. F. H. Lowthian, Mr. T. Hodges, Mr. W. P. Dutton, Mr. E. Kay, Miss Ireves Sowler, Miss Jean Grant, Miss Alison Grant, Captain F. Jekins, Miss J. K. Hilton, Mr. J. Miller, Miss Wynne Roberts, Miss Joan Hills, Mr. J. E. G. Walker, Mr. A. J. P. Booth, Miss J. Hanmer, Mr. C. J. Smalley, Miss J. Smalley, Mr. J. Goldschmidt, Miss B. Goldschmidt, Mr. G. Hilton, Miss M. du Cros, Mr. C. Dutton, Miss R. Welch, Mr. H. McConnell, Mr. John Agnew, Mr. George Drewry, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Waterhouse, Miss Rachel Burke, Captain W. P. Marshall, and Miss M. Ackroyd.

CHRISTENING

The christening took place yesterday at Holy Trinity, Brompton, of the infant son of Commander Paul Bridgeman and Mrs. Bridgeman. The Bishop of Blackburn officiated, and the child was named Gerald William Orlando. The godparents were Lord William Scott, Captain the Hon. Robert Bridgeman, for whom the Hon. Maurice Bridgeman stood proxy, and Miss Daisy Kleinwort.

The Portsmouth City Council decided yesterday to invite the Royal Counties Agricultural Society to hold their annual show on South

SUNSET IN THE HIGH ALPS: ON THE SUMMIT OF PIZ CHAPÜTSCHIN



ELEVEN THOUSAND FEET UP IN THE ENGADINE.—A study of a peaceful Alpine sunset, seen from the summit of Piz Chapütschin, over 11,000ft. up above Sils in the Engadine, close to the Swiss-Italian frontier. In the background on the right are the serrated peaks of the Bregaglia group in Italy.

MISS GERALDINE JEBB, the new Principal of Bedford College for Women, took up her appointment yesterday. She is seen with some of the students outside the College. The 80th anniversary of the active life of Bedford College will be celebrated this year.

IN DOCK FOR REPAIRS.—The East Goodwin Lightship, which was damaged in collision during the recent storms, is now at Messrs. Harland and Wolff's dry dock in the Surrey Docks. The photograph shows her damaged bows.

THE STORY OF SIM.—Four studies of Sim, the lion cub whose story is related on another page. He was found by a party of scientists after a prairie fire in Tanganyika when he was only a few days old. The upper pictures show him in his early days, and below he is seen at eight months old, and later enthusiastically greeting one of the scientists at the Milwaukee Zoo, his American home. By that time the cub weighed 180lbs.

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Printed chiffon TEA FROCK over crêpe de Chine slip, long, floating back. In artistic designs on Peach, Grey, Blue, Coral and Black backgrounds. Original Price 6½ gns. SALE PRICE 98/6

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TAILORMADE WINTER WALKING COATS, made from good quality Saxony Suiting and Tweed materials. Lined throughout. Usual Prices 6½ and 7½ gns. To Clear 69/6

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Special Offer. Morocco and Fancy LEATHER BAGS and Pochettes in newest designs. To Clear 15/-

500 only. Amazing offer of EVENING BAGS in the latest designs. Usual Prices 21/9, 25/6. To Clear 10/-

SHOES

GOLD BROCADE FANCY BAR SHOE, Louis XV. heel, medium toe, also in floral brocade. Usual Price 45/9. SALE PRICE 29/6

BROWN CROCODILE BAR SHOE, with brown calf cap and back, low leather heel. Usual Price 39/6. SALE PRICE 29/6

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FRENCH PURE SILK HOSE, with lace clox, well reinforced feet and suspender top, full fashioned and perfect fitting, but slightly imperfect in weave. In all the leading shades. Original Price 14/11 SALE PRICE 9/11

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THE PROGRAMMES

BRITISH NATIONAL EVENING

For the benefit of British listeners most of the chief European stations have arranged to broadcast, this evening, a programme of British music and drama. Perhaps the most interesting programme is that to be given by Langenberg, which begins with a concert from the works of Percy Pitt, Delius, and Vaughan Williams. Vienna, on 516.3 metres, runs this close with a concert from the works of modern British composers at 8.25 p.m., to be followed, at 7.15 p.m., by a performance of Shakespeare's *Richard II.* Berlin (Witzleben), Leipzig, and Königsberg will all relay the Breslau programme, which includes an item entitled "Did Shakespeare Live?"; and at 8 p.m. Witzleben will relay Leipzig's concert of English music. Copenhagen announces, for 9 p.m., an interesting programme of old and new English music, to be succeeded by readings from the works of Thomas Hardy, Mr. A. E. Housman, D. G. Rossetti, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling.

Included in the London programme tonight is a relay from the Winter Garden Theatre of Miss Gracie Fields and Mr. Archie Pitt in excerpts from *The Show's the Thing.* Other items in the programme include an orchestral concert, a talk by Mr. Norman Angell on "The Five Power Conference," and a dialogue between two settlers on "This Emigration Business: Any Complaints," which has been arranged by Mr. Kenneth Lindsay, of the Overseas Settlement Committee.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for today, January 15, are as follows:—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842m.) (356.3m.), and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (1935m.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 12 mid-day and 1 p.m., 11 p.m. and 11.55 p.m., London programme will be broadcast on 1,148kc. (261.3m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 10.45:—A Woman's Commentary, by Mrs. Hubback. 11-12 (5XX only):—Gramophone Records. 11.11.30 (2LO only):—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process. 12:—Margery Phillips (contralto); Clifford Millar (tenor). 12.30:—Gramophone Records. 1-2:—Orchestra from Frascati's Restaurant. 3:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 3.45:—The Stratton String Quartet; Joan Cozon (soprano). 4.45:—Organ Music. 5:—Children: The Isle of M'Bosh—wherein the Wicked Uncle concludes his true (?) account of the discovery and conquest of M'Bung's twin-island. 6:—Ministry of Agriculture Fortnightly Bulletin. 6.15:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather; News. 6.40:—Brahms' Violin Sonatas, played by Marjorie Hayward (violin), and O'Connor Morris (pianoforte). 7-7.20:—This Emigration Business, 1—Any Complaints? A Dialogue between two Settlers (arranged by Mr. Kenneth Lindsay, of the Overseas Settlement Committee). 7.25:—Gracie Fields with Archie Pitt and Tommy Fields, in excerpts from The Show's the Thing, now playing at the Winter Garden Theatre. 7.45:—The Wrecker, a mystery of the sea, by Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osborne, adapted for broadcasting by Michael Talbot, produced by Peter Creswell. 9:—Weather; Local News; Shipping Forecast and Stock Exchange Report; Fat Stock Prices (5XX only). 9.20:—The Five Power Conference—What it is going to do, by Mr. Norman Angell. 9.35:—The Wireless Symphony Orchestra conducted by Percy Pitt; Norman Allin (bass); Albert Sammons (violin). 11-11.55:—Band, from the Kit-Cat Restaurant.

DAVENTRY—Call 5GB (6.26kc.) (479.2m.).

12:—Bach Recital, by Walter S. Vale; William Barrand (bass-baritone), relayed from All Saints', Margaret-street. 1:—Gramophone Records. 1.30-3:—The Birmingham Studio Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; James Howell (bass), Sidonie Wasserman (pianoforte). 5.15:—Children—The Enchanted Glade, a Story by Robert Tredinnick; Frederick Chester (entertainer); Pappy Dog Tales, Poodle, by Margaret Madeley; Arthur Young and Geoffrey Gaunt (piano duets). 6:—Interlude. 6.15:—Time Signal from Greenwich, Weather, News. 6.40:—Frederick Chester (dialect songs and stories); Syncopated Piano Duets by Arthur Young and Geoffrey Gaunt; Walter Lanham; Eva Cloyer (soprano); Stanelli, Edgar, and Douglas present their instrumental act; Ronald Frankau (entertainer); Scovell and Whelan in songs and harmony at the piano; Dance Music. 8:—What is an Atom? by Mr. J. W. N. Sullivan. 8.30:—The Birmingham Military Band, conducted by W. A. Clarke; W. Heard and S. C. Cotterell (flute and clarinet duet), Burton Harper (baritone), Wally Hampson (violin). 10.15-10.30:—Weather, News.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30:—See London. 2.40:—See Glasgow. 3:—See Glasgow. 6:—Mr. George E. Greenhowe—Horticulture. 6.15:—See London. 9.15:—See Glasgow. 9.30-11:—See London.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30:—See London. 12:—Gramophone Records. 3.30:—The Orchestra; Henry Crowther (tartiste). 4.30:—Dance Music. 5:—Pauline Barker (harp). 5.15:—Children. 6:—See London; 6.15:—See London. 9.35:—The Symphony Orchestra conducted by E. Godfrey Brown; Harold Williams (baritone). 11-12:—Belfast Municipal Election Results.

BOURNEMOUTH—Call 6BM (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30:—See London. 3:—See London. 6.15:—See London. 9.15:—Local News. 9.20-11:—See London.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30:—See London. 1.15-2:—The National Orchestra of Wales, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. 3:—See London. 3.45:—The Station Trio: Frank Thomas (violin), Ronald Harding (violoncello), Hubert Pengelly (pianoforte). 4:—The Trio; Marion Elles (contralto), Marie L. Hollows (pianoforte). 4.45:—See London. 5.15:—Children. 6:—See London. 6.15:—See London. 9.15:—West Regional News. 9.20—See London. 9.35-11:—The National Orchestra of Wales, conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; Mary Maddocks (soprano), Nora Dizzi (recitals), Thomas J. Harris (xylophone).

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413.5m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Exchange Quotations and Gramophone Concert. 6:—Gramophone Records. 6.15:—Children. 7:—Talk for Women. 7.20:—News. 7.30:—Time and Irish Lesson. 7.45:—German Language Lesson. 8:—Selection on the Pipes by Seamus MacAonghusa. 8.15:—The Bohemian Girl—Opera (Balfe). 10.30:—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE—Call 2DE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH—Call 2EH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. 2.40:—See Glasgow. 3:—See Glasgow. 3.45:—See London. 5.15:—See Glasgow. 6:—See Glasgow. 6.15:—See London. 9.15:—See Glasgow. 9.20-11:—See London.

GLASGOW—Call 5SC (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. 2.40:—For the Schools: Mr. R. L. Mackie, "The Men of Old—Figures from Scotland's Past—1, King Robert the Bruce, from Edinburgh. 3:—Music. 3.15:—The Education Engineer in Scotland; The Ideal School Installation—Inside the Set. 5. 3.15:—Orchestra. 3.45:—The Octet; Margaret Wallace (contralto); Jean McLaughline and Jess Adair (dialogues); Amy Murdoch (soprano). 5.15:—Children. 5.57:—Weather for Farmers. 6:—Mr. J. S. Chisholm—Manuring for Fruit and Topical Gardening Notes, from Edinburgh. 6.15:—See London. 9.15:—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20-11:—See London.

MANCHESTER—Call 2ZY (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. 2.30:—Commentary on 4th Rugby Test Match, England v. Australia, from Rochdale. 4:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra, Frank Mitchell (tenor), from Manchester. 5:—Dr. Constance Frost (tenor), from Leeds. 5.15:—Children. 6:—See London. 6.15:—See London. 9.15:—North Regional News. 9.20:—See London. 9.35-11:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; Annie Chadwick (soprano).

PLYMOUTH—Call 5PY (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. 3:—See London. 5.15:—Children. 6:—See London. 6.15-11:—See London.

SWANSEA—Call 5SX (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. 1.15-2:—See Cardiff. 3:—See London. 5:—See London. 6:—See Cardiff. 6.15:—See London. 9.15:—See Cardiff. 9.20-11:—See London.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200 and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. 2.30:—See Manchester. 4:—See London. 5.15:—See Manchester. 6:—See London. 6.15:—See London. 9.15:—See Manchester. 9.20-11:—See London.

FOREIGN STATIONS.

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ 1 (349m.). 2:—Orchestra (Quotable) and Trio Selections. News in the interval. 8.30:—Elementary French Lesson. 9:—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. 9.5:—Recital of Sardanas by the Cobla Barcelona. 10:—Orchestral Selection, 10.5:—Guitar Recital. 10.35:—Orchestral Selection, followed by Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (429m.)—4.30:—Talk. 7:—Quartet Concert. 8:—News and Time. 8.10:—Jeskowsky, play (Molnar). 8.40:—Recital of National Songs.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 2kw.—2.30:—Programme from Witzleben. 3.30:—Talks. 4.30:—Elementary Spanish Lesson. 5.55:—Talks. 7.30:—From the Archives of the Berlin State Opera House; German Musical Plays. 8:—Factory Talk; Selections from:—(a) Der Teufel ist los (Standfuss-Hiller), (b) Lisonart and Dariolette (Hiller); (c) Symphony for Cembalo and String Orchestra and Selections from Walder (Benda); Selection from Il Seraglio (Mozart); Donauweibchen (Kauer) and Silvana (Weber); followed by Time, Weather, News, Skiing, Exercises, Sports Notes, Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (419m.), 4kw.—3.30:—Children. 4.30:—Light Music. 4.55:—Talk. 5.20:—Trio Concert—Sonata, op. 1, No. 2, in A minor for Violin, Viola da gamba and Cembalo (Bartehude); Sonata for Viola d'amore and Cembalo in A major (Arbeau); Concert Trio in B flat major, No. 4, for Cembalo, Violin, and Viola da gamba (Raumer). 6.5:—Talk. 6.30:—Concert of German Folk Songs. 7:—Programme from Breslau. 8:—Programme from Leipzig, followed by Time, Weather, News, Skating, Exercises, Sports Notes, and Dance music.

BERNE (medium).—1.5kw.—5.28:—Time and Weather. 6.30:—Talk. 7:—English National Evening. 9:—News and Weather. 9.10:—Orchestral Concert.

BRATISLAVA (277m.), 12.5kw.—4.5:—Concert—Sonata in F major (Beethoven); sonata, op. 9 (Nedbal). 7:—See Prague. 8.30:—Dance Music. 9:—See Prague. 9.15:—Brass Band Concert, relayed from Brünn (342m.). 9.55:—News and Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m., 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—4.30:—Children. 5.15:—Talk. 5.45:—Weather for Agriculturists. 5.45:—Dance Music. 6.30:—Weather. 6.32:—English Evening—Did Shakespeare Live? Wireless Suite (A. Bunge). 8:—Orchestral and Vocal Concert of English Music—Music to the Tragedy Abdelazer (H. Purcell); Six English Songs for Mezzo-soprano and Orchestra; Three Dances for String Orchestra (H. Purcell, arr. H. Wahle)—(a) Allemande, (b) Saraband, (c) Cebell. 9.10:—News. 9.35:—Talk—Breslau Theatre Productions.

BRUNN (342m.), 2.6kw.—6.5:—Programme from Bratislava. 6.40:—Talk. 7:—See Prague. 8.30:—Gramophone Concert. 9:—See Prague. 9.15:—Brass Band Concert. 9.55:—News and Theatre Reviews.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5:—Trio Concert. 6:—Talks. 6.35:—Gramophone Concert. 7.30:—Le Journal Parlé. 8.15:—English National Evening Concert from the Works of Elgar, Purcell, Walton, Bantock, Goossens, and Hutchinson. In the interval, Talk on Great Britain. 10.15:—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—6.5:—Answers to Correspondents. 6.45:—Reading; English Music. 7.15:—English Programme, followed by Concert by a Tzigane Orchestra from the Café Spolarics.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw. and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—5.56:—Weather and News. 6.15:—Time Signal. 6.16:—Review of Politics. 6.45:—Agricultural Talk. 7.15:—Concert of Scandinavian Music for Strings. Gavotte, Musette and Rigaudon from the suite, Aus Holbergs Zeit (Grieg); Romance for Violin and Strings (Henriques); Cradle Song (Palmgren); Two Swedish Folk Melodies arranged for Strings (Svendsen). 7.45:—Choral Concert of Danish Provincial Music. 8.45:—News. 9:—English National Evening. Concert of English Music; Two Sonata in G major for two Violins, Cello, and Pianoforte (Purcell); Three Songs for soprano; Readings from the Works of Thomas Hardy, A. E. Housman, D. G. Rossetti, and Rudyard Kipling; Songs by Cyril Scott and Frank Bridge; Quintet for Pianoforte in G minor (Arnold Bax).

CRACOW (312m.), 1kw.—4.10:—Agricultural Bulletin. 6.25:—Talk. 6.55:—Time and Chimes. 7.5:—Programme from Warsaw. 11:—Chimes.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 3kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—2:—Orchestral Concert, relayed from the Café Bacher. 5.5:—Talk. 5.35-7.30:—See Stuttgart. 7.30:—The Jazz Singer—Comedy in three acts (Samson Raphaelsohn). 9:—News.

HAMBURG—Call ha (la Morse) (372m.), 2kw., and BREMEN (319m.); FLENSBURG (218m.); HANOVER (due m.); KIEL (240m.).—5.30:—Harbour Concert from Kiel. 4.30:—Concert of Oriental Music relayed from Hanover. 5.15:—Variety Programme. 5.58:—Talks. 6.50:—Exchange, Market Prices and Weather. British National Evening. 9 (in an interval):—Talks; Weather; News; Sports and Miscellaneous Notices.

HILVERSUM (1,095m.), 5kw. After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m. 9.40 a.m.:—Time; Daily Service. 11.40:—Time; Quartet Concert. 1.40:—Gramophone Records. 1.40:—Talk. 3.40:—Study Music for the Pianoforte with Introductory Talk. 4.40:—Talk. 5.10:—Quartet Concert. In the interval at 5.40:—Time Signal. 6.10:—Exchange Quotations. 6.25:—Italian Language Lessons. 7.25:—Gramophone Selections. 7.40:—Time Signal. 7.45:—English National Evening Orchestral Concert of English Music. Three Pieces for String Orchestra (Purcell); Serenade in E minor, op. 20 (Elgar); Suite for String Orchestra (Bridge); St. Paul's Suite (Gustav Holst). 8.40:—Programme by the Goossens Ensemble. 9:—Orchestral Concert. 9.28:—Programme by the Goossens Ensemble. 9.45:—Weather and News. 9.55:—Concert.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 6.5kw. 7.55 a.m.:—Concert. 10.10:—Programme for Hospitals. 10.40:—Gramophone Records. 11.10:—Organ Recital. 12.10:—Vocal and Pianoforte Recital. 1.40:—Instrumental Trio Concert. 2.25:—Reading. 2.55:—Concert. 3.55:—Gramophone Selections. 4.40:—Children. 5.40:—Technical Lesson. 6.40:—Programme for Young People. 8.10:—Choral and Orchestral Concert and Talks: Cantata for Bass, Choir, and Orchestra; Ish will dan Kreuzstab serie tragen (Bach); Selections from the Oratorio Samson (Händel); Overture, The Ruins of Athens (Beethoven); News after the Programme.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 15kw. and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (483m.); COLOGNE (227m.). MUNSTER (234m.).—4.30:—Concert of Wind Instrument Music. 6.30:—Reading. 6.50:—Topical Talk. 6:—Economic Report, Weather, and Sports Notes. 6.15:—Readings. 6.40:—Talk. 7:—Choral Concert of English and Scottish Songs from the Works of Haydn, with Soprano and Tenor Solos. 7.45:—English National Evening—Selection by the Station Orchestra, English Rhapsody (Percy Pitt); Pianoforte Solo by Evelyn Howard-Jones; Concerto in C minor (Delius); the London Symphony (Vaughan Williams), followed by News, Sports Notes, and relay from Dortmund of the Fifth Dortmund Six Days' Racing Results and Orchestral Selections of English Dance by the Station Orchestra. 10.45-12 (midnight):—Relay of Dance Music from London (2LO). 12 (midnight):—Chimes from Big Ben.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—3.30:—Concert. 4.35:—Economic Notes. 5.5:—Labour Market Report. 5.20:—Weather and Time. 5.30:—Italian Language Lesson. 5.55:—Labour Intelligence. 6:—Economic Review. 6.30:—Gramophone Concert. 7:—Programme from Breslau. 8:—English Programme—Falstaff, Symphonic Poem, op. 68 (Elgar); Concerto for Pianoforte and Orchestra (Delius). 9.15:—Time, Weather, Press Review, and Sports Notes, followed by English Dance Music.

MADRID (Union Radio—Call EA.37 (424m.), 3kw.—7:—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, and Dance Music. 8.25:—News. 10:—Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations, and Concert from the Hotel Nacional. In the interval at 12 (midnight):—Chimes and News.

MILAN—Call IMI (501m.), 7kw.—7:—News and Government Report. 8.15:—Wireless Notes and Review of Reviews. 7.30:—Time Signal. 7.32:—La Sulamita, opera (Zanella), with Introductory Talk. 10.30:—Wireless Notes. After the Programme:—Concert.

MUNICH (535m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.), NUREMBERG (239m.).—5.15:—Talk for Young People. 5.45:—Talks. 6.30:—Variety Programme. 8:—British National Evening. 9.20:—News, followed by Dance Music relayed from London.

NAPLES—Call INA (331.4m.), 1.5kw.—7.30:—Sports Notes, News, Government Report, and Harbour Notes. 8:—Time Signal. 8.2:—La Valata, comedy in three acts (Niccodemi); Sports Notes in the interval. 9.50:—News. 9.55:—Calendar and Programme Announcements.

OSLO (493m.), 5kw., and FREDRIKSTAD (357.1m.), HAMAR (576m.), NOTODDEN (283m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (447m.).—5:—Programme for Boys. 5.40:—French Language Lesson. 6.15:—Weather and News. 6.30:—Talk. 7:—Time Signal. 7.2:—English Programme—Talk on England; Orchestral Selections (a) Overture, Magitana (Wallace); (b) Pastorale and Merrymakers' Dance (Edward German); Japanese Suite (Holst); Reading of English Literature; Orchestral Selections (a) Salut d'amour (Elgar); (b) Selection from The Geisha (Sidney Jones). 8.30:—Weather and News. 8.50:—Topical Talk. 9.5:—Vocal and Orchestral Selections. 9.35:—Dance Music.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—Call FL (1,445m.), 12kw.—7.56 a.m.:—Time Signal (32.5m.). 5.45:—Le Journal Parlé. 7.10:—Meteorological Report. 7.20:—Concert.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert of Symphony Music. In the intervals at 1:—Exchange Quotations and Press Review; and at 1.30:—Exchange Quotations. 2:—Exchange Quotations and Market Prices. 3.30:—Exchange Quotations and Market Prices. 3.45:—Orchestral Concert—Maurika (Mainard); Cello Solos (a) Berceuse (Dinn-Alexandan); (b) Rêverie (Debussy); (c) Pièsse (Fauré-Ronchini); Le chant du souvenir (Philipucci); Pianoforte Solos, Three Poems after Edgar Allan Poe (Rosalkoff); La Danse de Pantin (Tessot); Violin solo, Russian Concerto (Laio); Echos d'Espagne (Huguet-Fagell). 4.55:—News, Market Prices, and Exchange Quotations. 6:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 6.30:—U.S.A. Exchange Rates. 6.35:—Gramophone Records. 7.5:—Talk on Science. 7.20:—Gramophone Records. 7.30:—Elementary German Lesson. 7.45:—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes, News, and Amusement Guide. 8:—Faust, opera (Gounod). In the intervals at 8.30:—American Closing Prices, and Sports Notes; and at 9.15:—Press Review, News, and Longines Time.

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—5:—Time and News. 5.5:—Gramophone Records. 6.45:—Talk. 7:—Brass Band Concert. 7.55:—Talk. 8:—Popular Songs. 8.30:—Pianoforte Recital. 9:—Time, News, and Sports Notes. 9.15:—News, Theatre Review, and Programme Announcements.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 3kw.—7.30:—News, Exchange Quotations, Weather, Press Review, and Time Signal. 8.12:—Symphony Concert—Overture, Oberon (Weber); Variations on an Original Theme, Op. 36 (Edward Elgar); The Rat—Comedy (Armand des Rosaux); The Siegfried Idyll (Wagner); Pièces from Nocturnes (Chopin); Impromptu in C sharp minor (Chopin). After the Concert, News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,345m.), 30kw.—BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (342m.).—5.40:—Topical Talk. 6:—Talk. 6.30:—Talk for Workers. 7.30:—Concert—Soprano Solos (Beethoven): (a) Adelaide, (b) Ich liebe dich; Sonata for Pianoforte, Op. 7 in E flat major (Beethoven); Soprano Solos (Schubert): (a) An die Nachtigall, (b) An die Musik, (c) Nachtviolen, (d) Blumenlied. 8.15:—News and Weather. 8.40:—A Play, relayed from Goteborg. Dance Music.

STUTTGART (360m.), 3kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—3:—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Anacreon (Cherubini); Selection from A Masked Ball (Verdi); Selection from La Favorita (Donizetti); Overture, William Tell (Rossini); Intermezzo from I Pagliacci (Leoncavallo); Selection from La Tosca (Puccini). 4.45:—Time, Weather, and Agricultural Notes. 5.5:—Talk. 5.35:—Lesson in Esperanto. 6.5:—Talk. 6.30:—Songs to the Lute. 7:—Farewell zur Sinfonia Domestica (Rich. Strauss), by the Philharmonic Orchestra and Paul Wittgenstein (pianist). 7.30-9.30:—Programme from Frankfurt.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (381m.), 8kw.—6:—Dance Music. 6.15:—Talk on French History. 6.25:—Transmission of Pictures. 6.35:—Dance Music. 6.50:—Exchange Quotations. 7:—Light Music. 8:—Exchange Quotations. 8.15:—Concert by a Viennese Orchestra. 9:—Orchestral Concert.

TURIN—Call ITO (274m.), 7kw.—6.15:—Concert. 7:—Wireless Technical Notes. 7.15:—Variety Items. 7.30:—Time Signal. 7.32:—Programme from Milan. 10.30:—Wireless Notes. After the Programme:—Concert.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 15kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (483.2m.), and LINZ (248.9m.).—4.10:—Fairy Tales from the Literature of the World. 4.45:—Talks. 5.45:—Esperanto Propaganda for Austria. 6:—Talk. 6.25:—Concert of Works by Modern British Composers—Clorinda (Orlando Morgan); Life and Death (Coleridge Taylor); Adonais (Landon Ronald); Lotus Land and Serenata (Cyril Scott); The Snow and The Sea (Kenneth Walton); Valse Caprice (Hamilton Harty); Fairy Queen (Purcell); Three Pieces (Frank Bridge). 7.15:—King Richard II. (Shakespeare), followed by Concert of Light Music and Photo-telegraphy Transmission.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS.

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the time stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—10.58 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 3kw.—5.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (680m.), 1.5kw.—5.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (286m.), 1.5kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m., 25kw.—1.30 p.m.:—Programme relayed at intervals on 63 and 25 metres from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 30kw.—11.45 a.m.:—Relayed by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 11 p.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—10.58 a.m.
ZAGREB (357m.), 0.7kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.65kw.—11.30 a.m.

CARLISLE CATHEDRAL

Permission was granted by Chancellor Campbell yesterday at Carlisle Consistory Court to remove 54 tombstones from the north side of Carlisle Cathedral churchyard to another part of the Cathedral precincts to provide for the opening out of the ground in order to improve the amenities of the city by the removal of the unclimbable Gothic iron railings protecting the Cathedral churchyard. The age of the railings is unknown, but in 1838 £100 was voted by the Dean and Chapter for their repair. Local tradition regards them as having been formerly a means of protection against body snatchers. The Chancellor said that the railings were now regarded as a forbidding barrier between the Cathedral and the city and a symbol of exclusiveness. The scheme was made possible by the generosity of Mrs. Scott Nicholson, who had promised to defray the cost.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

The World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches and the League of Nations Union are arranging a united service of prayer for the London Naval Conference at St. Martin-in-the-Fields next Monday, at 6 p.m. An address will be given by the Rev. J. H. Rushbrooke, D.D., Secretary of the Baptist World Alliance, and the Rev. Frank Christol, Minister of the French Huguenot Church, will take part in the service.

A facsimile of the famous Bayeux tapestry is to be lent by the Reading Art Gallery for exhibition in South Africa.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

STOCKBROKER AND THE NATIONAL DEBT

MR. FREDERICK LEONARD GOVETT, of Throgmorton-street, E.C., and of Lavershot Homestead, Windlesham, Surrey, stockbroker, lately senior partner in Messrs. Govett, Sons and Co., a director of the Trust Union, Limited, and on the British Advisory Board of the Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation, who died on October 12, aged 73, left unsettled property of the gross value of £371,789, with net personalty £357,841. The duties on the property at this valuation and according to the dispositions of the will will amount to over £100,000.

He confirmed certain settlements and stated that benefits under his will were in addition to benefits under such settlements, and he left:—

£500 to the Stock Exchange Benevolent Fund; £500 to the Stock Exchange Clerks' Provident Fund; £1,000 to his partners in Govett, Sons and Co. (if at his death he should still be a partner in that concern) or their successors in business for distribution among the employees of the firm in proportion to their salaries.

£2,500 to his chauffeur, Frank James, if still in his service and not under notice either given or received; £500 each similarly to his cook, Sarah Hill, and his head gardener, Frederick Peat; two years' wages to each other servant (except business employees) in his service at his decease and not under notice, if of five years' service, or one year's wages if similarly qualified in respect of two but less than five years' service.

Subject to certain life and other interests he left:—

£10,000 to the rector and churchwardens of Windlesham, Surrey, and a medical practitioner residing in or close to the said parish, upon trust for investment, and to apply the income for the benefit of the poor of that parish as they may see fit.

£5,000 to Baring Brothers, Limited, "as an addition to the National Fund which was made known to the public by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in February, 1926."

COLONEL SIR THOMAS HUNGERFORD HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B., R.E., of Parklands, Merrow, Surrey, geographer, who died on November 2, left £8,336, with net personalty £8,175.

OVER £20,000 FOR CHARITY

MRS. HANNAH DONKIN, of Southfield House, Wimbledon Park, S.W., who died on November 6, widow of Richard Simms Donkin (formerly Conservative M.P. for Tynemouth, and a director of the Suez Canal) and daughter of the late John Dryden, of Tynemouth, left unsettled property in her own disposition of the gross value of £129,143, with net personalty £106,414. She left:—

£2,000 to the Whitley Village Homes; £2,000 to the Wellesley Training Ship; £2,000 each to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Royal Albert Institute, Belvedere, the Shields Infirmary, and the "Tyne Mariners."

£1,000 each to St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Sailors and Soldiers, the National Institute for the Blind, the Salvation Army, and the Rev. Prebendary Carlile (for the furtherance of his work); £500 each to the North Shields Indigent Sick Society, the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, "The Northern Counties Governess Association," "The Waifs and Strays," "The District Gentlefolks' Association," "The Hospital for Incurables," and the Young Men's Christian Association.

£300 to Sir Robert Baden Powell "for the furtherance of the Boy Scout movement in Wimbledon."

One year's wages to each servant in her service at her decease and not under notice, either given or received, if of two years' service.

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM DUNCAN, second baronet, of Sefton Park, Stoke Poges, Bucks, formerly British Consul-General for Austria at Vienna, who died on February 26, aged 69, left unsettled property of the gross value of £147,635, with net personalty £141,359.

THE HON. PAULINE EMILY CRANSTOUN CRANSTOUN, of Hurst Hill House, Totland Bay, Isle of Wight, who died on August 15, aged 74, only daughter of the 10th Baron Cranstoun, left unsettled property of the gross value of £7,343, with net personalty £5,298. She left:—

£20 to the National Canine Defence League; £20 to the National Equine Defence League.

£200 to the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals of the Poor, Hurst Hill House and Hill Lodge, Norton Green, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, or the proceeds of sale thereof, and all her horses, donkeys, dogs, cats, cattle, and other animals, and her cabinet of stones and shells and all pictures at Hurst Hill House to be retained as "mascots" to the Home of Rest for Horses, Westcroft Farm, Cricklewood; and she desired that her horses, donkeys, and cattle shall be kept in Hurst Hill House as long as they live, and that her cats and dogs be put to sleep and not shot, and none of the animals shall ever be sold or given away on any condition whatsoever.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BAKER, Mr. Harry Frank, of Mervan-road, Brixton (net personalty £11,164)	£12,407
BRIDGES, Mr. Charles Ernest, of Sevington, Wilts (net personalty £18,153)	23,006
CLARK, Mr. George Keir (60), of Woodside House, Benhill Wood-road, Sutton, Surrey, a director of the Lebong Tea Company and the Darjeeling Consolidated Tea Company (net personalty £13,968)	14,335
DONKEY, Mr. Peter (79), of Burton-road, Withington, plumber (net personalty £9,464)	32,202
GEMMILL, Lieutenant-Colonel James Dunlop, late 42nd Regiment, Canadian Militia Active Force, of Alhonte, Co. Lanark, Ontario, Canada, and of Wilton-crescent, London, S.W. (personal estate)	6,717
HART, Mr. James Crowder (39), of Sefton Lodge, Baildon, Yorks (net personalty £20,962)	24,536
JENNINGS, Mr. Claud Herbert, F.F.A.S. (36), of London-road, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, architect (net personalty £748)	1,851
MARSH, Mr. Joseph (senior) (83), of Fairview, Pedmore, Worcs, chairman of the Bradley Bar Sheet and Iron Company, Limited (net personalty £7,421)	28,858
MORTIMER, Mr. George Henry, of Eaton Lodge, Bath-road, Rhyl, principal of W. Graham and Co., commission agents, Chester (estate "so far as can at present be ascertained") (net personalty £5,078)	14,965
MUDDIMAN, Mrs. Anne Hall, of Fern Lea, Teignmouth, widow of F. Muddiman, late of Duffield House, Derbyshire (net personalty £16,842)	17,070
PETCH, Mr. William Dixon (84), of Sunnyside, Pockliington, Yorks, farmer (net personalty £30,404)	37,814
SANDEMAN, Mr. Roderick Fraser (88), of Mattock-lane, Ealing, W., late a director of Messrs. Page and Sandeman, wine merchants (net personalty £50,287)	50,424
THOMPSON, Mrs. Emma, of The Croft, Sunderland, widow of J. L. Thompson, shipbuilder (net personalty £17,642)	18,946
VAUGHAN, Mr. Arthur Frederic, of Wellington-road, Heston Chapel, near Stockport, accountant (net personalty £20,458)	21,978
WELSH, Mr. George (89), of Dunraven-road, West Kirby, Cheshire, chartered accountant (net personalty £8,348)	8,394
WRIGHT, Mr. John (59), of Elderton-road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, formerly licensed victualler (net personalty £7,322)	9,290

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

THE MISSIONARY COUNCIL

The Bishop of St. Albans (vice-chairman) presided at a meeting of the Missionary Council of the Church Assembly held at Church House, Westminster, yesterday.

Bishop E. J. Palmer, formerly Bishop of Bombay and now Assistant Bishop of Gloucester, addressed the Council on the question of reunion in South India.

Lady Leitrim was appointed a member of the executive committee in place of Mrs. Creighton, resigned.

The Council agreed that the secretary should be given leave of absence to proceed to India about the end of October as a member of a commission which has been appointed to examine and report on the Christian colleges in India. He will probably be away about six months.

The executive committee was asked to appoint a committee to draw up a memorandum on the problems of East Africa for submission to the Council at its April meeting. It was agreed to ask the executive committee to submit to the Council from time to time memoranda and resolutions bearing on important questions affecting the life of the Church overseas with a view to action being taken which should assist in the guidance and formation of public opinion.

APPOINTMENTS

The Bishop of Southwark has appointed the REV. A. ROYLE, curate of St. John the Evangelist, East Dulwich, to the vicarage of St. Paul's, Lorrimore-square, Newington, S.E., and the REV. R. H. WHITROW, curate of St. Luke's, Battersea, to the vicarage of St. Paul's, Furzedown, Streatham.

The REV. J. O. COBHAM, curate of St. Thomas's, Winchester, has been appointed vice-principal of Westcott House, Cambridge, in succession to the Rev. E. C. Ratcliff. Mr. Cobham was at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and afterwards spent a year studying the philosophy of religion in the University of Marburg.

NOTES

In the last three months the Bishop of Mombasa has ordained in the Memorial Cathedral, Mombasa (Coast Province), in Emmanuel Church, Embu (Kikuyu Province), and in Maseno Church (Nyanza Province) 12 native deacons. All the candidates were trained in the C.M.S. Divinity School, Freere Town, Mombasa, under the Rev. H. J. E. Butcher, C.M.S.

"The Congregational Year Book, 1930," is published (Independent Press, 6s. net), containing the proceedings of the Congregational Union of England and Wales for last year, general statistics of the denomination, and a variety of miscellaneous information.

BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN

AMOUNT OF AVAILABLE RADIUM

Lord Reading presided at the quarterly meeting of the Grand Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign held on Monday.

Those present included:—

Mr. S. G. Asher, Professor W. S. Lazarus-Barlow, Mr. Comyns Berkeley, Dr. H. A. Colwell, Mr. Eric Pearce Gould, Sir Richard Garton, Mr. W. Simpson Handley, Professor F. L. Hopwood, Professor Archibald Leitch, Mr. W. Ernest Miles, Mr. J. P. Lock

The list will be closed on or before Friday, the 17th January, 1930.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT 5% INSCRIBED STOCK, 1960-1970.

Issue of £1,250,000

of which £350,000 has already been placed in the terms of this Prospectus and the remaining £900,000 is now offered for subscription.

Interest Payable 1st February and 1st August.

A first payment of £2 : 5 : 0 per £100 Stock will be made on the 1st August, 1930.

Authorised by Ordinance No. 26 of 1929.

PRICE OF ISSUE:

£99 PER CENT.

Payable as follows:—

On application	-	£ 5 per cent.
On 3rd February, 1930	-	£50 per cent.
On 10th March, 1930	-	£44 per cent.
		£99 per cent.

The Government of Ceylon having complied with the requirements of the Colonial Stock Act, 1900, Trustees are authorised to invest in this stock, subject to the restrictions set forth in the Trustee Act, 1925.

The Loan is raised to meet the cost of the construction or acquisition of certain Public Works in the Colony.

The Loan and the Interest thereon, the property of persons not resident in Ceylon, will not be subject to any Taxes, Duties or Levies by the Government of the Colony.

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, on behalf of the Government of Ceylon, invite applications for £900,000 stock as stated above. The Stock will be issued under the provisions of the General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance of Ceylon and will be inscribed in accordance with the provisions of the Colonial Stock Act, 1877.

The loan is secured on the general revenues and assets of the Government of Ceylon and the principal will be repaid at par on the 1st February, 1973, but the Government of Ceylon will have the option of redemption at par on or after the 1st February, 1960, on giving six months' notice by advertisement in the *London Gazette* and in *The Times* or by post to the then Stockholders at their registered addresses. A sinking fund will be formed in this country for the redemption of the loan under the management of the Crown Agents, who are appointed Trustees. Half-yearly contributions at the rate of one per cent. per annum will be commenced on or before the 1st August, 1933. These contributions may be increased and will only be discontinued if and when the Trustees are satisfied that no further contributions will be required to ensure the repayment of the loan at the due date.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 1st February and 1st August by Dividend Warrants, which will be forwarded by post at the Stockholder's risk, either to the Stockholder, or to any other person, bank, or firm named by him within the United Kingdom. Principal and interest will be payable at the office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.

The Stock will be transferable at the Crown Agents' Transfer Office, No. 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.2, without charge. Stamp Duty will be paid by the Colonial Government.

Applications, which must be accompanied by a deposit of £5 per cent., will be received at the Crown Agents' Offices at 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, and at 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, London, E.C.2. Subsequent payments are to be made at the Crown Agents' Transfer Office, 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.2, not later than the dates above-mentioned.

In the case of partial allotment, the balance of the amount paid on application will be applied towards the payment of the first instalment. If there should be a surplus after making that payment such surplus will be refunded by cheque.

Applications must be for £100 Stock or a multiple of £100.

Payments may be made in full after allotment under discount at the rate of three per cent. per annum. In the case of full payments made before the 3rd February, 1930, discount will only be allowed from that date.

Interest at six per cent. per annum will be charged on instalments in arrear, and non-payment of any instalment at its due date will render the deposit and instalments previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

After payment of the allottees of the instalment due on the 3rd February, 1930, they will receive at the Crown Agents' Transfer Office, No. 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.2, in exchange for the receipted Letter of Allotment, Scrip Certificates, which, when paid in full, will be convertible into Inscribed Stock.

A commission of Five Shillings per cent. will be allowed to Bankers and Stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

The revenues of the Colony of Ceylon alone are liable in respect of the above Stock and the dividends thereon, and the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom and the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are not directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the Stock or of the dividends thereon, or for any matter relating thereto (Act 40 and 41 Vict., c. 59).

The Public Debt of the Colony on the 30th September, 1929, amounted to £12,869,193. The market value of the accumulated sinking funds in the hands of the Crown Agents for the Colonies on the 31st December, 1929, was approximately £4,100,000.

The following figures show the Revenue and Expenditure and Trade of Ceylon for the years 1925 to 1929 :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1924-25	115,539,670	105,004,348
1925-26	124,516,155	109,996,336
1926-27	129,358,916	121,046,300
1927-28	134,134,953	152,107,200
1928-29 .. .. (Estimated)	132,896,373	149,513,693

Year	Imports.	Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1925	369,380,317	402,616,430
1926	407,867,109	503,648,990
1927	421,127,976	449,273,744
1928	412,119,639	392,569,975
1929	Figures not yet available.	

Prospectuses and Application Forms may be obtained from the Crown Agents for the Colonies at 4, Millbank, S.W.1, or at 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.2; from Messrs. Mullens Marshall, Steer, Lawford & Co., 13, George Street, Mansion House, E.C.4; or from Messrs. J. & A. Scrimgeour, 2, Lothbury, E.C.2.

OFFICES OF THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, MILLBANK, LONDON, S.W.1.

15th January, 1930.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED.

[THE TIMES]

CEYLON GOVERNMENT

5 per Cent. Inscribed Stock, 1960-1970

TO THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

GENTLEMEN,

I/We hereby apply for £..... say .....pounds of Ceylon Government 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock 1960-1970, according to the conditions contained in the Prospectus of the 15th January 1930 and undertake to pay £99 for every £100 Stock, and to accept the same, or any less amount that may be allotted to me/us and to pay for the same in conformity with the terms of the said Prospectus.

I/We enclose the required deposit of £..... being £5 per cent. on the *nominal amount* applied for.

Ordinary Signature.....

.....

Name in full.....

.....

(Block Letters)

(State whether Mrs., or Miss, and Titles, if any.)

Address.....

.....

Date.....

Cheques should be drawn to Bearer and crossed BANK OF ENGLAND.

If altered from "Order" to "Bearer" the alteration should be signed by the drawer.

If the Allotment Letter is required to be forwarded to other than the Applicant, it should be stated.

N.B.—Applications must be for even hundreds of Stock, and must be accompanied by the amount of Deposit thereon, and the Application must be enclosed in an envelope marked outside "Application for Ceylon Government Loan."

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

BANKS AND LIQUID ASSETS

CEYLON PROSPECTUS

In their report for the past year the directors of Martins Bank adopt the form of balance-sheet recommended by the Cunliffe Committee. This is the second of the large banks to adopt this more informative type of balance-sheet, Lloyds having been the first. It may be remembered that the Cunliffe Committee were asked to consider a proposal that the commercial banks should be required to hold a certain proportion of their deposits in the form of Treasury Bills and other short-dated Government securities so that in the event of a crisis, they might be discounted with the Bank of England and form the basis of an emergency currency. While the committee thought it expedient that such reserves should be held, they came to the conclusion that it was undesirable to attempt any legal regulation of the matter. Instead, they endorsed the recommendation put forward by a committee of bankers themselves that banks should be required to publish a more detailed monthly balance-sheet which would disclose more clearly the position of the banks. The Cunliffe Committee went a little further than the committee of bankers for they suggested that the proposed statement should be amplified by the addition after "Money at call and at short notice" of a heading, "Government securities maturing within 12 months." The question of the adoption of the Cunliffe balance-sheet is not an academic one, for since the War banks have tended to reduce the ratio of cash to deposits.

Martins Higher Cash Ratio

In the subjoined table a comparison is made of the figures of Martins Bank for the past year with those of the preceding year :—

—	1929	1928
	£	£
Deposits	82,620,494	82,932,881
Acceptances	4,077,238	3,959,100
Endorsements, &c. ..	3,106,924	6,989,941
Cash	10,852,182	9,121,948
Cheques	2,976,989	2,994,637
Money at call	5,975,000	5,420,745
British Bills of Exchange ..	3,578,409	3,702,147
Colonial and Forn. Bills ..	283,678	
Treasury Bills	3,370,000	25,104,768
Investments	17,807,869	
Loans and Advances ..	43,246,172	42,600,478
Balances with banks abroad ..	303,861	
Items in transit	1,272,754	
Other assets	423,805	
Bank premises	2,198,845	2,068,718

It will be noted that the liquidity of the bank has been improved. While the deposits are slightly less than they were a year ago the cash ratio is appreciably higher, being 12.5 against 11 per cent., while the more liquid assets also show an increase on the figures of a year ago. The profits of the bank at £836,240 are £10,806 higher; the premises account receives £100,000, a reduction of £50,000, but the reserve is credited with £50,000, against nil a year ago. The balance carried forward is raised by £20,633 to £132,132.

The Ceylon Loan

Subscriptions are invited to-day by the Crown Agents for the Colonies for an issue of Five per Cent. Inscribed stock of the Ceylon Government. The stock, which is repayable in 1970 and may be redeemed at the option of the borrower in or after 1960, is offered at 99 per cent. The amount of the issue is £1,250,000, but as £350,000 has already been placed in the terms of the prospectus the amount available for the public is reduced to £900,000. Subscribers are required to pay 5 per cent. on application, 50 per cent. on February 3, and the balance on March 10. Interest is payable on February 1 and August 1, a first payment of £2 5s. becoming due on the latter date. The loan is raised to meet the cost of acquiring certain public works in the Colony. Redemption will be provided for by a sinking fund of 1 per cent., contributions to which will be made half-yearly, beginning on August 1, 1933. These contributions may be increased and will only be discontinued if and when the Crown Agents, as trustees for the loan, are satisfied that no further contributions will be required to ensure repayment at the due date. The prospectus furnishes a table showing the revenue and expenditure and the exports and imports of the Colony for a number of years past. It also shows that while the public debt of Ceylon on September 30, 1929, amounted to £12,869,193, the market value of the accumulated sinking funds in the hands of the Crown Agents at the end of 1929 was approximately £4,100,000, or nearly one-third of the total debt. The new stock is a full trustee investment.

Further Floating Debt Reduction

Revenue for the week ended January 11 amounted to £26,754,991, and exceeded expenditure by £14,460,514. Payments in respect of the new Five per Cent. Conversion loan amounted to £16,600,000. Repayments of Treasury Bills exceeded sales by £15,205,000, and the Treasury reduced its indebtedness on Ways and Means Advances from Public Departments by £16,050,000. As the following table shows, there was a contraction in the floating debt of £31,255,000 :—

(000's omitted)

Floating Debt	Jan. 11, 1930	Jan. 4, 1930	Jan. 12, 1929
	£	£	£
Ways and Means Advances :—			
By Public Departments	33,980	50,030	19,940
Treasury Bills outstanding	784,455	799,660	780,120
Total	818,435	849,690	800,060

The total of the debt (£818,435,000) shows an increase of £81,090,000 since the beginning of the current financial year, and of £18,375,000 compared with a year ago. Expenditure for the year to date now amounts to £664,850,332, and exceeds receipts by £157,622,118.

Union Discount's Profits

The accounts of the Union Discount Company of London for 1929 disclose favourable results, the net profits having risen from £245,365 to £260,185. To pay the same distribution as for 1928 requires a larger amount—namely, £212,500, against £196,980—for the new shares issued in May, 1928, ranked for the first time for a full year's dividend and bonus. By writing a further £10,000 off premises account that item among the assets is reduced to the modest figure of £90,000. An addition is made to the "carry forward," which is raised to £289,292. Although the total of the balance-sheet has fallen from £65,466,556 to £61,942,482, the bill holding of the company at the end of the year was larger at £40,263,579, compared with £39,207,885 at the end of 1928, the reduction in the bills re-discounted having been greater than that in the bills discounted. Investments at £7,630,000 show a decline of £1,334,000. The Government's conversion operations during the past year lessened the opportunities for investment in short-term bonds suitable for the discount houses and as a result smaller investment holdings are shown by the balance-sheets of the three leading discount companies.

Imperial Bank of India's Figures

Profits of the Imperial Bank of India for the second half of 1929 show little variation compared with the corresponding half of 1928. As will be seen from the following table the dividend is at the customary rate of 16 per cent. per annum, free of tax, while the appropriation to reserve is again Rs.5,00,000.

Half-year ended December 31.	1929	1928	1927
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Net profits ..	40,99,700	40,51,100	34,81,732
Brought forward ..	27,83,500	29,03,100	30,14,800
Dividend	45,00,000 (16% p.a. free of tax)	45,00,000 (16% p.a. free of tax)	45,00,000 (16% p.a. free of tax)
To reserve ..	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
To Pension Fund ..	3,57,000	3,42,000	3,40,000
Carried forward ..	15,26,200	16,72,200	11,56,600

The second half of the year is always the leaner of the two half-years for the bank, and as will be seen the earnings did not fully cover the dividend, while, as usual, the balance brought forward from the first half of the year has been heavily drawn upon. It is a little surprising to find profits slightly larger than a year ago, for owing mainly to the sluggish movement of cotton to the ports—the result of low prices—the seasonal increase in demands for money in India experienced towards the close of the calendar year developed very slowly in the past six months, and the advance in the Imperial Bank of India's rate was later than in the second half of 1928, while even then it was made rather in anticipation of increased demands for money than because of actual pressure on the bank's resources.

Nizam's Railway Expropriation

Judging by the reception accorded it in market circles, stockholders in the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company are not unlikely at the meeting called for Monday next to give favourable consideration to the proposal of the Nizam's Government for an immediate purchase of the undertaking. Existing agreements provide that the Government may purchase the railway on January 1, 1934; as an alternative the Nizam's Government offer to purchase the undertaking as on April 1 next, the consideration being a sum of £8,300,000. It is estimated that after discharging the outstanding Debenture capital at par, and meeting all other expenses, including a sum of £25,000 to the directors as compensation for loss of office and certain compensation to the company's agent and staff, and after taking into account the company's reserves and the balance of net revenue for the current year, the distribution to the stockholders should be at the rate of not less than £300 for every £100 of stock held. This is exclusive of an interim dividend of 6 per cent. for the current year ending March 31 next, which it is proposed to declare before the company is put into voluntary liquidation. Of the purchase price £200 is to be paid in the form of Five and a Half per Cent. Debenture stock, repayable at par by April 1, 1933, by three equal annual instalments and secured on Indian rupee loans. The balance of not less than £100 will be payable in cash. In some quarters there is a disposition to construe the phrase "not less than £300" as indicating a final payment of a more favourable character, but even on the basis of the round figure named the market can hardly be said to have over-discounted the provisional terms, for at 280 cum dividend the valuation placed on the Five and a Half per Cent. Three-Year Debentures (after deducting a cash payment of not more than £100) would be less than 90.

The Fall in Rubber

The fall in rubber to about 7d. per lb.—the lowest quotation since 1922—reflects an excess of supplies over consumption, which is also indicated by the persistent rise in London stocks during the whole of 1929. On Monday an addition of 2,576 tons to London and Liverpool stocks during the past week was announced, and at the two centres the stocks now amount to 78,630 tons, against 22,691 tons at the beginning of last year. Stocks in the United States have also increased, but to a smaller extent, and world stocks may now be estimated at about 210,000 tons—a high level comparable with the levels reached at the end of 1927 and 1922. While the immediate general outlook is obscure and scarcely encouraging there has recently been a number of satisfactory developments, chief among them being a remarkable growth of consumption. Last year saw the sudden addition of over 200,000 tons to the world's new supplies, but as consumption advanced by about 130,000 tons, the rise in world stocks was relatively moderate. There is little doubt that the lower price has helped to increase consumption, while another important factor has been the increased demand for heavy tires, which has been reflected in a larger amount of rubber used per tire manufactured; in America this increase has amounted to about 1½lb. per tire and tube. Including reclaimed rubber, the absorption of which in America was actually higher last year at about 220,000 tons, total consumption of the commodity last year exceeded 1,000,000 tons for the first time. Recent tendencies in the industry are indicated in the following table :—

Year	Shipments	Consumption	Average price	Malayan and Ceylon exports (net)	Dutch E. Indies exports
	Tons	Tons	s. d.	Tons	Tons
1929 ..	860,000	860,000	10¼	530,000	256,000
1928 ..	647,000	670,000	10¾	345,000	225,000
1927 ..	598,000	578,000	1 0¾	394,000	225,000
1924 ..	421,000	470,000	1 2	213,000	152,000
1922 ..	380,000	390,000	9¼	262,000	100,000
1921 ..	294,000	265,000	10½	190,000	80,000

The shipments in both 1928 and 1929 included portions of the stocks accumulated on estates during the restriction era, the amount last year being about 30,000 tons. In comparing world stocks with those existing at the end of 1922, it should be remembered that consumption has doubled since that year.

Increased European Consumption

The rise in consumption last year was well distributed, a satisfactory feature, in view of the past dependence of the industry upon America, being the larger European absorption. Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy increased their consumption from about 137,000 tons to 205,000 tons—a movement exceeding that in American consumption, which was about 35,000 tons higher at 470,000 tons. There was a sharp falling-off in American absorption during the second half of the year, when the total was approximately 200,000 tons, against 270,000 tons in the first half. The estimated distribution of consumption of new rubber is shown in the following table :—

Country	1929	1928	1927
	Tons	Tons	Tons
United States ..	470,000	435,000	366,000
Great Britain ..	70,000	46,000	44,000
France	68,000	41,000	37,000
Germany	50,000	39,000	38,000
Italy	17,000	12,000	10,000
Canada	36,000	31,000	28,000
Japan	31,000	25,000	20,000
Other countries ..	58,000	42,000	37,000
	800,000	670,000	578,000

In some quarters even higher estimates of consumption last year are current, these ranging up to about 820,000 tons. The free use of reclaimed rubber was due to the better suitability of this pro-

(Continued in next column)

duct for certain uses, higher quality (due to improved methods), and the previous adaptation of plants for the use of reclaimed rubber. The present price, however, must render the raw product a very formidable competitor in some sections of the reclaimed market. As regards the present outlook, some authorities estimate the excess of supply for January at as much as 15,000 tons, and it is obvious that the future of the industry must depend largely on the effect of declining price upon output and the trend of American consumption. In some quarters increased attention is being paid to the Dutch movement for cooperation in the producing industry, recent messages from Amsterdam having reported a desire on the part of Dutch producers to approach British and other foreign interests with a view to discussing the present situation.

Disappointing Reinsurance Results

Treaty Reinsurances, Limited, concentrates on reinsurance business, and its shares are held by strong offices which guarantee its business. So its results, from the standpoint of the general public, are mainly important as indications of the course of insurance. The net premium income in the fire and general account for the 12 months ended June 30 was £675,767 and, after allowing for claims paid and outstanding of £440,875, payment of all outgoings, and providing a reserve for unexpired risks of £270,307 (being 40 per cent. of the current year's premiums), the balance of £32,140 is transferred from profit and loss. This result compares with £10,487 transferred to profit and loss a year ago, and £43,400 likewise transferred two years ago. As the company combines its fire and accident business in one account, it is not possible to discover which description proved a disappointment in the last period of accountancy, or whether both contributed to the adverse balance, but the chairman may have something to say on this point at the forthcoming meeting. The marine account shows how slowly marine underwriting can be disposed of once it is accepted. The company cancelled 95 per cent. of its business of this type on December 31, 1925, and the remaining 5 per cent. at the close of 1926. Yet it still received premiums last year from closings under the expired contracts amounting to £181, and it paid claims of £7,202. The net result of the belated transactions was that the fund which stood at the beginning of the year at £7,386 was reduced by the end to £291.

STOCK EXCHANGE

DULL TONE

RISE IN LONDON RAILWAYS

Business on the Stock Exchange showed a further contraction yesterday, and a heavy tone prevailed. The absence of an order in the case of the Associated Automatic Machine Corporation was regarded as likely to retard the final Hatry settlement, while the presence of France as a buyer of gold in the open market affected the gilt-edged market. British Funds showed fractional falls, and the India group remained dull. A general rise occurred in London railway securities, while Great Western stock rose a point. Brazilian securities were heavy on the easier exchange. The Industrial market was very subdued, the only features being rises in Swedish shares and insurance shares. The Mining market also relapsed into inactivity, and, apart from a further rise in Chartered, prices showed little change.

The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan declined to 75½, at which it showed a fall of 3-16, while the Five per Cent. War Loan was 1-16 lower at 100½. Consol Four per Cents. and Local Loans were ¼ lower, and there were similar movements in Funding, Victory Bonds, and the Four per Cent. tax-free War Loan. Conversion Five per Cents. "B" declined ¼ to 100½. Treasury Bonds remained easy in tendency, and the India group was again dull. HOME RAILWAY stocks were steady to firm, a feature being the support for the London group. Underground shares rose 6d. to 22s. 4½d., the Income Bonds being a point higher at the close at 106. Metropolitan stock advanced ½ to 64 and Metropolitan District ½ to 73. The only movement of importance among the stocks of the four trunk systems was a rise of 1—to over 93—in Great Western, the other Ordinary stocks closing with minor changes. In one or two cases prior-charge stocks were easier. In the DOMINION railway group Canadian Pacific shares rose $1½ to $202½.

There was a slight reaction in Brazilian loans, which closed with falls averaging ¼ per cent., the Coffee bonds being 82. Inquiry was renewed for European loans, and Danzig Seven per Cents. (which closed at 99½), Hamburg Waterworks Six per Cents. (93), and Bulgarian Seven-and-a-Half per Cents. (87¼) all showed a firm tendency. The Austrian, Belgian Seven per Cent., and Berlin issues, on the other hand, were easier. Egyptian Unified declined to 78. Chinese 1896 bonds hardened to 93½, while the 1908 loan, at 49½, was lower. Peruvian Corporation stocks were heavy. ARGENTINE RAILWAY stocks showed little change. Antofagasta and Bolivia stock fell further to 83, and Leopoldina declined to 51½ on the easier exchange.

OIL shares were quiet, and movements were irregular. The leaders were steady, but Lobitos advanced 3-32 to 2, while the shares of the associated company—the Anglo-Ecuadorian—declined 3-32 to ¼. Phœnix rose 1s. to 11s. 3d.

RUBBER rallied to 7¼d. per lb. bid, and in response Rubber Trust and Anglo-Dutch gained a few pence, the latter being bid for at 30s. 9d. Generally the market remained idle, with quotations steady. TEA shares were a neglected and heavy market.

SWEDISH SHARES FIRM

There was little of interest in the INDUSTRIAL market, where business was of a minor character. The Swedish group was firm, Swedish Match "B" rising to 17½—a gain of 1. Swedish Match "A" advanced ½ to 17, while Kreuger and Toll "B" were ¼ higher at 28½. Margarine shares rallied—the Union to 3 19-32 and the Unie to 3½. The gas group was easier. Imperial Continental falling to 360 and Primitiva to 30s. 3d. Heavy engineering shares showed little change, but renewed firmness was shown by power cable shares, Henley's, Callender's, and British Insulated all being higher. Harrods and Harrods (B.A.) hardened further, and there was a fresh advance—to 34s.—in Benskin's Brewery. Imperial Chemical were dull, the Ordinary shares falling 6d. to 28s. 1½d. and the Deferred 10s. shares 1½d. to 9s. 4½d. Courtaulds and Wardle and Davenport were lower, but Bradford Dyers were again better at 33s. 9d. The American group was quiet, and prices showed small and irregular changes. United Molasses fell to 5½ offered, but rallied to 5 15-16. INSURANCE shares continued firm, prices closing fractionally higher in numerous cases, while prices of certain bank shares were advanced further.

The MINING market lacked animation, and prices had a heavy appearance. Chartered rose to 42s. and eased to 41s. 9d., at which they showed a gain of 9d. Other Rhodesian shares were dull in the House, but there was a little support after hours, when Bwana M'Kubwa were bid for at 23s. 3d., Rhodesian Anglo-American at 1½, and Roan Antelope at 1½. Among South African shares Springs fell 3-32 to 3 15-32, and numerous others showed small falls. East Rand, however, were a little better at 12s. 6d. Rand Mines and Consolidated Mines Selection met with support. Victoria Falls Power hardened to 3 1-16. Eastern tin shares were dull, and the miscellaneous mining group was heavy. Rio Tinto advanced to 47 after being dull. Tigon fell to 1 5-16.

INTERNATIONAL STEEL CARTEL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, JAN. 14

Meetings of the International Steel Cartel were held yesterday and to-day in Brussels. The prolongation of the agreement was discussed, but the decision was postponed until the next meeting, to be held in Düsseldorf soon. It was decided to set up international selling houses, pending the completion of which an export office is to be installed to distribute orders for abroad on an equitable basis. This office will be concerned mainly with bar steel, semi-products, and heavy steel plates. The cartel will control the production of steel castings.

MONEY MARKET

DISCOUNTS FIRMER

GOLD PURCHASED FOR FRANCE

France was again a buyer of gold in the bullion market yesterday and obtained nearly £400,000 of the £900,000 available at 84s. 11½d. per oz. The Bank bought £342,000, and the fact that the price at which France secured gold was well below the highest price which the Bank has bid for gold in the past is presumably a reflection of the improvement in the Bank's position. Money was decidedly tight and discount rates advanced, expectations of an immediate decline in Bank rate being so much less in evidence than a week ago that, having regard to the rise in loan rates, holders are disposed to sell at current rates on the grounds that they are unduly low. For three months fine bank bills the general working rate became 4½ per cent., a limited demand being reported on Continental account at 4 1/16 per cent., while "hot" Treasury Bills were offered at or above 4 3/32 per cent., and business was reported in February maturities at 4½ per cent. With balance-sheet withdrawals on a considerable scale money was very scarce and 5 per cent. and over was occasionally paid for fresh accommodation for the night. The charge usually ranged from 4½ to 4¾ per cent., old loans carried at variable rates being renewed at 4½ per cent.

The Bank rate is 5 per cent., to which it was reduced from 5½ per cent. on December 12. The banks' deposit rate is 3 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 3 per cent. at call and 3½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
4—4½	4—4½	4½—4 5/16	4½	4½	4½

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
% 4½	% 4½	5—5½	5¼—5½	5½—6

BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS

—	Jan. 13	Inc. or Dec.
	Guilders	Guilders
Gold and silver ..	472,830,000	+ 1,247,000
Bills and advances ..	374,596,000	+ 11,497,000
Notes in circulation ..	819,304,000	+ 26,674,000
Deposits	34,693,000	+ 1,184,000

—Reuby.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange continued to move against sterling and closed 1/16c. lower at $4.86½. The premium on forward dollars was 1/16c. one month, and ¼c. three months. Movements in the Spanish exchange were within a narrower range, but the tendency was adverse to pesetas, the Madrid rate closing at 36.74½p., against 36.35p. on Monday. Forward Madrid was supported, the premium widening to 6c. one month, and 16c. three months. The French exchange remained at 123.90½f., but Belgian currency was offered, the Brussels rate closing at 34.94½b. Persistent buying of Italian lire caused the Milan rate to move in favour of Italy, the final quotation being 92.95½, against 93.03½l. on Monday. The Swiss exchange continued to move in favour of London, the Zurich rate closing at 25.15½. In spite of the reduction in the German bank rate the Berlin exchange moved sharply in favour of the mark and finished at 20.38½m., compared with 20.39½m. While the Hong-kong rate rose to 1s. 8d., the Shanghai exchange fell back after Monday's advance and closed at 2s. 0½d. At 1s. 5 15/16d. the Indian exchange was slightly higher. The Japanese exchange hardened to 2s. 0 9/32d. Both the Argentine and Brazilian exchanges were lower, the former at 45d. and the latter at 5 13/32d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	Jan. 14	Jan. 13
New York	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.86 15/16–4.87 1/32	4.86 23/32–4.87 1/32
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.91 9/32–4.91 5/32	4.91 13/32–4.92 1/32
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.88–123.91	123.88–123.93
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.93 1/2–34 3/4	34.93–34.95
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.95–93.05	93.02–93.07
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.14 1/2–15 1/4	25.13 3/4–15 1/2
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374 7/8–375 1/8	374 7/8–375 1/8
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.22	193.60–193.80	193.65–194.00
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	36.20–36.95	35.65–37.10
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108–108 1/2	108–108 1/2
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.10 3/4–10 1/2	12.09 7/8–10 1/2
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.38–20.39 1/2	20.39–20.41
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.56½	34.56–34.65	34.60–34.65
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.80–27.84	27.81–27.85
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164 7/16–164 9/16	164 1/2–164 5/8
Warsaw	Zlotyto £	43.38	43.37–43.45	43.37–43.45
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.23–25.33	25.17–25.25
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817 1/2–818 1/2	817–820
Copenhagen	Pet. to £	110	1.020–1.040	1.020‡
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274 7/8–275 1/8	274 7/8–275 1/8
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48 1/2–49	48 1/2–49
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	670–677	666–675
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.18–18.25	18.17–18.22
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.21–18.21 1/2	18.21–18.21 1/2
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.13 1/4–13 3/4	18.13 1/2–14 1/4
Copenhgn.	Kr. to £	18.159	18.19 1/2–20 1/4	18.19 3/4–20 1/4
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97 1/2	97 7/16–97 9/16	97 7/16–97 9/16
Bombay	Per Rup.	18d.	1/5 15/32–5 17/32	1/5 29/32–5 7/16
Calcutta	Per Rup.	18d.	1/5 15/32–5 17/32	1/5 29/32–5 7/16
Madras	Per Rup.	18d.	1/5 15/32–5 17/32	1/5 29/32–5 7/16
Hong-kong	Per Dol.	—	1/67 1/8–1/8 1/4	1/67 1/8–1/8 1/4
Kobe	Per Yen	24.58d.	2/0 7/32–2/0 9/16	2/0 7/32–2/0 9/16
Shanghai	Per Tael	—	2/0 1/2–2/1	2/0 1/4–2/1 1/2
Singapore	Per Dol.	2/4	2/3 31/32–3 1/16	2/3 31/32–3 1/16
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.13 1/2–13 3/4	12.12 3/4–13 1/4
Manila	Per Dol.	24.066d.	2/0 5/16	2/0 5/16
Rio de Jan.	Per Mil.	5.899d.	5 31/32–5 17/32	5 9/32–5 11/32
B. Aires	Per Dol.	47.577d.	45 45/64	45 11/16–45 13/16
Valparaiso†	$ to £	40	39.81	39.82
M'video	Per Dol.	51d.	45 1/2–46	45 1/2–46
Lima†	£r. to £r.	Par	Nominal	Nominal
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.00–10.25	10.00–12.25

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90–$3.03 to 100kr. ‖ Sellers.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On :—				
Australia ..	97 0 0	96 8 9	96 5 17	96 5 6 3
New Zealand ..	97 0 0	96 8 9	96 5 17	96 5 6 3
Africa & Rhodesia ..	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 19 10	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On :—		
Australia	98 7 6	98 0 0
New Zealand	98 7 6	98 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England announced yesterday the purchase of £341,965 in BAR GOLD and of £11 in FOREIGN GOLD COIN. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £1,321,602, as shown below :—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Jan. 9—		Jan. 9—	
Bar gold ..	20,906	Bar gold ..	3,445
Sovereigns ..	3,904	Sovereigns ..	2,000
Jan. 10—		Jan. 10—	
Sovereigns ..	1,000,000	Bar gold ..	29,237
Bar gold ..	1,153		
Jan. 11—		Jan. 11 ..	Nil
Sovereigns ..	9,000		
Bar gold ..	3,500		
Jan. 13	Nil	Jan. 13—	
		Bar gold ..	22,215
		Sovereigns ..	2,000
Jan. 14—		Jan. 14	Nil
Bar gold ..	341,965		
Foreign gold coin ..	11		
		Net influx ..	1,321,602
Total ..	£1,380,499	Total ..	£1,380,499

Net influx for 1930 to date, £4,408,567; efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market £907,000 of BAR GOLD was available and was disposed of at 84s. 11½d. per oz., compared with 84s. 11d. on January 7. French buyers obtained £398,000 of the amount, the Continental trade, £80,000, the home trade, £35,000, and India, £25,000, the Bank securing the bulk of the balance.

SILVER was weaker on sales from China, the cash price falling 5/16d. to 21¼d. per oz., and the forward quotation declining ⅛d. to 20 11/16d.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Im

COMPANY MEETING

RIO DE JANEIRO FLOUR MILLS & GRANARIES

DIVIDEND MAINTAINED

The FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills and Granaries, Limited, was held yesterday in London.

Mr. RICHARD FOSTER presided, and in moving the adoption of the report said that at the termination of his contract as managing director Mr. S. C. Sheppard was not prepared, after long years of arduous work in the company's service, to renew it, but had agreed to continue as a director. After dealing at length with the items of the profit and loss account and the balance-sheet, the Chairman said that if the shareholders were in agreement with the accounts, the board would be able to pay the usual dividend of 1s. 6d. per share, free of income-tax (making 3s. for the year), and carry forward £88,380, against £88,557 last year. No doubt the company could have paid a bonus this year, but no shareholder who knew what the state of trade in Brazil was at the moment, or even any shareholder who had noted Mr. Sheppard's and his own remarks during the last few years, would expect a conservative board to do more than maintain the dividend until such time as the commercial troubles in Brazil showed signs of improvement.

Mr. S. C. SHEPPARD seconded the resolution and said that there was unfortunately no doubt that Brazil was still passing through a very trying period, at any rate so far as commercial affairs were concerned. Naturally the company's trade had suffered. The amount of wheat ground was down by approximately 6.6 per cent. as compared with the preceding year, while the output of the cotton mill fell off slightly under 9 per cent. As a country Brazil was certainly making substantial progress; although the conditions now were difficult, he looked for an improvement in the future.

The resolution was unanimously adopted and the dividend recommended was approved.

The CHAIRMAN announced that after 30 years' service with the company as a director, and 17 years as their chairman, he had decided to retire from the board, and several shareholders expressed their great regret at his decision.

A resolution having been passed to increase the borrowing powers of the company by £250,000, the proceedings terminated.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

PUBLIC UTILITY ISSUES FIRM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, Jan. 14.—The market opened quiet and unchanged but later became more active. Public utility issues were firmest, gaining 1 point to 4 points on prospects of increasing earnings, while the steadiness at New York was a stimulating influence. Public utility stocks maintained firmness throughout the session, but the rest of the list eased slightly towards the end, and the close was irregular.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

	Jan. 14	Jan. 13		Jan. 14	Jan. 13
Abitibi	27¼	27½	Cons. Mining	235	250
Alberta Pac.			Dom. Bridge	77¾	77½
Grain	No bid	27½	Dom. Textile	79½	No bid
Asbestos	3	2¾	Power Corp.	41¾	41½
Do., Pref.	No bid	No bid	Fraser Cos.	No bid	16
B.C. Packers	9½	9½	Hollinger	45*	45
Braz. Tract.	38½	39¼	Int. Nickel	35⅝	35½
B.A. Pwr. & Lt.	39½	39	Lake Shore	42	42¼
Do., B	19½	19¾	Montreal L. & P.	124⅝	125
Brit. Emp. Steel	11⅜	11⅞	Nat. Breweries	118½	119
Do., 1st Pref.	28	28	Nat. Steel Car	62½	61½
Do., 2nd Pf.	43½	44	Pulp, Pref.	89	89
Bromptonville	23¼	23½	Power Corp.	74¼	74
Calgary	135	135	Price Bros.	78	77
Can. Car.	28¼	27½	Quebec Pwr.	67	66
Do., Pref.	91	90½	Shawinigan	79½	79½
C. Cement	17	17¼	Canada		
Do., Pref.	92½	94½	Power Co.	84	84
C. Cottons	No bid	No bid	Steel Co. of Canada	45¾	44¾
C. Indus. Alcohol, A	11⅜	11⅝	W'per Exc.	55	No bid
Do., B	No bid	16	Bk. Montreal	319	315
C. Power	15	15¼	Can. Bank		
C. Steamship	No bid	No bid	Com.	205	201
Do., Pref'd.	72	72	Royal Bank	305	305
Cockshutt	23½	23⅛			

*Ex dividend.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 14.—WHEAT closed steady, unchanged to 5c. higher. MAIZE closed steady and 5c. up. LINSEED closed barely steady at 10c. decline.

CLOSING PRICES	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires :—		
Wheat, February delivery	10.80	10.80
,, March delivery ..	11.00	10.95
Maize, January delivery	6.55	6.50
,, May delivery ..	6.50	6.45
Oats, February delivery	5.35	5.35
Linseed, January delivery	18.85	18.95
,, February delivery	18.85	18.95
,, March delivery ..	18.90	19.00
Rosario :—		
Wheat, No. 2, February delivery	10.90	10.85
Maize, January delivery	6.30	6.25
Linseed, February delivery	18.90	18.95

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso = about 1s. 8d.)

MORRIS AND JONES MEETING

Mr. M. C. Harman, chairman of Messrs. Morris and Jones, Limited, the Liverpool grocery business, issued the following statement at the close of a board meeting of the company held in London yesterday:—

"It was decided to call the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders for January 24 or as near thereto as possible."

The board meeting lasted for nearly three hours.

BRITISH INTERNATIONAL PICTURES

In a progress report to shareholders, Mr. John Maxwell, chairman of British International Pictures, states that during 1929 the company has produced 30 feature pictures, of which 12 were talkies. A number of them has already been shown to the trade and public and have met with success. The directors are satisfied from the figures available that these pictures should produce substantial profits, "although the full benefit of them may not be felt during the financial year." The activities of Associated British Cinemas —a subsidiary company—have been extended and a chain of 110 theatres has now been built up.

The directors have decided to await the end of the financial year, which terminates on March 31 next, before deciding on the dividend for the year.

ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

OFFER TO EXCHANGE SHARES, both Voting and Non-Voting, of ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL COMPANY, LIMITED (including Coupon No. 39 and subsequent attached) for Shares of the STANDARD OIL EXPORT CORPORATION.

To the **SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO., LTD.**

Shareholders are reminded that the offer to exchange their shares for shares of Standard Oil Export Corporation on the basis of one $100 non-voting guaranteed 5% Preferred Share of the Standard Oil Export Corporation (callable at 110 at any time after 31st December, 1935) for every 5/- Anglo-American Oil Company shares expires (subject to certain conditions) on 31st January, 1930.

Your Directors strongly recommend acceptance of this offer.

Full details of the offer together with necessary forms in connection with same can be obtained from the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140, Broadway, New York, U.S.A., or 32, Lombard Street, London, England.

A. B. HEWETT,
Secretary.

[*Advt.*

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MORE FAVOURABLE TONE

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Trading on the Stock Exchange broadened somewhat to-day, and although there were no important advances the trend of prices was generally favourable. Sales were returned at 1,879,000 shares.

The opening was steady, with trading slightly more active. The appearance of an oversold position, together with talk of a further reduction in brokers' loans this week, attracted some overnight buying. Accumulation of American Can was an outstanding feature, the stock being taken in large blocks. Some easiness developed afterwards owing to a renewal of professional selling, chiefly of merchandizing issues, but there was no disposition to urgently press sales, vigorous "bear" attacks being restrained by evidences of steady investment accumulation of the leading stocks. There were some optimistic predictions regarding the future, based on the fact that credit is now available on favourable terms for general business.

Further slight gains were recorded during the afternoon. Interest chiefly centred in railroad and steel issues, which were in relatively good demand. Trade reports were more satisfactory, indicating increasing operations at steel centres, with mills of the United States Steel Corporation operating 67 per cent. of capacity, as compared with 65 per cent. a week ago, while the fact that officials of the United States Steel Corporation have fixed a price of 169 for this year's offering of 100,000 shares of Common stock to its employees encouraged buying of Steel Common. Slight declines occurred near the end owing to realizations, but the close was steady.

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices			Closing Prices		
	Jan. 14	Jan. 13		Jan. 14	Jan. 13
Atchison	227	226	Int. C. Amer	29	29
Atl. Coast Line	166	166	Kansas C. S.	79	79
B. & O.	118¾	118½	Louisville	156	151½
Do., Pref.	79¾	79½	Minn. & St. L.	30	30
Brooklyn			Miss. Pac.	60	59
M. T. 'alt	65	64¾	Do., Pref	136	136
Can. Pac.	195¾	196	N. Mex. 1 Pf	5	5
Chesa. N. J.	270	273	N. Y. Cent.	170½	170
Ches. & O.	210	206½	N. Y. Cent.	170½	170
Ch. G. W.	15	15	Nflk. & W.	229	229
Do., Pref.	40	40¼	N. Pacific	86	87½
Ch. N. W.	85¾	84¾	Pennsylv'a	77½	78
Ch. Mil. St. P.	24⅞	25⅛	Reading	124½	124½
Ch. Rock Is.	116	115½	St. L. & S. F.	110	108½
Del. & Hud.	167	164	St. L. & S. W.	51¼	51
Del., Lack.	140	141	S. Pacific	121	120¾
Erie	58½	58½	Southern	135¾	135¼
Do., 1st Pf.	61¾	61¾	Do., Pref.	99	98
G. N. Pref.	97	96	Un. Pacific	216½	217
Ill. Cent.	129	129½	Do., Pref.	87½	87½
Interboro'			Wabash	58	58
Rapid Tr.	23¾	24⅝	Do., Pf. A	84¾	85½

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	127	127½	Int. Nickel	35½	35⅞
Allied Chem	269	269	Int. Paper	27½	26
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	28		Int. Tele.	73½	73½
Am. & F. Pwr.	95	96	Kennecott	57¼	57¾
Am. Can ..	123⅝	122⅞	Kresge S.S.	34	35½
Am. Loco.	102½	102	K'gor S'S.	26¼	26¼
Am. Rolling Mills	86	86½	Liggett & M.	97	96½
Am. Smelt.	72⅞	72¾	Loose-Wile	52⅝	52¾
Am. Sug. R.	63	61½	Mack Teks.	72¼	72
Am. Tel. ..	219¼	219¼	Montg'y W.	43⅞	44¼
Am. Tob. ..	202	202	Nash M'trs.	54¾	54½
Am. Wool'n	10⅜	10½	Nat. Biscu.	165	161¼
Anaconda	72¼	72⅝	Nat. Cash R.	76	75¼
Armour D.	8⅝	8⅝	Nat. Dairy	46⅞	46½
As. Dry Gds.	30⅞	30	N. Amer.	96⅞	96½
Atl. 'tie R'f	38	37⅞	Packard	15¾	15⅞
Baldwin ..	33¾	32⅝	Paramt. Pub.	58⅛	57¾
Barnsdall A	23¼	23¼	Penn. Ser.		
Beth. Steel	96½	96⅜	Pullman ..	85¾	84⅝
C. de Pasco	65½	62¾	RadioCorp.	41⅝	41½
Chile Copp.	56	56	R'm'g'n Rd	26⅝	28½
Chrysler ..	35⅝	35⅞	Ryl. Dutch	54½	54¼
Col. Fuel ..	41	41½	SearsR'b'k.	87	86⅝
Columb. Gas	27	27¾	shellTrans.	46½	46½
Col. Graph.	29⅝	29	Std. Brands	27¼	27¼
Cons. Gas	102⅞	101½	Std. Gas ..	11⅝	11⅝
Cont. Can.	53⅛	53	Std. Oil of Cal.	60⅞	60¾
Cont. Oil	22½	22¼	Do., N.J.	64⅜	64½
Corn Prod.	91¼	91	Do., N.Y.	39⅝	39⅝
Crucible ..	91¼	91	Studebaker	42⅝	43⅞
DavisonCh.	29¾	30	TexasCorp.	55½	55⅞
Drug. Inc.	78¼	78	Tex. G. Sul.	57⅝	57¾
Du Pont ..	114	115	Tidewater	12⅜	12⅝
EastmanK.	178	178	Un. Carbide	80½	79¾
Elec. P. & L.	54⅜	53½	Un. Fruit	104½	104
Electric Storage	71½	70	United Gas	34⅝	34½
Fox Film	21¼	21⅞	U.S. Lther	9	9¼
Gen. Elec.	247	246	U.S. Rbr.	24½	24½
Gen. Foods	48⅞	48⅝	U.S. Steel	171	170⅞
Gen. Motors	39¼	39¾	Do., Pref.	141½	141½
Gillette ..	103¾	101	W. Un. Tel.	204	206
Goodrich ..	45⅝	45	Whse. Mtg.	147⅜	146¼
Goodyear ..	64	64¼	Woolworth	67½	67¾
Hou. Oil Tx.	56	55½	Worth'n Pump	81¼	80
Hud. M'trs.	56¼	57	Youngst'n Sheet	108	108
Ind. Rayon	116¼	119			
Int. Harv'r	81⅛	80½			
Int. Match	70	69			

KERB STOCKS

An.-Am. Oil	17	17	Mid. West Utilities	26⅝	26¼
Assoc. Gas	41	41	Pennroad	13⅞	13½
Brit. Amer. Tobacco	27⅝	27⅝	Silica Gel.	19½	18
Celanese ..	33½	33½	Stand. Oil of Indiana	52⅞	53
Elec. Bond	85⅛	85⅝	Swift Int.	35¼	34*
Gulf Oil ..	140	138	VacuumOil	95	94¼
Int. Pet. ..	21⅞	21¾			

BONDS

Liby. Ln., 5½%	99¹⁵/₃₂	99¹¹/₃₂	Finl., 6%, 1945	93	93
Do., 4½%	100¹⁸/₃₂	100¹⁶/₃₂	Fren., 7½% 1941	119¼	119¼
Do., (4th) 4¼%	101¹³/₃₂	101¹¹/₃₂	Do., 7% '49	113	113
U.K., 5½% 1937 ..	103¼	103¼	Ger., 7% '49	107⅛	107
Do., 4½% 1960-90	85½	85½	Greek, 7% 1964 ..	99	99
Arg., 6% 1959 ..	97¼	97⅜	Hamb'g, 6% 1946	93¼	93¼
Aust., 5% 1957 ..	92½	93	Hungary, 7½% '44	100	100
A'tra, 7% 1943	104½	104½	Ital., 7% 1951	96	96
Belg., 6% 1955 ..	101½	101⅝	Jap., 6½% 1954	103⅞	103⅛
Do., 7% 1955 ..	110	110¼	Nord Ely., 6½% '50	105⅛	103¾
Bordeaux, 6% '34	102⅛	103	Norway 6% P.L.M. 6% 1952 ..	103¼	103¼
Brazil, 7½, 1952 ..	97½	98	Do., 7% 1958	105	105
Bulg. 7, '67	77½	77⅛	Poland 7% 1947 ..	82¾	83
Canada, 5, 1931	100¼	100¼	Do., 8% 1950 ..	95	95
Chile, 7, '42	100½	100½	Rio de 8%, 1950 ..	93	92¼
Do., 6, '60	90	89¾	San P., 8% 1950 ..	93	93½
Czech., 8% 1951 ..	110	110	Seine, 7% 1942 ..	107⅝	107¾
Denm'k 6% 1942	104¼	104¼	Swed., 5½% 1954 ..	105¼	104½
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	102½	102½	Tokyo City, 5½% '61	90¾	90⅝
Do., 5½% 1953 ..	101⅛	102¼			
Est. Rys., 7% '54	104⅞	104⅞			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter :—

	Jan. 14	Jan. 13
Atchison, Pref.	102⅞	102⅞
Lehigh Valley	73¼	74½
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	54½	55⅜
New York, Ontario and Western	15¼	15¼
Reading, 1st. Pref'd.	46	46
Texas and Pacific	125	123
National Lead	142	138*

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

Call money continued in good supply and ruled at 4½ per cent. throughout the session. Commercial paper remained at 4½ to 5½ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were quoted 4½ to 4 per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 4½ to 4¼ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange continued easy, cable transfers declining to 4.86⅝.

Silver fell ⅛c. to 45½c. for foreign bullion.

Gold to the value of $150,000 has arrived here from Brazil.

The National Biscuit Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75.

The Associated Gas and Electric Company is offering to-morrow $30,000,000 Five per Cent. Gold Debentures, due 1950.

According to the American Petroleum Institute the daily average production of crude oil in the past week was 2,689,300 barrels, against 2,652,300 barrels in the previous week and 2,593,700 barrels in the corresponding week last year.

BONDS.—The market was slightly firmer and a little more active. Sales reached $9,285,000.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed steady at ½c. advance. No. 2 red winter, 140c.; No. 2 amber durum, 131½c.; No. 2 hard winter, 132½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 147½c. MAIZE steady at ½c. decline. No. 2 mixed, 99½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS steady at ½c. advance. White clipped, 53½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE steady and ½c. higher. No. 2 Western, 109½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY steady and unaltered for No. 2 malting at 75c., f.o.b.

According to *Bradstreets* the visible supply of wheat is 4,611,000 bushels smaller on the week at 401,316,000 bushels, which compares with 343,025,000 bushels last year; that of maize is 2,691,000 bushels larger on the week at 13,067,000 bushels, against 22,033,000 bushels; and that of oats is 521,000 bushels smaller on the week at 50,066,000 bushels, compared with 33,202,000 bushels a year ago.

FLOUR was steady without change.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)					
Receipts, Western	795	871	1,823	339,635	387,157
Do., Atlantic ..	113	393	198	59,694	84,618
* Exports, ditto	937	556	1,137	48,412	62,864
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	965	1,009	2,299	194,420	161,842
Do., Atlantic ..	12	152	31	2,772	13,030
*Exports, ditto	—	209	—	9	6,813
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, West'n	73	73	144	14,388	15,333
Receipts, Atlantic	106	132	163	11,433	12,704
Exports, ditto	14	24	21	1,937	2,891
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	247	303	605	91,174	85,401
Do., Atlantic ..	9	68	20	4,006	8,069
*Exports, ditto ..	—	—	—	101	5,419

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

LARD was firm at 20c. advance. Prime Western steam, $11.15. Middle West, spot, $11.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed barely steady, 22 to 32 points down. Sales were estimated at 39,000 bags. Closing prices:—Jan., 8.05; March, 7.90; May, 7.55; July, 7.50; Sept., 7.45; Dec., 7.30. Santos No. 4 futures closed easy and 43 to 35 points lower. Sales, 51,000 bags. Closing prices:—Jan., 13.07; March, 12.57; May, 11.52; July, 11.12; Sept., 10.90; Dec., 10.65. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 10½c. to 10¾c.; Santos No. 4, 14½c. to 15½c.

COCOA.—Futures closed barely steady, 4 points lower to 2 points higher. Jan., 9.02c.; March, 9.42c.; May, 9.78c.; July, 10.00c.; Sept., 10.25c.; Dec., 10.05c. Sales, 9,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed barely steady, unchanged to 3 points lower. Sales, 19,000 tons. Closing prices:—Jan., 1.84; March, 1.89; May, 1.95; July, 2.00; Sept., 2.07; Dec., 2.13.

Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96deg., spot, quoted 3.77c. per lb. The sale is reported of 35,000 bags of Philippine, Jan.-Feb. shipment, at 3.77c. per lb., c.i.f. According to Messrs. Willett and Gray, the Cuban port receipts in the past week were nil, against 4,000 tons last year, and stocks amounted to 148,000 tons, against 63,000 tons a year ago.

COTTON on the spot closed 10 points lower at 17.45c. The futures market opened with values unchanged to 2 points easier, and after rallying on covering by local operators and buying by trade interests the downward movement was resumed owing to realising and New Orleans selling. The close was easy at 12 to 25 points decline on the day. New Orleans spot middling closed 18 points lower at 17.06c., and the futures market ended steady at 19 to 21 points net loss.

New York Futures	Closing Range To-day	Prev. day
January	17.25 17.25	17.37 17.37
February	17.32 17.32	17.44 17.44
March	17.41 17.41	17.53 17.53
April	17.50 17.50	17.65 17.65
May	17.60 17.50	17.78 17.77
June	17.65 17.65	17.84 17.84
July	17.72 17.71	17.92 17.92
August	17.70 17.70	17.93 17.93
September	17.70 17.70	17.94 17.94
October	17.71 17.70	17.95 17.95
November	17.75 17.75	18.00 18.00
December	17.80 17.80	18.05 18.05

Receipts at Ports ..	To-day 21,000	Week 50,000	Season 7,093,000	Last season 7,484,000
Exports, Gt. Brit. ..	7,000	35,000	895,000	1,322,000
Exports, Cont., &c.	10,000	60,000	5,099,000	4,619,000

COPPER was steady without change. Electrolytic domestic, spot, and export, spot and Feb. delivery, 18c. per lb., sellers. National Metal Exchange closing prices were :—March, 16.25c. ; May, 16.25c.; July, 16.20c. Sales, nil. TIN was steady and unaltered. Straits metal, spot and Feb. delivery, quoted 38¼c. and 39c. respectively. National Metal Exchange closing prices were :—March, 35.90c.; May, 39.60c.; July, 50.00c. Sales, 33 lots. SPELTER steady and unchanged. East St. Louis, spot and Feb. delivery, 5.35c. per lb., sellers. LEAD.—Spot was unaltered at 6.25c. per lb. PIG IRON was steady. No. 2 foundry again quoted $19.50 per ton, on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were ½c. lower. Spot and Jan., 14½c.; Jan.-Feb., 14½c. First latex crêpe sellers were ½c. lower. Spot and Jan., 15½c.; Jan.-Feb., 15½c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were 10 to 30 points down. Jan., 14.50c.; March, 14.90c.; May, 15.30c.; July, 15.80c.; Sept., 16.00c. Sales, 341 contracts.

COTTON OIL closed steady. Crude, spot, 7,12½c. bid; yellow, spot, 8.45c. bid. Refined futures were 2 points higher to unchanged. March, 8.77c.; May, 8.98c.; July, 9.20c.; Aug., 9.28c.

TALLOW was steady. Extra, loose, 7½c. Extra, in tierces, 8½c. per lb., f.o.b. New York. PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude standard grades were unchanged at $3.00 to $3.05 per barrel.

TURPENTINE was easy and 1½c. lower at 54c. to 55c.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 14.—TURPENTINE was easy at 48½c. to 49c.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 14.—TURPENTINE was steady, but 1½c. lower at 49c. bid. ROSIN.—grade F, $7.20; grade K, $7.40; grade WW, $8.80.

DULUTH, Jan. 14.—LINSEED closed barely steady at ½c. to 1c. decline. May, 308½c.; July, 306½c.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 14.—WHEAT closed firm, ½c. higher. May, 122½c.; July, 124½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—WHEAT closed firm, 1c. to ½c. up. May, 129½c.; July, 131½c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 14.—CLOVERSEED closed steady and unchanged. Cash, 11.05; March, 11.20.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 14.—WHEAT opened easy at ½c. to 1½c. decline, sentiment being bearish owing to the poorness of the demand, the easiness of Liverpool, and predictions that the export will be forced to sell large quantities in the near future. The market subsequently improved on the continued small interior movement, cold weather restricting receipts and country offerings, and although part of the rally was lost later in the session on reports that the increased German import duty on Canadian and Australian wheat will become effective on January 30, the close was steady at a rise of ½c. to ¾c. May, 137½c.; July, 139½c.; Oct., 135½c. OATS closed steady and ½c. to ¾c. higher. May, 62½c.; July, 62½c. Oct., 57½c. BARLEY.—Futures closed firm at ½c. to ¾c. advance. May, 65½c.; July, 67½c. LINSEED closed steady and unchanged. May, 260½c.; July, 261c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—WHEAT opened 1½c. to ½c. lower, with commission houses selling under the influence of a Federal Farm Board statement that over-planting would defeat any stabilization programme that could be devised, also by the early easiness at Liverpool and favourable crop accounts from the American South-West and from Europe. The market rallied afterwards owing to firmer advices from Buenos Aires, rumours of an export inquiry, reports that the Farm Board was buying at Minneapolis, complaints of poor growth and the need of rain in India, a light interior movement, and buying by cash houses. Commission house selling caused a slight reaction later, but the close was steady at a rise of ½c. to ¾c. March, 125½c.; May, 129½c.; July, 131½c.

MAIZE closed barely steady, ½c. lower to unchanged. March, 92½c.; May, 95½c.; July, 97½c. OATS closed steady, unchanged to ½c. higher. March, 47½c.; May, 48½c.; July, 47½c. RYE.—No. 2 cash quoted 92c. Futures steady at ½c. decline to ¾c. advance. March, 102c.; May, 99½c.; July, 97½c.

PROVISIONS closed firm with lard 20 points and pork 37½ to 35 points higher. Lard—Jan., 10.47½c.; March, 10.62½c.; May, 10.80c. Pork (drysalted clear bellies)—Jan., 13.27½c.; May, 12.62½c.

BACON was firm at 25 points advance. Hogs firm, light 25 points and heavy sorts 25 to 20 points up. Receipts at 15 principal Western centres, including Chicago, since November 1, total 6,799,000, against 7,288,000 for a similar period last year.

	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Hogs Light	Hogs Heavy
To-day	12.25	9.65 to 10.00	9.25 to 9.80
Previous day	12.00	9.40 to 9.75	9.00 to 9.60
Last year	12.25	8.75 to 9.10	8.65 to 9.00
Receipts—		Western	Chicago
To-day		94,000	27,000
Previous day		270,000	80,000
Last year		162,000	47,000

The London Committee of the Companhia de Moçambique state that the Customs receipts for the Port of Beira during November amounted to £37,374, compared with £21,937 for the corresponding period of 1928.

COMPANY RESULTS

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum) :—

Company	Dividend	Corresponding Div.	Date payable	Total for year	Previous year
	%	%		%	%
Anglo-Amer. Telegraph ..	Fin. 1½	Same	—	3¼	3¼
Do., Defd. Stock	1½	Same	—	1½	1½
Lister and Co. ..	Fin. 2½	Same	—	5	5
Mid-European Corp. ..	Int. 3	Same	Jan. 31	—	—
Omnium Invest.	Fin. 5†	Same	—	10	10

† On Deferred Stock. The sum of £20,000 (against £57,500) is placed to revenue reserve account, and £10,929 (against £7,904) is carried forward.

S. Symons and Co.—Interim dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum for the period October 16, 1929, to January 15, 1930, payable on January 24.

Allen-Liversidge. dissolved acetylene manufacturers.—Interim dividend on the Ordinary shares on account of the year ending April 30, of 4 per cent. (actual), less tax. Dividend warrants will be posted on January 31.

Steel Industries of Great Britain.—Dividend at the rate of 6¼ per cent. per annum on the Cumulative Convertible Preference shares in respect of the half-year to December 31, 1929. Warrants will be posted on January 30.

Pelmadulla Rubber.—In view of the present depressed position of the rubber and tea markets, the directors do not propose to pay a second interim dividend, such as has been customary at this time of the year. For 1928 a second interim of 5 per cent. was paid. The question of what further dividend can be paid for 1929 will be considered when the year's accounts have been made up.

CROWN BREWING

The profits of the Crown Brewing Company for 1929 amounted to £33,691, and the available total is £41,026. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 6¼ per cent. and a bonus of 7½ per cent. (actual), making 20 per cent. for the year (the same). The sum of £10,000 is again placed to reserve and £7,180 (against £7,332) is carried forward. Net profits for 1928 were £34,253.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Net earnings of $43,127,464 for the period from January 1 to the end of November, 1929, are shown in the monthly statement of earnings and expenses issued by the Canadian National Railways. These earnings for the 11 months compare with $53,549,391 in the corresponding period of 1928—a decrease of $10,421,926. Gross earnings were $240,891,733, against $250,080,677 in the same period of 1928—a decrease of $12,139,144. The operating ratio during the 11 months of 1929 was 82.10 per cent., as against 78.84 per cent. in the 1928 period.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Net profits of the Imperial Bank of India for the half-year ended December 31 amounted to Rs.40,99,700 (against Rs.40,51,100 for the latter half of 1928). There falls to be added Rs.27,83,500 brought forward (against Rs.29,63,100), the total for disposal being Rs.68,83,200 (against Rs.70,14,600). The Governors have declared a dividend of 8 per cent., free of tax, for the half-year (the same), absorbing Rs.45,00,000, and have made transfers of Rs.5,00,000 (the same) to reserve fund and Rs.3,57,000 (against Rs.3,42,000) to pension fund. The remaining balance of Rs.15,36,200 is carried forward (against Rs.16,72,200).

UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY

Gross profits of the Union Discount Company of London for 1929, after making provision for contingencies, amounted to £977,122 (against £909,359 for 1928). The net profit works out at £960,185 (against £945,365), out of which £10,000 (against £30,000) is placed in reduction of premises account and £10,000 (the same) to provident fund. As previously announced, the distribution for the year is unchanged, the dividend being 15 per cent., less tax, and the bonus 5 per cent., free of tax. The amount absorbed in these payments, however, is larger, the new capital issued in 1928 ranking for the whole of the past year. The carry-forward is increased from £241,607 to £269,292. Meeting, Jan. 23.

BATU KAWAN RUBBER AND COCONUT

A profit of £3,479 resulted from the trading of the Batu Kawan Rubber and Coconut Plantations for the year ended September 30 last (against £2,006 for 1927-28), to which £2,698 brought forward. The directors have allocated £1,371 to amortisation reserve and propose to pay a dividend of 2½ per cent. (against nil), leaving £1,431 to be carried forward. The rubber crop was 295,317lb. (against 192,916lb.), and an average gross price of 10d. per lb. was realised for 197,940lb. (against a net price of 9.02d. per lb. for 186,864lb.). The harvest of coconuts rose from 3,144,699 to 3,520,915, and the production of copra from 13,497cwt. to 15,904cwt. Sales of copra realised £16 9s. 6d. per ton (against £21 11s. 1d.). Meeting, January 21.

BHUBRIGHAT TEA

The Bhubrighat Tea Company announce that the total crop for season 1929, as received by cable, was 488,880lb., against 420,800lb. for 1928 and 362,119lb. for 1927. The estimated crop for the season was 448,000lb., the increase of 40,880lb. in the total crop being due to the policy of artificial manuring which has been in force for the last two years. There have been sold to date 378,323lb., at a gross average of 8.27d. per lb., which figure, owing to the low prices which have prevailed up to now, is approximately 4·5d. per lb. below cost of production. Under the circumstances the directors regret that no interim dividend can be paid. Owing to the over-production of common and medium teas, a scheme for restriction of crop by all tea-producing countries is now under consideration.

RIVER PLATE AND GENERAL INVESTMENT

A net revenue of £78,399 is reported by the River Plate and General Investment Company for the year 1929 (against £74,996 for 1928). The fixed Preferred stock dividend absorbs £12,375, and the total dividend on the Deferred stock (unchanged, as previously announced, at 30 per cent.) takes £55,000. The general reserve receives £5,000 (against £6,000), increasing that fund to £100,000, and the carry-forward is increased from £31,962 to £37,986. The balance of profit on securities realised during the year amounted to £70,051 (against £41,991), which has been placed to capital reserve. The realisation of the company's holdings in the United River Plate Telephone Company and the City of Santos Improvements Company accounts for £50,384 of this exceptionally large profit. Investments are shown in the balance-sheet at £1,293,577. A valuation of the investments based on recent quotations shows an amount substantially in excess of the capital, reserve funds, and the balance carried forward. Meeting, January 30.

NEW YORK AND GENERAL TRUST

The report of the New York and General Trust for the year ended January 3 last states that in accordance with the resolution passed in February last the Ordinary shares of £1 each were allotted to the Ordinary stockholders as a bonus of 50 per cent. out of

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

	SETTLEMENT DATES			
Ticket ..	Jan.	Feb. 4	Feb. 18
Pay-day ..	Jan.	Feb. 6	Feb. 20

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	54¼ 54⅛ ..	..
88⅛ 81⅝	Do., 4% ..	82⅞ 83⅛ ..	−⅛
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	100⅛ 100⅛ ..	−⅛
101¼ 99½	Do., 4½% ..	101¼ 101⅛ ..	−⅛
91¼ 85⅜	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	86⅛ 86⅛ ..	−⅛
95⅜ 90	Victory, 4% ..	93⅜ 93⅝ ..	..
95⅜ 90	Do., Nm. Bds. ..	93⅛ 93¼ ..	..
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½% ..	75⅛ 75¼ ..	−⅛
100 93	Do., 4% ..	95½ 95¼ ..	..
100⅜ 99⅛	Treas. 5% .. '20	100¼ 100⅛ ..	..
101⅜ 97¼	Do., 5% .. '23-'25	100¼ 101 ..	−⅛
100 96⅛	Do., 4½% .. '30-'32	99½ 99¼ ..	..
98⅜ 92⅜	Do., 4% .. '32-'34	98¼ 99 ..	−⅛
97⅛ 93⅞	Do., 4% .. '31-'33	97½ 97¼ ..	..
99⅜ 98	Exch. 4% (4 Jy.)	99¼ 100 ..	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 4% ..	56 57 ..	..
66 60¼	Do., 5% ..	61¼ 62⅜ ..	..
65⅜ 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	61⅞ 62⅜ ..	−⅛
84¼ 80	T'sval.3%(Regd.)	82 84 ..	..
266 239	Brazil'n Rds.4½%	247 250 ..	..
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 3% ..	80 82 ..	..
71¾ 60	India, 3½% ..	59⅜ 60½ ..	−¼
61¾ 50⅜	Do., 3% ..	50¼ 51¼ ..	−¼
51½ 44	Do., 2½% ..	42 45 ..	..
101⅞ 99	Do., 5% ..	98 99 ..	..
92¾ 90¼	Do., 4% .. '50-'55	90⅜ 90½ ..	−⅛
109 103⅞	Sudan, 5% ..	105½ 106½ ..	..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	61½ 62½ ..	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	71¼ 72¾	+¼
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% .. '40-'60	100½ 101½ ..	..
104⅛ 100	Corp. of Lds., 3%	100 101 ..	..
63¼ 59	Met. Water," A"	62⅜ 63¼ ..	..
67 58¾	Do., " A " ..	61 62 ..	+½
85⅞ 81	Met. Cons. 3%	82 83 ..	..
73¾ 67¾	Do., 2½% ..	68½ 69½ ..	..
64 58	Pr. of Lond., 2%	58¾ 59⅜ ..	+¼
	Do., " A " ..	58¾ 59⅜ ..	..
83¼ 76½	Do., 4% " B " ..	78 79 ..	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4½% ..	93¾ 94⅜ ..	..
103⅛ 98	Aust., 6% .. '31-41	98⅝ 99¼ ..	..
99¼ 90⅝	Do., 5% .. '45-75	90¼ 90¾ ..	..
96⅛ 90	Can., 4% .. '40-60	87⅜ 88¼ ..	..
85¾ 78⅝	Do., 3½% .. '50-80	80½ 81 ..	..
95¼ 91⅛	Cape, 4% .. '16-36	93½ 94 ..	..
82⅝ 78¼	Do., 3½% .. '29-49	80¼ 80¾ ..	..
81⅛ 78¼	Do., 3% .. '53-63	79½ 80 ..	..
113¼ 108⅛	G.Col.,6% .. '45-70	111½ 112 ..	..
104¼ 99	Kenya,5% .. '45-75	100	..
85⅛ 81⅜	Natal,3½% .. '44-64	81¼ 81⅞ ..	..
76⅞ 72½	Do., 5% .. '40-60	74½ 74⅝ ..	..
88 83⅛	N.S.W., 5% .. '45-65	83¾ 84¼ ..	..
77 69¼	Do., 3½% .. '30-50	69¼ 69¾ ..	..
94⅜ 90	Do., 3% .. '48-68	91 91½ ..	..
99⅛ 94¾	Do., 5% .. '45-65	99½ 90 ..	..
102 92	Do., 5½ .. '47-57	91½ 92 ..	..
104 98⅝	N.Zeal., 5% .. '46	100¼ 100⅝ ..	..
97⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4½% .. '45	94 94½ ..	..
89¾ 83	Do., 4% .. '29-49	86 86⅜ ..	..
88⅜ 84⅞	Do., 3½% .. '40	86 86½ ..	..
80¾ 75	Do., 3% .. '1935	77½ 78 ..	..
104½ 98½	Nig., 5% .. '47-57	101 101½ ..	..
100 89	Qld.,5% .. '40-50	89 89½ ..	..
94¾ 90	Do.,4% .. '36-56	91 91½ ..	..
99⅛ 94¾	S.Aust.,5% .. '45	99¼ 100 ..	..
90 81½	Do., 4% .. '43-63	83¾ 84¼ ..	..
99⅜ 89	S. Aust.5% .. '45-75	88¼ 88¾ ..	..
102¾ 97⅜	S. Rd.,5% .. '54-64	99¾ 100¼ ..	..
85⅞ 79½	Tas'a,4½% .. '40-70	83 83½ ..	..
99⅛ 95⅜	Vict., 5% .. '45-75	88¼ 88¾ ..	..
79¼ 70	Do.,3½% .. '29-49	70 70½ ..	..
99⅝ 91	W.Aus.5% .. '45-75	88¼ 88¾ ..	..
90½ 86	Do.,3½% .. '26-56	87 87½ ..	..
81⅝ 72	Do., 4% .. '42-62	72 72¼ ..	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Prices, Jan. 6	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
84	Arg., 4% Rescission ..	83 84 ..	..
80½	Do., 4% 1900 " ..	80 81 ..	..
91½	Do., Port Gap., 5% ..	91¼ 92¼ ..	..
102¼	Austrian, 6% ..	102½ 103¼ ..	−⅛
109¼	Belgian, 7% ..	109½ 110⅛ ..	−¼
90⅛	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	89½ 90½ ..	−½
46½	Brazil, 4% .. 1889	48 49 ..	..
51⅛	Do., 4% Rescission ..	51½ 52½ ..	−½
59¼	Do., 5% .. 1910	60¼ 61⅛ ..	−⅛
72	Do., 5% Fdg., 1911	74½ 75½ ..	..
80	Do., 6⅛% .. 1927	80 81 ..	..
53¼	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	53 54 ..	..
76	Bulgaria, 7% ..	75 77 ..	..
97	Chile, 6% .. 1926	97 98 ..	..
86	Do., 5% .. 1911	86 88	−⅛
105	Do., 7½% .. 1922	102 104 ..	..
97⅛	Chinese, 5% .. 1896	98 99 ..	+¼
78½	Do., 4½% .. 1898	76½ 77½ ..	..
47	Do., 4% .. 1911	46 47 ..	..
61¼	Do., 3½% .. 1913	60 61 ..	..
61	Do., Shanghai-Ni., 5%	60 62 ..	..
102	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	20 25 ..	..
27	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	25 29 ..	..
110⅛	Czechoslovak'a, 8% ..	110 111 ..	..
79½	Egyptian Unified ..	77 79 ..	−1
21⅝	French, 5% ..	21⅜ 21⅞ ..	..
20	Do., 4% ..	20 20½ ..	..
103	Midl., 6% ..	104 105 ..	..
104	Nord, 5% ..	104½ 105½ ..	..
104¼	Orleans, 6% ..	104 105 ..	..
102⅝	P.L.M., 6% ..	102¾ 103¾ ..	..
105¼	Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	105 106 ..	..
103⅜	German, 7% ..	104½ 105½ ..	..
57	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	55 58 ..	..
74	Do., 5% .. 1914	74 76 ..	..
101¼	Do., 7% Refugee ..	101½ 102½ ..	..
89¼	Do., 6% Stabilization ..	89½ 90⅜ ..	+⅛
102⅝	Hungarian, 7½% ..	102½ 103¼ ..	..
18	Italian, 3½% ..	17¾ 18¼ ..	..
100	Do., Cons. Consort."B"	100 101 ..	..
72⅛	Japan, 4% .. 1899	72¼ 73¼ ..	..
88	Do., 5% .. 1907	88½ 89½ ..	..
100	Do., 6% .. 1924	98½ 99⅛ ..	..
89⅛	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	89½ 90¾ ..	..
19⅜	Mexican, 5% ..	18 21 ..	+1
79	Peru, 6% .. 1928	77 80 ..	..
83½	Polish, 7% ..	87 88 ..	..
42	Portugal, 3% .. 1st Sec.	41½ 42½ ..	..
45¾	Roumania, 4% Cons.	46½ 47½ ..	..
4	Russian, 4% .. 1889	3 4 ..	..
5	Do., 5% .. 1906	3½ 4½ ..	..
101½	Siamese, 6% .. 1924	102 103 ..	..
18¼	Turkish, 4% Unified ..	18¼ 19¼ ..	..
65	Uruguay, 3½% ..	65½ 66½ ..	+½
	Do., 4½% ..	.. .. ..	..
11¾	Peruvian Corp. ..	11¾ 12¼ ..	−⅛
55	Do., Pref. ..	53¾ 54¾ ..	..
103½	German Potash, 7% ..	104½ 105½ ..	..
80¼	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	81½ 82½ ..	−½

BRITISH RAILWAYS

91	Great Western ..	93 93¼	+1
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	78¼ 79¼*	−¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	96½ 97½	−¼
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	92¼ 93¼	−¼
65¼	L. Mid. and Scottish	56¾ 57½	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	76½ 78	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	76½ 77½	..
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	72 73	−¼
12⅜	L. and N. East., Deb.	13 13½	−¼
38	Do., Pref. ..	38 38¾	..
—	Do., 5% Deb. ..	97½ 98½	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	74¾ 75¾	−¼
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	68 69	−¼
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	62¼ 63¼	..
62½	Metropolitan ..	63½ 64½	+¼
72	Met. Dist. ..	72½ 73½	+½
79¾	Southern, Defd. ..	80¾ 81¼	..
72¾	Do., Pref. ..	74 75	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	77 78	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	96 97	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	90 91	..
21/0	Underground, £1 ..	22/1½ 22/7½	+6d
61	Do., Income ..	105 107	+1

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

86	Antofagasta Cons. ..	82½ 83½	−1
—	Argentine Gt. Western	80½ 82½	..
—	Argentine N. Eastern	27½ 29½	..
97	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	99¼ 100¾	..
85	B.A. and Pacific ..	87¼ 88¼	+¼
80½	B.A. Western ..	82¼ 83¼	+¼
194	Canadian Pacific ..	201¾ 202¾	+1¾
86	Central Argentine ..	89 89	+¼
78	Central Uruguay ..	77 79	..
21½	Cordoba Central ..	23 25	−½
43	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	41 43	..
29	Costa Rica ..	28 30	..
84	Entre Rios ..	83 85	..
—	Ext. Centl. America ..	27 32	..
50	Leopoldina ..	51 52	−1
8¼	Mexican 1st Pref. ..	7 9	..
4⅞	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	4½ 4¾	..
189	San Paulo ..	187 190	..
22½	United of Havana ..	22½ 24½	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt ..	7¼ ..	..
Alexanders ..	5½ ..	..
Anglo-S. Am. ..	6¾ ..	..
Bk. of Aust. ..	11¼ ..	..
B. Ld. & S.A. ..	8⅝ ..	..
Bk. of Mtl. ..	65 ..	−½
Bk.of N.S.W. ..	37 ..	..
Bk. of N.Z. ..	56/6 ..	..
Barclays, A ..	89½	+1⅛
Do., B ..	55/9	+3d
Do., D.C.O. ..	27/5 ..	..
B. Overseas ..	5¼ ..	..
Can. Cons. ..	55 ..	+1
Chr. Indls. ..	17¾ ..	..
Comml. ..	9⅝	+1⅛
Eng. S. & A. ..	6¼	..
Hambros ..	9 ..	..
Hongkong ..	116 ..	..

INSURANCE

Alliance,New ..	19¾	+¼	
Atlas Assur. ..	13¼	..	
Britannic ..	15⅝	..	
Com. Union ..	5¾	..	
Eagle Star ..	11⅞	+⅛	
Empire'Lisb. ..	75/0	..	
Gen. Accdt. ..	14¾	..	
Guardian ..	10¼	+⅛	
Ldn. & L. ..	27½	+¼	
Ldn. Assur. ..	3⅛	..	
N. Brit. & M. ..	33¼	..	

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton ..	9d.	..	
Bleachers ..	23/9	−3d	
Borax, Def. ..	13/1½	..	
Brad. Dyers ..	35/9	+6d	
Brit.Celanese ..	9½	..	
Do.,2nd Pf. ..	12/9	..	
B. Col. Dyers ..	6/0	..	
Brit. Enka ..	2⅜	..	
Calico Print. ..	16/0	..	
Can. Celanese ..	2⅞	+⅛	
Cel'n'se Amer ..	2⅞	..	
Coats ..	66/0	..	
Cook, Son ..	10/6	+6d	
Courtaulds ..	2¾	−⅛	

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Assc.Elec.In.	28/0	+6d	
Atlas ..	28/0	+4½d	
Barcelona Tr.	33½	+1	
B'mouth&Pl.	58/0	..	
Brazil Tract.	39½	..	
Brit. Insul'd	60/0	+1/0	
Brush Elec.	127	..	
Callender's ..	73/6	+6d	
City of Lond.	31/9	..	
County Lond.	46/0	..	
English Elec.	4/0	..	
Gen. Elec. ..	45/6	..	
Henley's Tel.	6⅛	+⅛	

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Lloyds, A ..	63/9	+6d
Martins ..	7/16*	..
Merc. Ind., C	15¼	+¼
Midland, £1	79/0	+1/0
Do., £12 10s. pd.)	91/16	+1/16
National ..	2⅛	..
Nat. Disc., B	9¾	..
Nat. Prov. £4	15⅛*	..
Ryl. of Can.	63½	..
Sand. S.A.	14¾*	..
Sc. Am. Inv.	11⅞*	..
Union Discount	9⅝	+⅛
Westminster	77/0	..
Do., £1 ..	49/6*	..
Wms.Den's,£	44/6	−6d

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	15/0	−6d	
Ass. Dentl.Dr.	4/5	..	
Apollinaris ..	10/0	..	
Assd. Cement	26/6	−3d	
Austin, B. Pf.	15/9*	+1½d	
Bovril, Def.	39/6	..	
Brit. Alum.	46/6	..	
Brit. Am. Tb.	5⅜	−⅛	
Brit. Match	25/9	+4½d	
Brit. Oil Cake	32/9	..	
Brit.Port.Cm.	2⅜	..	
Brit. Ropes	3/9	..	
Cab.&W."B"	39	..	
Do.,7½% 'A'	76¼	..	
Do.,5½% Pf.	99	..	
Carreras,"A"	12⅝	..	
Cd. Graph	1⅝	+⅛	
Crittall	1½	..	
Cr.&Bi., 1 Pf.	11/3	..	
Cunard St'm	22/6	..	
Dennis Bros.	43/9	+6d	
Dunlop Rbr.	14/3	+6d	
E.Ready'G.B.	9/11½	+5d	
Finlay, Jas.	4⅜	..	
Furness, W.	35/6	..	
Gas Lt. & C.	18/6	+1½d	
Gaumont Br.	13⅞	−7½d	
Globe Tel. ..	22¾	..	
Gramophone	4⅝	−⅛	
Guy Motors	16/6	+5d	
Harrisons&C.	6⅜	..	
Imp. Airways	20/6	..	
Imp.Con.Gas	160	−10	
Cons. Malay	4/0	−3d	
Duff Devt. ..	3½	..	
E. Asiatic ..	2/1½	..	
Grand Cent.	3¼	..	
Guis Kalump	1⅛	..	
Highlands ..	1⅛	..	
Java Invest.	1¼	..	
Java United	1¼	−⅛	
Jugra&Carey	13/9	..	
Kapar Para	1¼	..	
Kuala Lump.	1 11/16	..	
Labu ..	30/0	..	
Lanadron ..	15/0	..	
Linggi ..	1 1/16	..	

TEA

Amal. Est. ..	19*	..	
An.-Ceylon ..	1 11/16	+1/32	
Assam Co. ..	11¾	..	
Assam Front.	20/3*	+3d	
Bogaw't'awa	3 1/16	..	
Brahmap'tra	2 9/32	−¼	
Brit. Indian	2 15/32*	..	
Budis Beta ..	3¼*	−1/16	
Carolina ..	3 5/16	..	
Ceylon Plant.	4 11/16	..	
Chargola ..	10/9	..	
Chubwa ..	3⅞	..	
Cons. T. & L.	2 1/16	..	
Darjeeling ..	2¾	..	
Darj. Cons. ..	3 1/16*	..	
Deundi ..	16/10½	−1½d	
Dooars ..	4 1/32	..	
Doom.Dooma	3¾	..	
East Assam ..	3⅝	..	

OIL

A.-American	3 15/32	..	
A.-Ecuador ..	5⅛	−1/32	
A.-Egypt, B	27/16	..	
A.-Persian ..	3 11/16*	..	
Apex Trin. ..	1 11/32	..	
Attock ..	1 5/16	..	
Brit. Burmah	6/9	..	
Brit. Centl.Pr	6/10½	−1½d	
Burmah ..	3¾	..	
Canad. Eagle	12/9	..	
Do., 7% Pf.	12/5	..	
Creole ..	1 5/16	+1/32	
Kern River	6/1½	−3d	

NITRATE

Agnus Blanc.	0/6	..	
Alianza ..	4½	..	
Brit.& S.Pac.	20/0	..	
Lautaro, Pf.	2¾	−1/16	
Do.Delaware	7/0	..	

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.&Europ'n	16/6	..	
Anglo-Amer.	1 9/16	..	
An.-French ..	1 5/32	..	
Brakpan ..	3 29/32	..	
C.Mining, Br.	1 18/32	..	
City Deep ..	7/9	..	
Cons. Dnds.	12/5	−3d	
Cons.G. Flds.	2 29/32	..	
Cons. M. R.	17/3	..	
Cons. M. Sel.	18/6	+3d	
Crown ..	3⅝	−1/32	
Daggafontein	1 17/32	..	
De Beers, D.	9¾*	..	
Durban Deep	9/16	..	
East Geduld	1 31/32	..	
East Rand.	12/6	+3d	
Geduld ..	3 9/16	..	
Gen. Mining	2 1/32	−1/32	
Govt. Areas	17/3	..	
J'b'g'C'nsInv	45/6	−3d	
Langlaagte	23/6	..	
Meyer & C.	1 5/32	..	
Modder, B.	17/6	..	

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'kbi	23/3	..	
Cam & Motor	1¼	..	
Chartered ..	41/9	+9d	
Gd. F. Rhod.	10/11½	..	
Loangwa ..	6/6	−3d	
Lonely Reef	2 9/32	..	
N'Changa ..	2⅜	−1/16	
Rhod. Ang. A	1⅛	..	
Rhod. B.H. ..	3/3	..	

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	11/0	..	
Ashanti ..	27/0	..	
Assoc.Nigeria	6/0	..	
Bisichi ..	8/0	..	

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	14/3	..	
Bangrin ..	1¼	−1/32	
Gopeng ..	2 3/16	+1/32	
Hongkong ..	20/0*	−3d	
Idris ..	10/9	..	
Ipoh ..	21/6	−1/0	
Kampar Mal.	15/9	..	
Kamunting ..	9/9	−3d	
London Mal.	11/0	−1½d	
London Tin ..	1¾	..	
Malayan ..	24/9	−3d	

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Amal. Mining	22/9	+3d	
Aramayo ..	1¾	..	
Balaghat ..	4/6	..	
BaseMet. Min	13/0	..	
Bkn. H. Prop.	25/6	−6d	
Do., North ..	4⅝	..	
Do., South ..	2 31/32	−1/32	
Burma Corp.	14/7½	−1½d	
Cent.P.Mang.	3¼	..	
Champion R.	9/0	−3d	
East Pool,Pf.	2/6	..	
Edie Devt. ..	1 5/16	..	
Elec. Zinc P.	1½	..	
L. Vw. & Star	12/6	−3d	
Min. Sepo. ..	4⅞	..	
Mining Corp.	11/9	−1½d	
Mining Trust	12/9	+3d	
Mount Isa ..	1 15/32	−1/32	

* Ex dividend.

RECENT ISSUES

Stock or Share	Price of Issue	Yesterday's Quotations	Rise or Fall
Ang.-S. Amer. Bank. " B "	25/0	1/7½ prem.	..
Brit. Can., 7½% Pref. ..	20/0	3d. dis.	..
B.A.T., 6% 2nd Pref. ..	20/0	22/6 ..	..
B.A. & Pacific Rly., 6% Pf.	£10	⅛ dis.	..
B.A.G.S. Rly., 6% Pref. ..	£10	10¼	..
Conversion A, 5%, 1944-54	100	99 1/16	−1/16
Do., £10 paid ..	100	½ prem.	..
Do., " B " ..	..	100⅛	−⅛
Crosse & Blackwell, £1	90/3	2 dis.	..
Kilinahan, 5%, 1945-55 ..	98	99	+½
New Zealand, 5%, 1935-45	98	99¼	..
N.W. Mid Joint Elec., 5% ..	98½	1 dis.	..
Trepca Mines ..	5/0	8/8	−9d.

OILFIELDS NEWS

VENEZUELAN CONSOLIDATED OILFIELDS.—Well P.S. No. 6, which has been deepened to 2,291ft., was brought into production on January 13, flowing at the rate of 720 barrels per day.

VENEZUELAN OIL CONCESSIONS.—The production for the week ended January 11 at Bolivar was 130,156 metric tons (previous week, 118,231 metric tons), at Maracaibo, 5,193 metric tons (6,238 metric tons). Well R. 372 at La Rosa has been brought in, producing 129 metric tons per day through a ½in. flow plug with 700lb. pressure. Well L.S. 148 at Lagunillas has been brought in, producing 91 metric tons per day through a ½in. flow plug with 450lb. pressure.

TRINIDAD CENTRAL OILFIELDS.—Production for December quarter,—Tabaquite, 4,824 barrels; Guapo, 26,740 barrels.

HEATON WELLING.—Catch for week ended January 12 was 7,300 barrels of oil; total catch to date, 89,000 barrels.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows :—
‡, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty ; ▲, bargains done with or between non-members ; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day ; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price ; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound ; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 2s. in the pound ; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Anns., 53¾ 1/16 1/16 1/16 3/4
2½% Anns., 56
2½% Cons., 54⅛ 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/2 1/2 3/16 1/4 3/8 3/16 3/8 3/8 7/16 1/4 1/8 1/16 1/16 1/16

Tsaro, 1/3½
Do., New, 1/3
Yeoval Vite, 2/6
Do. Defd., 2/6½
Yorkshire Prod. Invest., -/6½; -/6½
Zinc Mans., "A," 7/3½ -/3 -/3 -/6 -/7½; 7/- -/6

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER

Anglo-Argentine Tramways, Pref. (6% Non-Cum.), 19/6
Anglo-Brazilian Gas, 6% Deb., 100
Anglo-Chilean Nitrate, 6% Deb., 100
Anglo-Egyptian Cotton & Textile, 6% Deb., 100
Anglo-Egyptian Nile, 6% Deb., 100
Anglo-Persian Oil, 6% Deb., 100
Anglo-Portuguese Colonial, 6% Deb., 100
Anglo-Scottish Cotton, 6% Deb., 100
Anglo-Scottish Investment, 6% Deb., 100
Antofagasta (Chili) & Bolivia, 6% Deb., 100
Antofagasta (Chili) & Bolivia, 6% Deb., 100
Antofagasta (Chili) & Bolivia

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

9 A.M.—To Egypt, Palestine and Syria.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt (exc. Port* Said) and Sudan, Madagascar, Mauritius, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan), United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Bolivia, Central America, British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador, Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos).
8 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (all parts), Canary Islands (all parts), Peru (Iquitos), Guiana (British), Venezuela, West Indies (Trinidad, Grenada and St. Vincent).

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY)

6 A.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay††, Brazil (Rio and Santos)††, Canary Islands (all parts)††.
7.30 A.M.—To Cape Verd Islands, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea, French Togoland).
9 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
3.30 P.M.—To Canada (Nova Scotia) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Australia, Brazil (all parts)†, Canary Islands (all parts)†, Cape Verd Islands, Ceylon, China (all parts), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., India, Aden, Persia (exc. North), Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), New Zealand, Peru (Iquitos)†, Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo China, North Borneo, &c., Air Mails to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and all Eastern State Cities) and New Zealand†.
8 P.M.—To Guiana (British), West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINE, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—		
Ital. pkt. (Conte Rosso)	Jan. 15	6 p.m.
Du. pkt.† (Gelria)	Jan. 15	8 p.m.
B. Star†† (Almeda Star)	Jan. 16	6 p.m.
Du. pkt.† (Gelria)	Jan. 16	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Florida)	Jan. 18	6 p.m.
R.M.S.P. (Demerara)	Jan. 20	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	Feb. 6	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Naldera)	Jan. 16	6 p.m.
Orient (Orford)	Jan. 23	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mails† ..	Jan. 16	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Paris) ..	Jan. 15	6 p.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Conte Rosso)	Jan. 15	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Du. pkt. (Gelria) ..	Jan. 15	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : B. Star†† (Almeda Star)	Jan. 16	6 a.m.
(all parts) : Du. pkt.† (Gelria) ..	Jan. 16	6 p.m.
(exc. Rio, Santos) : L. & H. (Raphael) ..	Jan. 17	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt. (Florida) ..	Jan. 18	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P. (Demerara) ..	Jan. 20	6 p.m.
CANADA (NOVA SCOTIA) : Direct (Ausonia)	Jan. 17	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Direct (Montrose) ..	Jan. 17	8 p.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y.† (Samaria) ..	Jan. 17	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Olympic) ..	Jan. 22	2 a.m.
(Mac. Post) (Nova Scotia) : Direct (Ausonia)	Jan. 16	5.30 p.m.
(Mac. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Montrose)	Jan. 17	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : Du. pkt. (Gelria)	Jan. 15	8 p.m.
(all parts) : E.D.†† (Bereby)	Jan. 16	6 a.m.
(all parts) : Du. pkt.† (Gelria) ..	Jan. 16	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz ..	Jan. 18	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS. : B. Star (Almeda Star)	Jan. 16	7.30 a.m.
B. Star (Almeda Star)	Jan. 16	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador) : Via Cuba AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Paris)	Jan. 15	6 p.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Naldera and Kalyan)	Jan. 16	6 p.m.
Orient (Orford)	Jan. 23	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
(all parts) : Holt* (Danfa)	Jan. 21	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Suez (Nalders and Kalyan)	Jan. 16	6 p.m.
(Shang., N. China) : Via N.Y. (Samaria)	Jan. 18	2 a.m.
(Shang., N. China) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Jan. 22	2 a.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Paris)	Jan. 15	6 p.m.
(S. Marta) : R. & F. (Camito)	Jan. 29	7.30 a.m.
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Samaria) ..	Jan. 17	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Jan. 22	2 a.m.
R. & F. (Carare)	Jan. 25	7.30 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Tjerinai)	Jan. 15	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Naldera and Kalyan)	Jan. 16	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (KENYA, UGANDA, ZANZIBAR AND TANGANYIKA) : Fr. pkt. (Ber. de St. Pierre)	Jan. 15	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Naldera)	Jan. 16	6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Paris)	Jan. 15	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Jan. 15	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Jan. 16	9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Naldera)	Jan. 16	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mails†	Jan. 18	6 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Anghor)	Jan. 18	6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Jan. 15	9 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Jan. 21	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Jan. 22	9 a.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Via M'video (Florida) ..	Jan. 18	6 p.m.
GUIANA (BR.) : Ger. pkt. (Rugia) ..	Jan. 15	8 p.m.
R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	Jan. 16	7.30 a.m.
Du. pkt. (Stuyvesant)	Jan. 18	7.30 a.m.
IND A. ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Naldera)	Jan. 16	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mails†	Jan. 18	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) (Damascus-Baghdad) : (Desert Motor Route)	Jan. 16	6 p.m.
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Samaria)	Jan. 18	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Jan. 22	2 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
Via N.Y. (Samaria)	Jan. 18	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Jan. 22	2 a.m.
MADAGASCAR : Fr. pkt. (Ber. de St. Pierre)	Jan. 15	6 p.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)	Jan. 17	11.30a.m.
MAURITIUS : Fr. pkt. (Ber. de St. Pierre)	Jan. 15	6 p.m.
U.-Castle† : (Balmoral Castle)	Jan. 17	11.30a.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via Canada (Ausonia) ..	Jan. 17	2 a.m.
Via Canada (Montrose)	Jan. 17	8 p.m.
Via N.Y.† (Samaria)	Jan. 18	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Jan. 22	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Ausonia) ..	Jan. 16	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Montrose) ..	Jan. 17	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Suez (Naldera) ..	Jan. 16	6 p.m.
Via Panama* (Remuera)	Jan. 17	7.30 a.m.
Via Vancouver : (Olympic and Aorangi)	Jan. 22	2 a.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Air Mails†	Jan. 23	6 p.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : Du. pkt. (Gelria) ..	Jan. 15	8 p.m.
Du. pkt.† (Gelria)	Jan. 16	6 p.m.
L. & H. (Raphael)	Jan. 17	8 p.m.
PITCAIRN IS. : Via Panama (Remuera) ..	Jan. 17	7.30 a.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails*†	Jan. 17	11.30a.m
SOUTH AFRICA, NYASALAND, &c. : U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)	Jan. 17	11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Danfa)	Jan. 21	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Naldera and Kalyan) ..	Jan. 16	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : Fr. pkt.* (Paris) ..	Jan. 15	6 p.m.
Cunard (Samaria)	Jan. 18	2 a.m.
Ger. pkt.* (St. Louis)	Jan. 18	Noon
W. pkt.* (Olympic)*	Jan. 22	2 a.m.
Ger. pkt.* (Bremen)*	Jan. 23	2 a.m.
VENEZUELA : Ger. pkt. (Rugia)	Jan. 15	8 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Stuyvesant)	Jan. 16	7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Jan. 22	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Aurania)	Jan. 24	2 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo : Bel. pkt. (Leopoldville)	Jan. 25	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon, Fr. Senegal, Sudan) : Fr. pkt. (Aurigny)	Jan. 15	6 p.m.
E.D. (Bereby)	Jan. 16	7.30 a.m.
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Jan. 18	7.30 a.m.
E.D. (Abinsi)	Jan. 22	2 a.m.
Fr. Togoland : E.D. (Bereby)	Jan. 16	7.30 a.m.
Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. and Fr. Cameroons : E.D. (Abinsi)	Jan. 22	2 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Du. pkt. (Stuyvesant)	Jan. 18	7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Jan. 22	2 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Ger. pkt. (Rugia) ..	Jan. 15	8 p.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	Jan. 16	8 p.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Du. pkt. (Stuyvesant)	Jan. 18	7.30 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : E. and F. (Carare) ..	Jan. 25	7.30 a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.
† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
‡ Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
§ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, if any, are as follows :—
To Egypt and Palestine, &c. .. .. 2d. per half oz.
.. Iraq .. .. 3½d. ,,
.. Persia, Persian Gulf, and India .. 5d. ,,
An Air Mail label should be attached.
†† Letters and postcards only.
†† Printed papers, letters, and postcards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours of posting at the General Post Office :—TO-DAY, 11 A.M.—To Fiji (via New Zealand). 1.15 P.M.—To Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Gibraltar and Morocco, India, Iraq and Seychelles, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, Malta. TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.—To Canada (exc. Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia), Canada (Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia only), China (via Canada), Dutch East Indies (exc. Sumatra), Estonia, Fiji (via Canada) Japan (via Canada), Latvia, Newfoundland, New Zealand (direct), Pitcairn Islands, Russia-in-Europe, Russia-in-Asia, Bulgaria, Greece (by sea direct), Turkey (by sea direct). 11 A.M.—To Argentine, Paraguay, Canary Islands, Dutch West Indies, Honduras Republic (Atlantic side), Venezuela, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago), West Indies, Leeward Islands (exc. Tortola), Chile (exc. Magallanes) (via Argentine), Falkland Islands and S. Georgia, Guiana (British and Dutch), Uruguay. 1.15 P.M.—To Australia, Ceylon, New Zealand (via Australia), Rhodesia (via Cape Town), South Africa and Madeira.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—
TO-DAY.—Egypt and Sudan, by Italian packet. Trinidad and Guianas, by ss. Pelleria de Latouche.
TO-MORROW.—Jamaica, by ss. Coxonado. U.S.A., Canada, Bermuda, British Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico and Central America, by ss. Bremen.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

AURANIA (Cunard), from New York : London, a.m.
CORONADO (E. & F.), from Barbados : Avonmouth, 8 p.m.
DEVON (Federal), from Australia : Gravesend, 11 p.m.
ORONSAY (Orient), from Australia : Plymouth, 8 a.m. Due London, Thursday, 10.30 a.m.

TO-MORROW

BREMEN (N.D.L.), from New York : Southampton, noon.
CITY OF VENICE (Ellerman), from Calcutta : Dundee.
ELTRIA (Anchor), from Bombay : Liverpool. Passengers land 8 a.m.
GEORGE WASHINGTON (U.S.L.), from New York : Plymouth, midnight.
KAISAR-I-HIND (P. & O.), from Bombay : Plymouth, 6 a.m. Due Tilbury Dock, Friday, 10.30 a.m.
MATIANA (B.I.), from East Africa : Plymouth, 2 p.m. Due London, Friday, 3 p.m.
PADUA (P. & O.), from Calcutta : Tilbury Dock, 2 a.m.
PIAKO (N.Z.S.), from New Zealand : Gravesend, 7 p.m.
REAPERY (N.Z.S.), from New Zealand : Gravesend, noon.
THEMISTOCLES (Aberdeen), from Australia : Southampton, 2 p.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE

MORETON BAY .. Outward, left Colombo 12th.

AFRICAN

ADDA .. Fm. L'pool, arr. S. Leone 11th.
DEIDO .. For L'pool, left Takoradi 12th.
EGBA .. For Cape Cst., left Takoradi 12th.
ROGER .. For Lagos, left Forcados 13th.
MATTAWIN .. For Canada, left Mauritius 13th.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT

MONTANA .. For Seattle, left Kobe 13th.

BEN LINE

BENVENUE .. For Far East, left Takao 13th.
BENTRACKIE .. For Far East, arr. Keelung 12th.

BIBBY

LEICESTERSHIRE .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Colombo 13th.

BLUE FUNNEL

AENEAS .. For N. China, left M'seilles 11th.
ANTENOR .. Fm. N. China, arr. Shanghai 11th.
ASTYANAX .. For China, left Panama 10th.
ATREUS .. Fm. Japan, arr. Amsterdam 11th.
CYCLOPS .. For L'pool, left Colombo 11th.
HECTOR .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Hong-kong 11th.
IDOMENEUS .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 12th.
MEMNON .. Fm. Swansea, arr. Batavia 10th.
MENELTOR .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Penang 10th.
PELEUS .. For L'pool, left Pt. Said 12th.
PERSEUS .. Fm. N. China, arr. Chatkiang 10th.
RHEXENOR .. For Australia, left Cape Town 12th.
TROILUS .. For Japan, left Singapore 11th.

BLUE STAR

GALLIC STAR .. For Ldn., left Santos 12th.

BOOTH

DOMINIC .. Fm. Para, arr. Maranham 12th.
HUMBERT .. For N.Y., left Para 12th.
JUPITE .. Fm. Pernambuco, arr. Maceio 11th.
STEPHEN .. Fm. Hampton Rds., arr. Pernambuco 12th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

ABA .. For L'pool, left Lagos 12th.
AFFAIR .. For Calabar, left Pt. Harcourt 13th.
BENGUELLA .. For Cont., left Accra 11th.
DUKWWA .. Fm. Cont., arr. S. Leone 11th.
NEW TORONTO .. For U.S., left Matadi 10th.
ONITSHA .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Lagos 12th.
SALAGA .. For Cont., left Lagos 11th.

BULLARD, KING

UMVOTI .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Natal 12th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

BEAVERDALE .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. St. John 13th.
BEAVERFORD .. For Ldn., left St. John 11th.
DUKE OF BEDFORD .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Bermuda 12th.
EMP. OF ASIA .. For Hong-kong, left V'couver 11th.
EMP. OF RUSSIA .. Fm. V'couver, arr. Hong-kong 13th.

CHARGEURS REUNIS

ADEN .. For Yokohama, left Haiphong 14th.
AMERIQUE .. For Bordeaux, left Conakry 9th.

CLAN LINE

ARGYLL .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Grand Bassam 10th.
VILLARET DE JOYEUSE .. Daily
ARRIVALS

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

LA BOURDONNAIS .. For N.Y., left Vigo 13th.
MISSISSIPPI .. Fm. Havre, arr. Guayaquil 13th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

AQUITANIA .. Fm. Sthmtn., arr. N.Y. 14th.
CARMANIA .. For N.Y., left Havana 14th.
LACONIA .. For Sthmtn., left L'pool. 14th.

ANCHOR

CALIFORNIA .. For N.Y., left Belfast 11th.
MASSILIA .. For L'pool., left Aden 12th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

POST ADELAIDE .. For U.K., left Perim 14th.
POST AUCKLAND .. For U.K., left Pt. Said 14th.
POST FAIRY .. Fm. U.K., arr. Launceston 2nd.
POST FREMANTLE .. Fm. U.K., arr. Melbourne 12th.
POST GISBORNE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Melbourne 12th.
POST MELBOURNE .. For Australia, left Pt. Said 11th.
POST NAPIER .. For U.K., left Antwerp 13th.
POST NICHOLSON .. For U.K., left Pt. Said 10th.
POST PIRIE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Adelaide 9th.
POST SYDNEY .. Fm. Tees, arr. Gisborne 13th.
POST WELLINGTON .. Fm. Australia, arr. Ldn. 11th.

DONALDSON

CORACINO .. Fm. L'pool, arr. M'video 12th.
CORDILLERA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Glasgow 12th.

ELDERS & FYFFES

CAMARE .. For A'mouth, left Pt. Limon 3rd.
CAVINA .. For Pt. Limon, left Trinidad 11th.
MAVINA .. For R'dam., left S. Marta 3rd.
MOTAGUA .. For Kingston, Ja., left A'mouth 13th.
TELDE .. Fm. Teneriffe, arr. L'pool. 14th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL

CITY OF BARODA .. For Glasgow, left Colombo 11th.
CITY OF MANILA .. Fm. Baltimore, arr. Pt. Said 14th.
CITY OF WINCHESTER .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Colon 13th.
NEWBY HALL .. For Alleppey, left Bombay 13th.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON

BASSANO .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Ldn. 14th.
FRANCISCO .. Fm. Aberdeen, arr. N.Y. 11th.
GUIDO .. Fm. Cardiff, arr. Pt. Said 13th.

FURNESS LINE

DUQUESA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. B. Aires 12th.
PACIFIC ENTERPRISE .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Los Angeles 12th.
PACIFIC PRESIDENT .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Everett 12th.
QUEENMORE .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Piraeus 11th.

HARRISON

COMEDIAN .. For L'pool., left Brazil 3rd.
DRAMATIST .. For N. Orleans, left Belize 9th.
ELECTRICIAN .. Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. Ldn. 14th.
INVENTOR .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Calcutta 10th.
SENATOR .. For L'pool., left Brazil 13th.
SPECIALIST .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Barbados 13th.
TRAVELLER .. For Demerara, left Grenada 13th.

HENDERSON

KEMMENDINE .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. M'seilles 13th.
MANDALAY .. Fm. Tees, arr. Norfolk 11th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

DRYDEN .. Fm. Villa Constitucion, arr. Las Palmas 13th.

MANCHESTER LINERS

MANCHR. COMMERCE .. Fm. St. John, arr. Halifax 11th.
MANCHR. PRODUCER .. For Halifax, left Philadel. 11th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

BINTANG .. For Penang, left Los Angeles 10th.
KINGEAN .. For Jeddah, left Sabang 13th.
MANOERAN .. For Macassar, left Batavia 12th.
MAPIA .. Fm. Sourabaya, arr. M'seilles 12th.
POELAU BRAS .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Sabang 14th.
PRINS DER NEDER-LANDEN .. For Sourabaya, left Genoa 10th.
PRINSES JULIANA .. For Amsterdam, left Pt. Said 12th
RONDO .. Fm. Batavia, arr. Suez 13th.
SALPETER .. Fm. Amsterdam, arr. Batavia 12th.
SEMBILAN .. Fm. Batavia, arr. N.Y. 11th.

NELSON

HIGHLAND BRIGADE .. For B. Aires, left Vigo 12th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

ATSUTA MARU .. Fm. Tees, arr. Dunkirk 12th.
AWA MARU .. For Bombay, left Hong-kong 12th.
HAKATA MARU .. For Yokohama, left Rio Janeiro 13th.
HAKONE MARU .. For Ldn., left M'seilles 13th.
HAKOZAKI MARU .. For Ldn., left Yokohama 13th.
HARUNA MARU .. Fm. Tees, arr. Singapore 13th.
KAGA MARU .. For Yokohama, left Manila 14th.
KITANO MARU .. Fm. Tees, arr. Kobe 14th.
KOREA MARU .. Fm. 'Frisco, arr. Hong-kong 12th.
LISBON MARU .. For Norfolk, left Baltimore 13th.
MITO MARU .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Kobe 12th.
NAGANO MARU .. For Bombay, left Singapore 14th.
NARATO MARU .. For Bombay, left Kobe 13th.
SHIDZUOKA MARU .. For Yokohama, left Seattle 11th.
SIBERIA MARU .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Shanghai 14th.
TATSUNO MARU .. Fm. Shimonoseki, left Hong-kong 13th.
TOYOHASHI MARU .. For Hamburg, left Yokohama 13th.
TSUSHIMA MARU .. For Yokohama, left Suez 13th.
WAKASA MARU .. For B. Aires, left Table B. 13th.
YOKOHAMA MARU .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Seattle 11th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

AACHEN .. Fm. Tocopilla, arr. Callao 13th.
AUGSBURG .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Ningpo 14th.
EXPORT .. Fm. Santos, arr. Rio Janeiro 10th.
GOTHA .. Fm. Bremen, arr. M'video 12th.
GOTTINGEN .. For San Antonio, left Valparaiso 11th.
HAVEL .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. 'Frisco 10th.
HELGOLA .. For Hamburg, left Norfolk 11th.
IAAR .. For Bremen, left Belawan 14th.
MOSELA .. Fm. Tocopilla, arr. Panama 12th.
NURNBERG .. For Hamburg, left B. Aires 11th.
SAALE .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Colon 12th.
SCHLESIEN .. For Yokohama, left Singapore 13th.
SIERRA MORENA .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Santos 13th.
UHR .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Santos 12th.
WESEL .. For Hamburg, left Seattle 11th.
WIESAU .. For Vancouver, arr. Panama 13th.
YORCK .. For Bremen, left Havana 10th.

PACIFIC STEAM

BOSCOVA .. For Channel, left Pt. Stanley 11th.
LADUSA .. For Cristobal, left Mollendo 13th.
LORETO .. For Hamburg, left Antwerp 13th.
ORBITA .. For L'pool, left Vigo 14th.

P. & O. and ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BALLARAT .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 12th.
BARADINE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Adelaide 14th.
BEHAR .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 14th.
BENDIGO .. For Ldn., left Adelaide 11th.
KAISAR-I-HIND .. For Ldn., left Gib. 13th.
MOOLTAN .. For Ldn., left Melbourne 14th.
MOREA .. For Bombay, left Malta 13th.
NARKUNDA .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 13th.
NOVARA .. For Calcutta, left Malta 13th.

BRITISH INDIA

KARAGOLA .. For Pt. Natal, left Zanzibar 14th.
KAROA .. For Lourenco Marques, left Pt. Natal 13th.
MALDA .. For Ldn., left Zanzibar 13th.
NARDANA .. For Cairns, left Newcastle 13th.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND

AORANGI .. For V'couver, left Auckland 14th.
OTOKIA .. Fm. Wellington, arr. Los Angeles 11th.

PRINCE

CYPRIAN PRINCE .. For Mersey, left Syrian Cst. 12th.
HIGHLAND PRINCE .. Fm. R. Plate, arr. A'mouth 12th.
KOREAN PRINCE .. Fm. A'andria, arr. Syrian Cst. 11th.
PORTUGUESE PRINCE .. For Mersey, left Malta 12th.
ROYAL PRINCE .. For Hong-kong, left Shanghai 13th.
TARTAR PRINCE .. Fm N.Y., arr. Philadel. 10th.

RED STAR

LAPLAND .. For Havana, left N.Y. 11th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

ARAGUAYA .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Kingston 13th.
DESSADO .. Fm. L'pool, arr. M'video 13th.
DESNA .. For B. Aires, cld. St. Vincent 13th.
LOCHGOIL .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Westport 12th.
NARENTA .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Panama 11th.
NEBRASKA .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. L'pool 14th.
NECTEBOT .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Los Angeles 11th.
PARIO .. Fm. Zarate, arr. Antwerp 13th.

SHAW SAVILL AND ALBION

COPTIC .. Fm. U.K., arr. Suva 12th.
RARANGA .. For N.Z., arr. L'pool 12th.
TAINUI .. Fm. U.K., arr. Wellington 13th.

UNION-CASTLE

ABUKIRI CASTLE .. Fm. Sthmtn., arr. Pt. Natal 12th.
CARLOW CASTLE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Genoa 13th.
DURHAM CASTLE .. Fm. Beira, left Algoa B. 13th.
GUILDFORD CASTLE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Natal 12th.
LLANGIBBY CASTLE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Natal 11th.
RIPLEY CASTLE .. For N.Y., left Pt. Natal 12th.

WHITE STAR

MEGANTIC .. Fm. N.Y., arr. L'pool 14th.

MARINE INSURANCE

JAPANESE STEAMER IN DISTRESS

News from Lloyd's agents at Yokohama showed that the Japanese steamer Ryuyo Maru, bound from Shimonoseki for Vancouver, was adrift near the Aleutian Islands with her rudder-post broken. In view of this report 10 per cent. was quoted in the London market. The Ryuyo Maru, a vessel of 6,710 tons, owned by the Uyeno Risen Goshi Kaisha, was built in 1920.

A more unfavourable report was received yesterday concerning the American steamer Edward Luckenbach, ashore near Block Island, stating that the weather was unfavourable for salvage, and as a result the rate for reinsurance rose from 50 to 65 per cent.

The rate quoted in the London market on the British steamer Baltabor, ashore at Nargen Island, was rather easier, 80 per cent. being quoted as against 90 per cent. on Monday.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guinea per cent.
P. G. HALVORSEN	Tyne, Nov. 15, for Santander. Ashore near Santoes ..	80
BENWYVIS	Ashore at Terschelling ..	5
KONSTANTIS LEMOS	Hamburg, Dec. 6, for Antwerp. Ashore near Ording	20
BALTABOR	London, Dec. 20, for Riga. Ashore Nargen Island ..	80
EDWARD LUCKENBACH	Everett, Dec. 16, for Boston. Ashore Block Island	65
RYUYO MARU	Shimonoseki Dec. 29, for Vancouver. Reported rudder post broken, disabled, adrift near Aleutian Islands Jan. 11	10

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

BACKWORTH.—Barry Island, Jan. 13.—British s. Backworth, before reported, arrived Barry Roads with damaged rudder and propeller.

BRADFYNE.—Galveston, Jan. 14.—S. Bradfyne have received following messages from Houston (Texas) :—Bradfyne aground on route Galveston. Two tugs to immediate assistance. Bradfyne aground bow to bridge, stern in 30ft. water. Pilot reports purposely ran aground to avoid collision with Texaco tug South American, towing barge Tampico, which cut across Bradfyne's bow, barge itself grounding. Pilot states if Bradfyne had not run aground would have cut tug barge asunder and possibly tremendous damage.

ESKBRIDGE.—Queenstown, Jan. 14.—Steamer Eskbridge, before reported, radios progress good, weather moderated, expect Malin Head 5 p.m. Ordered Glasgow.

GUARDIAN.—See White Shadow.

GULFQUEEN.—Philadelphia, Jan. 14.—American s. Gulfqueen ashore, but will probably get off at high water.

REINE DES CIEUX.—Bridport, Jan. 14.—French ketch Reine Des Cieux reported ashore and breaking up.

RYUYO MARU.—Yokohama, Jan. 14.—Japanese s. Ryuyo Maru, 6,710 tons, Shimonoseki for Vancouver, reported rudder post broken, disabled, adrift near Aleutian Islands, Jan. 11. Steamer Jufuku Maru has been asked to keep a sharp look out for her.

SAXON STAR.—Panama, Jan. 14.—British s. Saxon Star (before reported) arrived last night. Endeavouring blow out poisonous gas enable discharge No. 3, in order locate seat fire.

SKAUTS.—Amsterdam, Jan. 14.—Latvian s. Skauts, before reported, ashore off Vlieland yesterday; apparently all of the crew on board. Communication impossible at present.

VALENTINO CODA.—Amsterdam, Jan. 14.—Steamer Valentino Coda, before reported, high ashore. Crew landed Vlieland.

WHITE SHADOW.—Panama, Jan. 14.—American yacht White Shadow and cable ship Guardian collided. Former stem slightly damaged; repairing temporarily. Latter reports plating damaged.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the BALTIC SHIPPING EXCHANGE yesterday a moderate charter business was arranged, mostly for early loading, but rates showed no improvement owing to the volume of tonnage pressed for employment. The tone of the River Plate homeward branch again tended to favour shippers, handy carriers being fixed from up-river ports to Plymouth and Avonmouth at the lower rate of

WARING & GILLOW, LTD.,

164-182, OXFORD-STREET, W.1. MUSEUM 5000.

73, PORTLAND-PLACE.

THE MOST UP-TO-DATE BLOCK OF MANSION FLATS.

Luxuriously fitted with every modern convenience, including CENTRAL HEATING, CONSTANT HOT WATER, LIFTS, &c., PROVIDING THE ACME OF COMFORT.

Four-five bed rooms, two reception rooms, two-three baths, Servants' sitting room, and usual offices.

RENTS £750-£1,000 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.

Show Flat on second floor can be viewed at any time on Application to the Owner's Agents,

OR THE PORTER ON THE PREMISES.

REGENT'S PARK.

A CHARMING WELL-BUILT SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCE in excellent order throughout, garden with crazy paving and rockery.

£2,500 OR OFFER.

Five-six bed rooms, three reception rooms, two baths.

Usual domestic offices; modern conveniences. Ground-rent £36 per annum. Would be Let.—Very strongly recommended by the Agents, WARING and GILLOW, as above.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE with modern conveniences, situated in quiet locality, near station.

£3,600.

Seven-eight bed rooms, three-four reception, two bath, usual domestic offices.

Lease 52 years. Ground-rent £25 per annum. Or would be Let Furnished.—For further particulars apply Agents, WARING and GILLOW, as above.

TOWN HOUSES

(Continued from Page 24)

TURNER LORD & DOWLER,

127, MOUNT-STREET, W.1.

A DWARF HOUSE IN MAYFAIR.

Entirely redecorated. In perfect order. Away from all noise of traffic, in the quietest position possible, and

OVERLOOKING AND WITH ACCESS TO GARDENS.

Seven bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms. Two ground-floor reception rooms. Remodelled and tiled domestic offices. TRUST LEASE at a moderate ground-rent. Low price to ensure quick Sale.

TURNER LORD and DOWLER, 127, Mount-street, W.1.

FREEHOLD.

Beautifully laid-out private garden.

SPACE FOR GARAGE.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—To be SOLD, a charming low-built House; elaborately decorated and fitted and ready for immediate occupation; five or six bed, two bath, three ground-floor reception rooms, and ideal domestic offices; every modern convenience.—Recommended by :—

W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

IN REGENT'S PARK.

SPECULATOR'S TERMS will be entertained for ONE of the brightest and most commodious HOUSES in the Park; wants doing up.—Full particulars of the Owner's Agents, SAMUEL R. CLARK and SON, 16B, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1.

No. 76, EATON-PLACE, S.W.

TO be SOLD, excellent WEST RESIDENCE, containing dining room, study, hall, large double drawing room, seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, and complete domestic offices, all in good repair. Long Leasehold. Moderate ground-rent. For further particulars and order to view apply to Messrs. J. CARTER JONAS and SONS, 8, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East, London, S.W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF EXECUTORS.

WESTMINSTER.—£5,250 will be accepted for FREEHOLD HOUSE in the CATHERINE-STREET District; six bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath room and domestic offices. Apply Messrs. GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 45, Parliament-street, S.W.1.

ALMOST FREEHOLD.

W.1.—Tastefully appointed RESIDENCE containing three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, three bath rooms; constant hot water; central heating. £8,000.—Apply HALL and DIXON, Ltd., 29, Wigmore-street, W.1. Langham 4294.

HILL-STREET, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

£1,750 SECURES the LEASE of ONE of these attractive SELF-CONTAINED HOUSES; two reception, &c.; central heating. Ground rent £10 per annum.—Apply to W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

MAYFAIR.

£300 PER ANNUM.—A charming HOUSE of six bed, three baths, three reception rooms; central heating, &c. Fashionable address. REDUCED PREMIUM asked for good Lease. Tele. Extension 15. Mayfair 8022.

WAY & WALLER,

5, Hanover-square, W.1.

GARAGES

MARBLE ARCH (off).—GARAGE for four; have four of MODERN SELF-CONTAINED FLAT of four rooms, kitchen, and bath room over. Lease about 20 years. Low price for quick SALE.—Keys DUNHAM and BINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

3 *lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)*

LONDON AND SUBURBS

FLATS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED,

7, QUEEN'S GATE PLACE-MEWS.

PRINCES-GATE.—Accommodation comprises panelled drawing room, with tiled verandah, overlooking gardens, spacious dining room, six bed rooms, bath room, and offices.

ANOTHER WITH TWO BED ROOMS, ONE RECEPTION ROOM, BATH, and KITCHEN.

QUEEN'S GATE-GARDENS.—Several CHARMING FLATS; three-five bed rooms, two reception rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, &c.

Constant hot water; self-contained; lifts; hall porters.

MODERATE RENTS.

For all particulars apply FLATS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Limited, as above.

REGENT'S PARK.

OVERLOOKING GARDENS.

A BEAUTIFUL MAISONETTE, in perfect order; large rooms, comprises three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room and kitchen, &c.; constant hot water. Small premium required for good lease and fittings, &c.—Agents, ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNAND, 6, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 2430.

MAYFAIR.

ADJACENT to PARK-LANE.

A Charming SERVICE SUITE, beautifully furnished with all conveniences of a private house; plumber, porter; constant hot water.—41, Hertford-street, W.1.

KENSINGTON.

CONSTANT HOT WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.

A thoroughly up-to-date commodious MANSION FLAT; six bed, two baths, two reception rooms, complete offices, lavatory basin in best bed room; electric lifts; porters.

RENT £495 PER ANNUM.

Sole Agents, ROW and SON, 35a, Kensington High-street, W.8.

A FINE RESIDENTIAL GARAGE.

AN OPPORTUNITY occurs of ACQUIRING a fine GARAGE, with accommodation for about 10 cars, and luxuriously fitted OAK PANELLED FLAT over, close to Portland-place. Will be SOLD or LET at a very moderate price; purchaser could sublet and have his own accommodation rent free.—Apply to Sole Agents, SAMUEL R. CLARK and SON, 16B, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1.

Beautifully FURNISHED FLAT, self-contained, First Floor; large reception, large bed room, bath-dressing room, kitchen; hot water, 'phone; £7 per week.—W., 44, Devonshire-street, Harley-street.

A Charming FIRST-FLOOR FURNISHED SUITE; single bed room, sitting room, bath room; constant hot water; breakfast and service if required. View by appointment only.—'Phone Victoria 2418 or write Box F.936, The Times, E.C.4.

AT a low pre-War Rent.—Newly converted SELF-CONTAINED unfurnished FLAT, 73, Longridge-road, Caretaker, Frobisher 4349. Service, furniture, optional.

OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK (North Side).

A Charming Unfurnished FLAT, within few yards of Marble Arch; bright and beautifully sunny, large rooms, and containing four bed rooms, two bath, two reception, &c.; central heating and all conveniences; advantageous long lease on favourable terms.—GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

LANCASTER-GATE.

BACHELOR CHAMBERS, Unfurnished, first-floor balcony suite, expensively newly decorated, two large rooms, own bath room, use of lift, constant hot water; £162 per annum (£3 10s. weekly). Another similar, £169 per annum (£3 5s. weekly), and self-contained Flat, £169, four rooms, using conveniences; garage as required.—Padd. 6691, or write Box Q.1608, The Times, E.C.4.

BACHELOR FURNISHED SERVICE FLATLETS from 25 gns. Excellent cooking, valeting.—22, Hyde Park-gate, near Queen's-gate, S.W.7.

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c., Principal Agents for all available FLATS, S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

BIRD & WEBSTER LTD.,

For FLATS, HOUSES, and SHOPS,

49, Knightsbridge. Sloane 6245/6.

RECENTLY OPENED.

CARLTON COURT,

HERTFORD-STREET, MAYFAIR.

Modernly Furnished and decorated SERVICE SUITES. Every comfort and convenience. Self-contained Suites from 7-15 guineas per week. No extras.

Manager, ARLCOTT.

MAYFAIR 4307 (four lines).

CAMPDEN-HILL, W.8.; close to Kensington Gardens.—A very attractive LOWER MAISONNETTE; two bath, two reception rooms, offices. £160. New Lease. No premium.—Recommended by

MARSH and PARSONS,

40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. Western 1203.

CAMBRIDGE-STREET, 3mins. Marble Arch.—Charming SELF-CONTAINED unfurnished MAISONNETTE; one sitting, two bed, bath room, kitchen. £165. —'Phone Owner, Western 4565, after 10 a.m.

CADOGAN HOUSE

Directly facing the extensive Gardens of Cadogan-place, *with entire therein, and use of Hard Tennis Courts.*

CHARMING RESIDENTIAL FLAT in exclusive new building, handsomely appointed, conveniently planned.

Five or six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two fine reception rooms.

To be LET on Lease at an inclusive rental. Agents, WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, W.1.

CONVENIENT UPPER MAISONNETTE, SOUTH KENSINGTON; four bed rooms, two sitting rooms; rent £135 inclusive.—Write Box K.859, The Times, E.C.4.

CRICKLEWOOD, close station, omnibuses, shopping centre, select position.—Charming SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; two bed, bath, two reception, usual offices; electric light; useful cupboards; rent only £118 per annum inclusive. Certain fittings will remain for tenant's use. Garage if desired at small extra rent.—Appointment to view through LEASE and LACOTT, 158-160, West End-lane, N.W.6. 'Phone, Hamp. 4802.

BAKER-STREET

(Within Few Minutes).

CONVENIENT MANSION FLAT; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; rent £150 to March 25th.—DRUCE and COMPANY, 14, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

DELIGHTFUL SERVICE FLAT, entirely refurnished; one or two bed, reception, bath room; from 4gns. —28, Wigmore-street. Welbeck 1760.

TO BE LET WITHOUT PREMIUM.

EGERTON-SQUARE.—Attractive FLAT overlooking the gardens; two-three bed, one-two reception, kitchen, and bath room. Rent £300 per annum.—Apply FAREBROTHER, ELLIS, and Co., 24, Dover-street, W.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

PORTLAND-PLACE.—UNFURNISHED THIRD-FLOOR FLAT; large, light, lofty rooms; two bed rooms, reception room, &c.; constant hot water. Rent £250, inclusive.—QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.1.—Delightful OLD-WORLD FLAT; first floor; every convenience; constant hot water; central heating; two bed rooms, two reception rooms, tiled bath room, electric kitchen. Will accept £170 for quick LET.

WEST END.—FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLATS; one-two bed rooms, one reception room, and bath room. Unfurnished £175 per annum inclusive. Furnished 6 to 10 guineas per week; every comfort; full service. Also many others.—Apply DAVID AINSLIE and Co., 35, Panton-street, Haymarket, S.W.1. Regent 2321-2.

WAY & WALLER.

FLATS.

5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

FACING SOUTH, OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.—An exclusive modern SERVICE FLAT with every improvement; three good bed rooms, luxurious bath room, two reception rooms; first-class service and cuisine. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).

BROOK-STREET.—Compact well-arranged MAISONNETTE; two bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen. Rental £300 per annum. Nominal sum for fittings, &c. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).

WESTMINSTER.—A newly decorated FLAT, comprising four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room and kitchen; passenger lift. Rent, furnished, 6 gns. per week.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 51). WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

THREE BED ROOMS, &c. CONSTANT HOT WATER.

£150 P.A.—Chelsea.—Unfurnished ENTRANCE FLOOR MANSION FLAT; three bed, two reception, kitchen, bath.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

BARGAINS. Four bed rooms &c.

3½ GNS. PER WEEK.—MARBLE ARCH (close to).—Well FURNISHED MAISONNETTE; four bed, two reception, kitchen, bath; telephone.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., as above.

MARBLE ARCH (5 minutes from).

EXCELLENT SELF-CONTAINED FLAT on fourth floor; two bed, one reception room, bath room, and kitchen. Fixtures and carpets. £105 ONLY.

BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, 14, Sackville-st., W.1.

EXCELLENT MANSION FLAT; two sitting rooms, four to five bed rooms; £210 per annum. Small premium for exceptional fittings.—Campbell-Johnston 28, Oxford and Cambridge Mansions, Marylebone-road.

EARL'S COURT (facing South over Nevern-square).—Newly constructed unfurnished FLAT; two bed, bath, two reception rooms, and kitchen. Rents from £180 per annum.—Strongly recommended by MARSH and PARSONS, 40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

EGYPTIAN HOUSE,

170-3, PICCADILLY, W.1 (opposite Royal Academy).

FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS, with one and two bed rooms.

Redecorated, refurnished. Comfort and cleanliness. Excellent cuisine.

Apply Manageress, or Estate Office.

IN THE HEART OF

MAYFAIR.

CHOICE UNFURNISHED FLAT.

FIVE bed rooms, two baths, two reception, kitchen, usual offices; quiet situation, facing South, very close to the Park.

Passenger lift, constant hot water, &c.

Rent only £800 per annum inclusive. No premium.

Agents: GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

FLAT, CAMDEN HILL COURT, KENSINGTON (opposite Nidder Lodge).—LEASE six years DISPOSAL. Vacant March 11. Rent £425 per annum. Every convenience. Beautiful outlook.—Write Box 879, care of Smith's Library, Kensington.

FLAT, Unfurnished, light, well appointed, 45, ALEXANDRA COURT, 171/5, Queen's-gate, S.W.7; two reception, five bed rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c.; radiator heating. £425 per annum.—Apply Office on building.

FLAT, self-contained, Furnished or Unfurnished; bed room, sitting room, kitchen, bath; overlooking gardens.—71, St. George's-square. 'Phone, Victoria 4572.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS, self-contained; reception hall, double bed room, bath room. Also Bed-sitting Rooms. Lift.—87, Wimpole-street, W.1. Langham 2156.

"HARROWBY COURT" W.

THE LAST WORD in DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE.

FAMILY FLATS.

Beautifully planned with every regard to comfort and economy. Inclusive rent of £550 per annum secures five bed rooms, two splendid bath rooms, three sitting rooms, kitchen, pantry, &c.; lifts; central heating, constant hot water, &c.

Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47,South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

RENT 10GNS. P.W.—WITH PLATE AND LINEN.—GROSVENOR-SQUARE (by).—Well FURNISHED and light MANSION FLAT; two bed, bath, two reception rooms.—BERTRAM and Co., 10, Wood-stock-street, S.W.1. Mayfair 1650. (Opposite Marshall and Snelgrove.)

HARRINGTON-COURT, S.W.7.—Rent greatly reduced to ensure letting.—Bright well FURNISHED FOURTH-FLOOR FLAT; passenger lift, parquet floors, basins in best rooms; four bed, bath, three reception rooms; 8gns. a week, for eight weeks from 1st February. —W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

HAMPSTEAD, in convenient position, close station and bus routes.—Well FURNISHED MAISONNETTE; two bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c.; telephone; 4 guinea week.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 0111.)

HAMPSTEAD (midway Tube and Met. stations).—An excellent SELF-CONTAINED UPPER MAISONNETTE to be LET; tradesmen's lift; four bed, bath, two reception. Only £170 per annum.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

HYDE PARK.—STUDIO (30ft. by 18ft.), large top light, cloak room; £90 per annum.—Write Box 5717, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

IN SLOANE-SQUARE.—A well FURNISHED MODERN FLAT of two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, &c., to be LET at once if required as only 6gns. per week. Inspected and recommended.—Sole Agents, FINCH and Co., 33, Brook-street, W.1. Mayfair 3878-9.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Lady going abroad desires to LET her delightful MANSION FLAT in quiet and convenient position, and in exceptionally good order; four bed rooms, bath, two fine reception rooms, hall, &c. Rent £325 per annum; no premium; certain fittings at valuation.—ROW and SON, 35a, Kensington High-street, W.8.

KENSINGTON.—Well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT, quiet position near High-street; two bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.—Sole Agents:

6 GNS. PER WEEK. MARSH and PARSONS, 40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

KENSINGTON (Gardens at rear).—Well-appointed SUNNY MANSION FLAT; three bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, &c. Long lease would be considered.—STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.

KENSINGTON, W.—SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; three rooms, hall and conservatory, kitchenette; overlooking gardens. £95 yearly.—27, Upper Addison-gardens. Park 7482.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (adjacent).—Most beautiful GROUND-FLOOR UNFURNISHED SERVICE SUITE in London; large lofty front, back, and one middle room, bath; fine outlook, impressive entrance; newly decorated; just vacated £500 per annum inclusive.—Write Box 2823, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

KENSINGTON, W.8 (close to Kensington Gardens).—Very attractive MANSION FLAT; four bed rooms, dressing room, bath, two reception rooms; second floor; independent boiler, refrigerator, central heating, passenger lift, &c.; long lease obtainable. Rent £350 per annum, rising to £410 per annum.—Strongly recommended by

MARSH & PARSONS,

40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

LARGE ROOMS AND OVERLOOKS GARDENS.

KENSINGTON, W.8.—Very well FURNISHED FIRST and SECOND-FLOOR MAISONNETTE, overlooking gardens. Three bed, tiled bath, two reception and offices. Strongly recommended by:

RENT £300 P.A.

MARSH and PARSONS,

40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. Western 1203.

KENSINGTON, few minutes Gardens.—MAISONNETTE; four bed, bath room, two reception, and offices; rent only £150; no premium.—Keys COTT and COTT, 31, Holland-street, W.8. Western 2121.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (a few yards from).—An exceptionally well arranged MANSION FLAT; delightful and favourite situation; three bed, bath, two reception rooms, offices. Rent £300 per annum. Moderate premium for lease and fittings.—ROW and SON, 35a, Kensington High-street, W.8.

KENSINGTON PARK-GARDENS.—Exceptionally fine ENTRANCE FLOOR FLAT; three bed rooms, bath, lounge hall, two reception; private garden, leading to six acres well-kept grounds. Rent £355.—SWAIN and Co., 58, Notting Hill-gate.

KENSINGTON.—UNFURNISHED FLAT to be LET, with three reception, five bed, &c.; large rooms, and no dark corners; constant hot water and central heating; automatic passenger lift, and every modern convenience. Close to high-class Dwight and girls' schools. Rent £300 per annum. ALSO TWO FLATS with four bed at £250 and £235 per annum respectively.—Apply Head Porter, 12, Pitt-Grove-avenue, West Kensington.

MAYFAIR.—SMALL MODERN FLAT; four rooms, tiled bath and kitchen; lift; garage; £260; long lease.—Write Box F.827, The Times, E.C.4.

MAYFAIR.—Newly FURNISHED SUITE (self-contained) to be LET, full service and attendance (telephone extension, excellent catering; 6gns. per week). Apply Housekeeper, 5, Derby-street, Curzon-street, W.1.

MANCHESTER-SQUARE (near).—UNFURNISHED FLAT to be LET, second floor; lift; two reception, three bed, bath room, kitchen. Rent £325 per annum.—ELGOOD and Co., 10, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Mayfair 5659.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

HAMPSTEAD, BEST PART.

MANSION FLATS THOROUGHLY UP-TO-DATE.

5 Bed rooms, 2 Reception, Kitchen & Bath room. £180.
5 Bed rooms, 2 Reception, Kitchen & Bath room. £200.
5 Bed rooms, 2 Reception, Kitchen & Bath room. £230.
4 Bed rooms, 2 Reception, Kitchen & Bath room. £230.
4 Bed rooms, 2 Reception, Kitchen & Bath room. £170.

Tenant to contribute part cost of redecoration and refitting throughout. These attractive flats can be viewed on application to COY and WAINWRIGHT, 119, Moorgate, London Wall 7056 (two lines).

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (adjoining).—A lady will LET her most exquisitely FURNISHED FLAT for short period; spacious reception room, two bed rooms, bath room, kitchenette; constant hot water; grand piano; phone, &c. Rental about 10gns. per week.—Strongly recommended by CLYMO and Co., 19, Baker-street, W.1.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (close).—Excellent SERVICE FLAT in exclusive mansion; reception room, two bed rooms, bath room. Rental only £204 per annum, inclusive of service. Moderate sum asked for carpets and fittings.—CLYMO and Co., 19, Baker-street, W.1.

LANCASTER-GATE.—Beautifully FURNISHED FLAT; bed, reception, hall, kitchen, bath; 3½gns. BLOOMSBURY.—No premium.—UNFURNISHED FLAT; four bed, two reception, &c.; £210 per annum. GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

KENSINGTON.—UNFURNISHED MANSION FLAT; two bed rooms, two reception, rent £400. RICHARDS, 177, Regent-street, W. 'Phone, Regent 2918.

MODERN UNFURNISHED MANSION FLAT; six rooms; radiator heated; light, airy. Rent about £400. —Write Box 9796, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

OAKWOOD COURT, Kensington.—Bright, spacious FURNISHED FLAT; two reception, four bed, bath, kitchen; lift, telephone; 8gns. per week.—Apply ROBINS, SNELL, and TERRY, Wright's-lane, Kensington High-street, W.8.

ONE of the BEST FLATS in favourite, high-class building, close to Regent's Park and Portland-place. Lounge hall, three fine reception rooms.

FACING SOUTH,

five good bed rooms (two with views over Park), bath room, kitchen, and pantry; CONSTANT HOT WATER; lifts; good lease at £525 (much less than current value). Premium £100 or offer, including fittings.

Sole Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

ALBERT COURT (overlooking), ALBERT HALL TERRACE.

ONE of the NICEST FURNISHED MANSION FLATS in this desirable situation to be LET for 4, 6, or 9 months. Owner going abroad. Quiet corner position. On ground floor, with every room open to air and sunshine. Accommodation comprises entrance hall, opening into imposing central lobby (with portera), three spacious reception rooms opening off lounge hall (all with parquet flooring), five lofty bed rooms, two bath rooms, large kitchen, excellent offices; central heating (with electric and gas fires), constant hot water. Rent 25 guineas per week. Inspected and recommended by Messrs. KING and HUNG, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tel. No., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

GROSVENOR-SQUARE.

ONE of the most beautiful and most modern RESIDENTIAL FLATS in London, with an open aspect over ornamental gardens.

EVERY KNOWN CONVENIENCE AND REFINEMENT.

Lounge hall, three spacious entertaining rooms, six bed rooms, three bath rooms, model domestic offices.

A REASONABLE PREMIUM WILL BE REQUIRED for the LEASE, having 26 YEARS UNEXPIRED.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

OXFORD-STREET (Just North of).—A charming LITTLE MANSION FLAT to be LET FURNISHED for six or 12 months whilst owner abroad; three small bed rooms, bath room, reception, and kitchen, very nicely furnished. Rent only 5gns. per week.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

PARK-CRESCENT.—The LEASE for DISPOSAL of attractively fitted SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE, self-contained, on third and fourth floors, having two large reception rooms, three bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen; constant hot water and radiators. Inclusive rent £300. Moderate premium.—Apply to Messrs. LOFTS and WARNER, 180, Mount-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

PARK-LANE (just off).—Very attractive SERVICE FLAT; central heating, constant hot water, convenience; two bed rooms, bath room, and one reception room; To be LET FURNISHED, at 5 guineas per week.—Sole Agents, ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 100, Mount-street, W.1.

PALL-MALL (No. 14).—Self-contained FLATS; well Furnished; efficient service; telephone; lift; excellent cuisine. Moderate tariff. Regent 2044.

PORTLAND-PLACE (just off).—Fine FIRST-FLOOR FLAT to be LET furnished for 6-12 months, or lease for disposal; four bed rooms, bath room; two reception rooms. Furnished rent 18 guineas per week, or unfurnished rent £400 per annum. Lease 7 years with option to renew. Premium £400 for lease and to include tenant's fixtures and fittings.—Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

PORTMAN-SQUARE, KING-STREET.—Well FURNISHED two-roomed SERVICE SUITE, fitted basin constant hot water; all conveniences. Welbeck 7800.

QUIET BELGRAVIA.—An extraordinarily well FURNISHED and appointed MAISONNETTE to be LET for a few months or longer; large bed and sitting rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen. Good tenant required. Has never let before and a low rent would be accepted.—Seen by SQUIRE, Herbert and POPE, 48, Berners-street, W.1. Museum 0618.

Four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen.

QUEEN'S-GATE-TERRACE.—A light and sunny UPPER MAISONNETTE facing South to be LET on a new Lease without premium.—Keys with Sole Agents,

£220 P.A. E. R. PRITCHARD and Co., 13A, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167 and 1168.)

QUEEN'S-GATE (adjoining).—An exceptionally bright well FURNISHED THIRD-FLOOR FLAT to be LET for three months; constant hot water, &c.; three bed, bath, two reception rooms; 5gns. a week.—Sole Agents, W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

QUEEN'S-GATE-GARDENS.—A really well FURNISHED MAISONNETTE of two reception, three bed, and all conveniences; six months or longer at only 6gns. per week.—Sole Agents, FINCH, FINCH and Co., 33, Brook-street, W.1. Mayfair 3878-9.

RICHMOND HILL.—Well FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE; three large rooms (concealed beds), kitchen, bath room; modern conveniences; 2½ guineas weekly; reduction long let.—Write Box Y.575, The Times, E.C.4.

REGENT'S PARK.—A magnificent CORNER MANSION FLAT to be LET unfurnished; constant hot water; third floor with lift; five or six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, hall, &c. Lease about 9 years. Fixtures and fittings at valuation.—Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

RENT £780 P.A.

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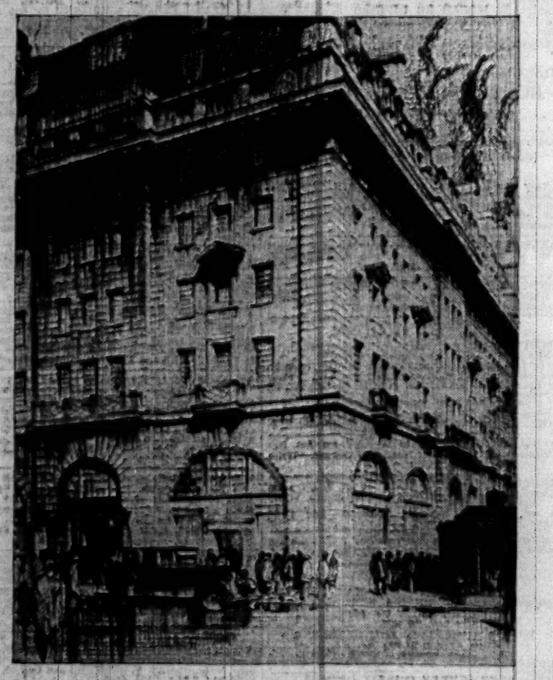

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IT IS RIPE FOR BUILDING AND EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR THE ERECTION OF BLOCKS OF FLATS OR AN INSTITUTION.

The Site is now occupied by

AN EXTENSIVE RESIDENCE

having 11 bed rooms, three bath-dressing rooms, five reception rooms, and ample domestic offices; stabling for three horses, and garages with living rooms over; ranges of glasshouses, &c. The Grounds are disposed in lawns, shrubberies, &c.

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Delightfully situated on high ground, with SOUTH ASPECT, close to the Burhill and St. George's Hill Golf Links. A few minutes walk from St. George's Hill Lawn Tennis Club. Accommodation: seven bed, three luxuriously fitted bath rooms, four reception, good offices; GARAGE for several cars and FLAT OVER. ONE ACRE (more available). FREEHOLD.

Central heating. Company's electric light, gas and water.

Solicitors, Bulcraig and Davis, Amberley House, Norfolk-street, W.C.2.

At the London Auction Mart, on February 6th, at 2.30 p.m., by Messrs.

EWBANK & CO.

Illustrated particulars from the AUCTIONEERS' OFFICES, WEYBRIDGE, ADDLESTONE and COBHAM, SURREY. Telephones, Weybridge 61-62; Cobham 47.

AT LOW RESERVES.

ADAMS & WATTS

have received instructions to offer for SALE by AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Wednesday, February 12th next, two attractive medium-sized leasehold properties, with possession, known as

13, TEDWORTH-SQUARE.

In perfect order, with seven bed, two bath, three reception; lease 22 years; ground-rent £21.

36, LADBROKE-SQUARE.

Modernized and new, with eight bed, two bath, three reception; lease 29 years; ground-rent £56 10s.

Full particulars and conditions of sale of the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W. (Sloane 6208-9.)

KING & KING,

ESTATE AGENTS, SURVEYORS, AND VALUERS,

15, BROMPTON ROAD, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.3

HAVE SOLD, DISPOSED OF, OR LET,

DURING THE YEAR 1929, THE FOLLOWING HOUSES, FLATS, BUSINESS PREMISES, ETC., ETC.

UNFURNISHED DEPARTMENT

49, WILTON-CRESCENT.
8, BLENHEIM HOUSE.
36, SLOANE-COURT.
50, BEAUCHAMP-PLACE.
30, RUTLAND-COURT. With Hamptons.
74, PARK-MANSIONS.
18, ILCHESTER-PLACE.
5, BLENHEIM HOUSE.
23, PARK-MANSIONS.
92, KENSINGTON-COURT.
14, QUEENS GATE-GARDENS
72, PARK-MANSIONS.
22, ORMONDE-GATE.
11, PEMBROKE STUDIOS.
89, CADOGAN-PLACE. FLAT 1.
4, MANSON-PLACE.
4, BLENHEIM HOUSE.
61, CADOGAN-SQUARE. FLAT "P."
46, PARK-MANSIONS.
74, COURTFIELD-GARDENS.
61, CADOGAN-SQUARE. FLAT "K.L.M."
7, WALTON-STREET. With Holmes and Son.
147, NEW KENT-ROAD.
5, LINCOLN HOUSE.
9, STERLING-STREET.
35, MOORE-STREET. With Berryman and Gilkes.
53, EGERTON-CRESCENT.
141, OAKWOOD-COURT.
28, ABINGDON-MANSIONS.
5, MERTON-ROAD.
19, ILCHESTER-PLACE.
16, NEVILLE-STREET.
43, OVINGTON-STREET.
Nos. 1 to 12 FLATS, BLENHEIM HOUSE, CHELSEA.
5 and 6, MONTPELIER-ROW.
16, PARK-LANE.
5 and 9, RUTLAND-STREET.
21, PARK-MANSIONS.
57, EATON-MEWS WEST.
32, EATON-TERRACE.
23, PARKSIDE.
8, CHESHAM-STREET. With G. Trollope and Sons.
105, CADOGAN-GARDENS. FLAT 11.
24, ILCHESTER-PLACE.
19, HILL-STREET.
20, MONTPELIER-ROW.
8, CHELSEA-COURT.
3, HANS-CRESCENT. FLAT 3.
80, FITZJOHNS-AVENUE. With Goldschmidt and Howland.
12, ILCHESTER-PLACE.
13, PARK-MANSIONS.
85, CADOGAN-GARDENS. FLAT 11.
14, HILL-STREET.
16, ILCHESTER-PLACE.
28, WALPOLE-STREET.
155, SLOANE-STREET. FLAT 9.
21, CADOGAN-GARDENS. FLAT "K."
84, KNIGHTSBRIDGE. With Henry Chapman and Co.
171, ST. JAMES'-COURT.
71, KNIGHTSBRIDGE. FLAT 3.
6, COLLINGHAM-ROAD.
3, BURNSALL-STREET.
105 & 106, LANCASTER-GATE. With R. H. Smith & Co.
12, PARK-ROW.
1, BURNSALL-STREET. With Collbran, Swaab & Co.
2, KENSINGTON HOUSE.
53, HALSEY-STREET.
9, WEYMOUTH-STREET. FLAT 7.
10, ILCHESTER-PLACE.
18, QUEEN'S GATE-PLACE.
22, HASKER-STREET.
5, BLENHEIM-STREET.
7, BLENHEIM STREET. With Berryman & Gilkes.
23, ILCHESTER-PLACE.
25, ILCHESTER-PLACE. With Chesterton and Sons.
17, ILCHESTER-PLACE.
24, BRAHAM-GARDENS.
5, MILLS BUILDINGS, PARK-ROW, S.W.
54, ONSLOW-GARDENS, S.W.
13, ST. MARY ABBOTTS-TERRACE, W.
19, LINCOLN HOUSE, S.W.
87, CADOGAN-GARDENS, S.W. FLAT 7.
Nos. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, CHESTERFIELD-ROAD, SUTTON PARK, W.
Nos. 5 and 6, LAVERTON-PLACE, S.W.
49, PAVILION-ROAD, S.W. FLAT 1.
14, WILBRAHAM-MANSIONS, S.W.
9, WASHINGTON HOUSE, S.W.
57, EATON-MEWS, S.W.
17, RUSSELL GARDENS-MEWS.
94, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W. FLAT 1.
52, BEAUCHAMP-PLACE, S.W. Business Premises.
3, GREAT WINDMILL-STREET, W. With Hammersley, Kennedy and Co.
6, YORK-MANSIONS, S.W.
80, PARK-MANSIONS, S.W.
8, CHESHAM-PLACE, S.W. With Trollope & Sons
81, PARK-MANSIONS, S.W.
20, CECIL-COURT, S.W.
5-6, BOLTON GARDENS-MEWS, S.W.
11, EVELYN-GARDENS, S.W.
13, BURTON-COURT, S.W.
27, CADOGAN-GARDENS, S.W. FLAT "A."
5, WARWICK-GARDENS, S.W.
21, ILCHESTER-PLACE, W.
168, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W. FLAT "A."
51, YORK-AVENUE, S.W.
SLOANE-AVENUE. Freehold Offices and Works.
18, RUTLAND-STREET, S.W.
20, LINCOLN HOUSE, S.W.
43, ALBERT HALL-MANSIONS, S.W.
9, PALACE-GATE, W.8. FLAT 5.
5, RUTLAND-STREET.
FLAT "C" 42, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.
9, RUTLAND-STREET, S.W. With Row & Sons
SHOP, "TWO-TO-COURT," W. With Row & Sons
Nos. 2 & 3, MONTPELIER-PLACE, S.W.
31, PARK-MANSIONS, S.W.
42, PARKSIDE, S.W.
58, HYDE PARK-GATE, S.W. FLAT 1.
40, CHEYNE-COURT, S.W.
3, ALBERT GATE-MANSIONS, S.W.
17, MELBURY-ROAD. With Hampton & Sons.
30, MONTPELIER-SQUARE, S.W.
FLAT "C" 42, CADOGAN-GARDENS, S.W.
2, HERBERT-MANSIONS, S.W.
9, LYALL-MEWS, S.W. With Trollope and Sons.
3, DE VERE-GARDENS, W.
23, CADOGAN-GARDENS, S.W. FLAT "A."
4, ALBERT-COURT, S.W.
29, BURTON-COURT, S.W.
32, SLOANE-STREET, S.W. With Collbran, Swaab and Co. Business premises.
87, PARK-MANSIONS, S.W.
51, LINCOLN HOUSE, S.W.
7, EATON-MANSIONS, S.W.
2, LURGAN-MANSIONS, S.W.
"HAZELWOOD," KING'S LANGLEY. With Humbert and Flint.
"NORTH COURT," FILCHAM-STREAD. With Trollope and Sons
1, DALMENY HOUSE.
4, CRESCENT-MANSIONS.
99, CADOGAN-GARDENS. FLAT 17.
1, BURTON-COURT.
2b, ILCHESTER-PLACE. With Knight, Frank and Rutley.
22, ILCHESTER-PLACE. With Best, Gapp and Co.
2, ILCHESTER-PLACE. With Harrods.
14, ALLEN-MANSIONS.
6, BASIL-MANSIONS.
29, PALACE-GATE. FLAT 2.
27, OVINGTON-STREET.
36, LENNOX-GARDENS. With White, Berry & Taylor.
4, KENSINGTON HOUSE.
79, PARK-MANSIONS.
158, HAMMERSMITH-ROAD. With Best, Gapp and Partners.
Nos. 5, 9, 14, 15, 6, and 11, ALLEN-MANSIONS. With Deacon and Allen.
42 and 49, ABINGDON-ROAD. With Deacon & Allen.
6, ONSLOW-CRESCENT. With Hampton and Sons.
34, ARGYLL-ROAD.
193, KINNERTON-STREET.
7, BLENHEIM HOUSE.
BLENHEIM HOUSE. BLOCK OF FLATS (Sale of Building.)
17 and 19, BURNSALL-STREET.
34, OVINGTON-STREET.
16, RAWLINGS-STREET.
39, CONNAUGHT-SQUARE. With Duncan B. Gray and Partners.
194, BROMPTON-ROAD. Shop premises.
19, LINCOLN HOUSE.
"SEIN DAUNG," WOLDINGHAM. With Bachelar and Sons.
31, RUSSELL-GARDENS-MEWS.
29, BURTON-COURT.
2, ALEXANDER-SQUARE. (Upper part.)
34, SYDNEY-STREET. With Warmington and Co.
32, ORMONDE-GATE.
64, BURTON-COURT.
10, BASIL-MANSIONS.
24, MONTAGU-MANSIONS. With Foord and Salberg.
1, PALL MALL-PLACE. With Foord and Salberg.
182, KING'S-ROAD.
178, KING'S-ROAD.
19, CLEVELAND-MANSIONS.
8, KENSINGTON-HOUSE.
6, WALTON-PLACE.
2, PARK-MANSIONS.
11, WASHINGTON HOUSE.
ADDISON COTTAGE, ADDISON-ROAD, W.
56, ADDISON-ROAD, W.
3, BASIL-MANSIONS.
22, EYLESTON-STREET.
18, BRYANSTON-COURT.
21, EMPRESS HOUSE.
46, PARK-MANSIONS.
13, BURNSALL-STREET.
10, DAWSON-PLACE.
3, LINCOLN HOUSE.
LAND, SLOANE-AVENUE, S.W.
49, MELBURY-COURT, W.
180, KING'S-ROAD, S.W. Business premises.
53, PARK-MANSIONS, S.W.
14, WASHINGTON HOUSE, S.W.
65A, PARK-MANSIONS, S.W.
45B, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, MESSRS. KING AND KING HAVE ACTED FOR PURCHASERS AND TENANTS IN CONNECTION WITH A LARGE NUMBER OF OTHER PROPERTIES.

FURNISHED DEPARTMENT.

OVER 400 HOUSES AND FLATS LET DURING THE YEAR 1929.

SURVEYS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

VALUATIONS, INSURANCES, PROPERTY MANAGEMENT.

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SEE ALSO PAGE 24 FOR PROPERTIES NOW AVAILABLE.

TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 1540 (THREE LINES).

WILSON & CO.

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HERTFORDSHIRE.

In perfect country, 45 minutes from London. FREEHOLD for SALE at BARGAIN PRICE.

£4,250.

A most attractive MODERN HOUSE, 325ft. up, with fine views. The whole place in splendid order. Ten bed rooms, two baths, three good reception rooms, billiard room, complete domestic offices with servants' sitting room; central heating; main water and electric light; garage for two cars; stabling; modern cottage; exceptional gardens with very fine trees; tennis court; kitchen garden, orchard; over THREE ACRES; more land if required.

MUST BE SOLD QUICKLY, AND ANY OFFER IN REASON WILL BE ACCEPTED.

Agents:—WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

SUNNINGDALE GOLF.

Close to THE LINKS. 300ft. up. On sandy soil. South aspect. Fine views.

PERFECTLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE.

Thousands of pounds recently spent and now in wonderful order. (Newly decorated.) One of the most delightful places now available in this favourite neighbourhood.

Lofty lounge hall, 25ft. by 18ft. 6in., three charming reception rooms, billiard room, capital domestic offices, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; central heating, electric light, gas, telephone; stabling, garage, chauffeur's flat, three cottages; very charming pleasure grounds, hard tennis court, squash racquet court.

NINE ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT A VERY MODERATE PRICE.

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NEAR LEDBURY.

Favourite part of Herefordshire.

ATTRACTIVE OLD HOUSE.

Beautiful position. 300ft. up. Lovely views. Nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, magnificent lounge, two good reception rooms, and complete offices.

Electric light, central heating, independent hot water, telephone, ample water supply, modern drainage system.

The whole property is in excellent order. First-class stabling for four horses.

CHARMING OLD-WORLD GARDENS.

Tennis courts, kitchen garden, paddocks; in all ABOUT 15 ACRES.

FREEHOLD for SALE at a tempting price.

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HUNTING WITH THE WHADDON CHASE

Near main line junction. Express trains to Town in one hour.

A PICTURESQUE

OLD RECTORY

on outskirts of pretty village. Beautiful open country. Nine bed rooms, bath room, hall, three reception rooms, good domestic offices, with servants' hall.

Electric light, central heating, ample water supply.

Excellent modernized stabling of five loose boxes and other useful outbuildings.

DELIGHTFUL WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS.

Fully stocked and in good order. Useful paddock.

ABOUT 5 ACRES.

FREEHOLD £3,250. VACANT POSSESSION.

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DORSET.

ORIGINAL ELIZABETHAN MANOR.

A Place of Rare Charm and Character. Typical of the best domestic architecture. In wonderful state of preservation and retaining the features of the period.

The Estate is

800 ACRES

in extent and provides capital shooting.

2½ MILES FISHING IN RIVER BORDERING THE PROPERTY. HUNTING WITH BLACKMORE VALE AND OTHER PACKS.

Ten principal bed rooms, three bath rooms, beautiful hall and suite of reception rooms; ample stabling and garage accommodation; several cottages; electric light; central heating. To be LET, Unfurnished, on Lease.

Many oak-panelled rooms, superb fireplaces; fabric absolutely unspoilt; old-world gardens with beautiful topiary work; finely timbered park.

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DORSET COAST.

Close to a favourite old town.

An exceptional opportunity occurs to acquire a well-appointed MODERN HOUSE, in first-class order, delightfully situate, 150 yards from road, with fine sea views; seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; conservatory; central heating, electric light; garage; cottage. Finely timbered grounds, large kitchen garden, and paddocks; about 8 ACRES.

£2,500

for the Freehold with 2½ Acres. Recommended as a place of most exceptional character and undoubtedly the cheapest property in the market to-day.

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DIXON & CO.,

RAILWAY APPROACH, SUTTON, SURREY.

Tel.: Sutton 3097 (5 lines).

SUTTON.—High, open position; 5mins. Station, close to omnibuses for Morden Tube. TWO MODERN FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, "BRADA" and "DELISLE," ROSEHILL-PARK WEST; carefully planned for labour saving; electric light, modern improvements; TWO FLOORS; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, light kitchenette, loft; pleasant garden; garage space. By AUCTION 6th February (unless previously sold).

CHEAM.—Excellent residential part; high ground. Attractive compactly planned MODERN RESIDENCE; electric light, latest improvements; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchenette; pleasant gardens; garage space (double gates already fixed). FREEHOLD £1,350; £1,000 can remain on mortgage if required.

CHEAM.—Ideal position, quiet road. Attractive MODERN HOUSE, very well arranged. TWO FLOORS: electric light, modern improvements; four bed rooms, tiled bath room, good hall, two reception rooms, large bright kitchenette; tastefully laid-out garden; GARAGE. FREEHOLD £1,450.

SUTTON.—Highest and best part, conven